Newfoundland—Sentry of the Atlantic

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Vol. XXXVI | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JUNE 6, 1942 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 23

Be Sure to Read
Newfoundland Section 15-26
H. H. Stevens and Banks 27
Amateurs Aid Farmers .. 28

The Nation's Business

Pool Industrial Genius To Win the War

Some weeks ago The Financial Post stated in a dispatch from Washington that the "missing link" in the United Nations machinery for joint war planning would shortly be provided. This was a joint supply council, to be headed by Britain and the United States, and to plan a Victory programme of production which would conceive of the war factories of the United Nations as a single industrial unit.

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, is now in the United States and the joint production board is being set up. Canada will not be a senior member but Canada's production will be co-ordinated with that of Britain and the United States, the other two great munitions "exporting" countries. Canada will have direct representation on another board—the Munitions Assignment Board—which determines the source and destination of war supplies for the various battlefronts.

There are other items in the news that emphasize how the engineering skill and industrial resources of the United Nations are being mobilized against the Axis, whose former superiority in material in the air and on the land is rapidly diminishing.

Lieut.-General Somervell, chief of the U. S. Army Supply Service, has gone to London to further standardize the planes, tanks and guns of the Allied fighting forces. Such standardization is vital. The forces, and their equipment, of the different nations are becoming so intermingled on the different fighting fronts that interchangeability of army equipment, of engines and accessories for planes, of ammunition and even personal equipment is essential to integrated operations.

Just this week Mr. Churchill paid tribute to American tanks with which the British fought in Libya and he hailed the early entry of American heavy bombers and pilots into the mighty new second front of the air that has been opened in Western Europe.

Unification of production, pooling of supplies and standardization of fighting equipment are all of great importance. Something more is also needed: a pooling of scientific genius to provide better and even better weapons. The healthy impact of research and engineering on the war was well demonstrated this week in the remarkably successful operations of the British in Libya. Last fall, British tanks were knocked out by heavy German guns before they could get within firing range of the German tanks. This week, Mr. Churchill was able to report "our new heavy anti-tank gun has done great execution." Last fall, British fighting vehicles were out of action for weeks at a time because of inadequate repair facilities in the desert. This week, Mr. Churchill was able to report "Our recovery organization . . . is working very well."

All this underscores the importance of the advice given to Canada by Lieut.-General McNaughton when he was here during the winter: to improve our weapons and to strengthen our tools on the mechanical and engineering side.

Canada, as a result of General McNaughton's advice, has set up a scientific council to improve weapon design. The United States has now got a similar organization. The two councils should be merged in one: a North American council of weapon design and development.

* * *

NO REPLY YET TO HITLER'S POISON

The radio committee of the House of Commons has been looking again into the question of short-wave broadcasting from Canada for propaganda purposes. All the old material has been threshed over again although a parliamentary committee in 1938 and again in 1939 thoroughly explored the situation and recommended action.

The CBC has indicated that it would like to have a powerful short-wave station in Canada; and M.P's have reiterated their view that Canada's voice should be heard throughout the world in a war that is as much a war of facts and policies as of guns, planes and ships. But the CBC feels that the cost of erecting such a station and operating it is not a proper charge against its revenues. Propaganda is a government function, it believes. That is a fair view.

For some reason, the government does not act. As the CBC chairman has said, "There has been, to my knowledge, no direct answer to the short-wave broadcasts coming from enemy countries."

Short wave channels allotted to Canada are idle today while those of Britain are overworked in an effort to compete with the poisoned waves of many channels (a number of them in occupied countries) that Germany uses on a twenty-four hour schedule.

Canada has been doing some short-wave broadcasting, chiefly to France. These programmes, arranged by CBC, have been sponsored by the Free French and such excellent authorities as Cardinal Villeneuve, Premier Godbout, Brig. Gen. Vanier and Emile Vaillancourt have spoken. We have had to use a foreign station for these broadcasts—WRUL in Boston.

This is better than nothing but it ill befits a nation of the stature of Canada to lag in a field that has become so vital in war-winning as publicity and propaganda.

* * *

NEWFOUNDLAND IN TRANSITION

In a world of nations piling up heavy new loads of debt, Newfoundland will report a surplus of somewhere around $8 millions for the fiscal year ending this month. Such a performance is made particularly remarkable in the light of Newfoundland's long prewar record of operating deficits.

Formerly Newfoundland's deficits had to be made up by substantial grants-in-aid from Britain. Now the island is contributing most of its surplus to Britain in the form of an interest-free loan. This plan is more than an expression of Newfoundland's wholehearted place in the general war effort. The accumulation of funds being built up in England will serve Newfoundland well in helping to take up whatever shocks the post-war world may bring.

Interest in the island in both Canada and the United States has been stimulated since the start of the war, with both countries spending millions of dollars to improve the military facilities there. Astride the Gulf of St. Lawrence and closer to Europe by a thousand miles than the American continent, Newfoundland occupies a strategical place of vital importance not only to Canada and the U. S. but to the whole western hemisphere.

The construction of tremendous air fields now proceeding in Newfoundland under Canadian and American direction should serve the island well after the war. As a link in a system of worldwide air communications Newfoundland should play a part just as important as it plays today as the western terminus of the Bomber Ferry Command.

The rise of Newfoundland out of the slough of depression once more accents the question of what the political future will be for Britain's oldest colony. Living under a Commission of Government since 1934 most Newfoundlanders would like to get back to some form of responsible government.

Newfoundland is of importance to both Canada and the U.S.A. but it does not follow that the island will become a political part of either. Just what shape Newfoundland's post-war political picture will take depends largely on the Newfoundlanders themselves. It is their destiny that will be dealt with and they assuredly will determine which way they are to head.

In this week's issue The Financial Post special supplement reports on Newfoundland today; the part it is playing in the war, the many changes the war has brought. The "Question of the Week" gives the views of representative Canadians on whether or not we should invite Newfoundland to confederate with us.

Ottawa is Divided On Labor Scheme

Officialdom Said Far From Unanimous on Merits of Labor-Management Council Programme Mooted as Nationwide Production Aid

Though the Canadian government is fostering the creation of Management-Labor boards in firms holding war contracts, and though a similar step has already had official blessing in the United States, Canadian officials and businessmen are still very much in the "Let's know more about it," stage.

It is understood that there is very marked lack of unanimity as to its desirability in Ottawa circles very close to the project and some industrialists are reported to fear that the plan will be perverted by radical groups.

E. M. Little, director of national selective service, not long ago said: "If men are encouraged to take an active interest in the operation of their plant it is amazing what practical suggestions for increasing production come from a long way down the line.

"From my own experience," he added, speaking as one who has held cards in two unions and is now boss of the big Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co., "I know that men do better work if they feel that they are working with you and not merely working for you."

Little Urges Committees

Mr. Little is one of the chief advocates at Ottawa of management-labor production committees. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of munitions and supply, told a C.I.O. meeting at Windsor that the government favors the organization of such committees in war industry.

Those who favor management-labor committees say they have worked well in several Canadian plants where they have been tried experimentally. They see them, among other things, as an effective means of improving morale and combating absenteeism. Absenteeism is a serious industrial problem. It is said that in some plants the number of men who do not report for work the Monday after payday runs as high as 10 to 15%.

Don't Deal With Wages

Questions such as wages and hours are excluded from the jurisdiction of the committees. The avowed purpose for which they are to be created is to increase production. They are to be composed of representatives of workers, elected by plant employees, with an equal number of representatives designated by the management. The committee chooses its own chairman.

In the United States, Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, has made the promotion of management-labor committees official policy. They have been organized in hundreds of war plants.

William Hard, an associate editor of The Reader's Digest, calls the movement "a momentous happening in the history of American labor." He says that the government is now trying to get labor not only to receive something, but to create and give something—greater efficiency.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

No Trade Name Ban Considered

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—"There is no reason or justification for any rumors that this Board is contemplating the wiping out of brand or trade names," Donald Gordon told The Financial Post.

"Any such rumors are the figment of an individual's imagination. Elimination of trade names is certainly not part of our job. Furthermore our view is that there is great value in retaining private brands. They are an important and integral part of business and we have no wish to see them disappear nor do we feel it to be necessary."

Similar views were expressed to The Post by Hugh C. Mackenzie, director of the Division of Simplified Practice:

"It is not in the cards at all to eliminate brand names in merchandising. Trade names are part of the very life blood of modern business. They are a vital asset in many lines. We in Canada are not threatened by short supply the way they are in England. Even there every effort has been made to retain trade names."

Canada's Bicycle and Rifle King

—Jean Merrill photo for The Financial Post.

The bicycle has been officially recognized as a cheap, practical means of transportation which will play an increasingly important war part. Ottawa has authorized the production of a bumper crop of 150,000 bikes this year, which turns the spotlight on George Sherwood Braden, the biggest manufacturer of "wheels" in this country. President of Canada Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd., Weston, Ont., he gets a kick out of riding his own products. Born at Bobcaygeon, Ont., 50 years ago, he has been with the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. for 35 years, and in this time selling trips for his firm have taken him to China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain and over most of Europe. Besides heading C. C. M., he has a war job as president of the vast Small Arms Ltd., turning out rifles and sub-machine guns by the thousands.

Big Year For Manitoba Farms

But Say Urban Activity Moderate

By GORDON L. SMITH

WINNIPEG.—Manitoba is experiencing the best year since before the great depression of 1930-36. Farmers are described as relatively prosperous which is probably an understatement.

There is, it is true, some complaint of the tempo of urban activity, but this province is still so predominantly agricultural, that the country alone can carry the cities and towns along.

Crops were fair last year, very good the year before and they are promising today. There has been a large expansion in mixed farming, especially in hog production. Mortgage and tax collections are reported the best in many years, with interest payments during the past year almost double those of the previous 12 months and far ahead of the years immediately before.

There has been some progress in the introduction of new lines of farming—sugar beets is an example—but on the whole the new prosperity is based on such standbys as mixed grain, hogs, dairying and beef cattle.

As a matter of fact the new venture into sugar beets has not been completely proven, growers having run into hard luck with unfavorable weather in the last two years.

As in eastern farm areas there is an acute shortage of labor. Last fall many older men, some in their 70's, had to be called upon for harvest assistance as well as women and girls and the same conditions are expected to prevail again this fall.

Say Capacity Used

In the urban area there is some complaint about insufficient use of industrial facilities for war work. There have been a few new war factories, one very large one and some smaller.

But the man on the street believes that there are still some idle machines, labor and power. It is claimed that in the "bits and pieces" programme, the industrial east has secured the most lucrative jobs and left the "cats and dogs" for the West. Investigation in more informed quarters, however, does not bear out this opinion. Here it is believed that without the substantial importation of new machinery and other equipment, and a long haul of raw materials, not a great deal of further work could be handled.

Tourist prospects are not encouraging. In former years the bulk of American tourist traffic through Manitoba originated 100 to 200 miles south of the border and came at least the 70 miles north of the border to Winnipeg before it began to spend much money. Moreover those visitors interested in summer resorts, hunting and fishing continued on north and east of Winnipeg for probably another hundred miles.

This sort of journeying with gasoline rationed and tires not for sale, seems largely out of the question this year. In normal times one would expect to see quite a few American car licenses on the streets of Winnipeg even in early June, but in four days of steady prowling the writer has come upon only a single car from outside.

Divide Beer Markets To Save on Transport

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—The brewing industry got out in front this week with a "Victory" programme for cutting out cross-haulage of beer estimated to save the shipment of 100,000 half-barrels of beer annually. Most of the saving will be in rail haul.

In co-operation with James Stewart, Administrator of Services, a further programme estimated to save about 40% of truck haulage is also being worked out.

Neither step goes as far as may eventually be required of the industry as the shortage of tires, and gasoline and transportation becomes more acute. It means, however, an extensive recasting of the entire system for merchandising and distributing a product which had used its trucks as an integral part of advertising.

The Ottawa order, effective June 1, prohibits the cross-shipment of draught beer from Quebec or from southern Ontario to any part of northern Ontario and vice versa. The actual dividing line in Ontario is the 46th parallel which crosses the province just north of Pembroke and extends across to the mouth of the French River.

Quebec brewers are prohibited from merchandising draught beer in western Ontario on the understanding that draught beer from "any brewery located in the City of London, Ont.," does not find its way into the eastern part of the province. The dividing line here is approximately the area east of Arnprior-Kingston.

To Clarify Canada's Position On New Production Board

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Canada hopes to be granted direct representation on the sixth and final unit of the United Nations pooling machinery shortly to be announced at Washington.

This sixth unit is a combined food board which will round the machinery created for the Churchill-Roosevelt discussion in Washington last January.

This week end, Canada's position in the new war production board will be clarified during the visit of Hon. C. D. Howe to Washington.

Chief purpose of Mr. Howe's visit is to establish machinery for tying Canada into this new Board. It is expected that Canada's liaison will be through the Canadian-U. S. joint Production Board already in existence.

Canada will not be represented on the top level. No official announcement has been made as yet regarding the fate of Canada's request to be admitted as a third member of the Munition Assignments Board. It was expected that this would receive formal approval some time ago but the recasting of this body to include Canada as a third nation has not yet been finalized.

What is expected to emerge shortly is a new joint food committee for the pooling of U. S., U. K. and Canadian needs and requirements, with all three nations represented on the top level.

One important purpose of the committee will be the planned production of British requirements on a long range basis.

Wants Hirst Morale Costs Made Official

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—E. G. Hirst is still directing a morale-building campaign in Canadian aircraft plants under the direction of Ralph P. Bell, Director General of Aircraft Production.

Authorization is now being sought by order in council to have the expenses of this campaign allocated as an item of overhead cost among the companies interested in the programme.

"Black Market" Sped Beef Move

To stop black market operations and prevent recurrence of the present serious beef shortage is given as the two-fold objective of recent moves on the beef front by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This pincers movement will be carried out through control of the export market for cattle along with the fixing of maximum beef prices by zones across Canada which came into effect June 1.

Black market operations are reported to have been gaining much ground, especially in Toronto and Montreal.

Under the new system such operations will be pretty well eliminated, it is believed, as wholesale prices are now established by zones, of which there are 15 across Canada.

Government Funds To Finance Mines

Move to Rush War Metal Production From Marginal Properties With Public Money—Make Individual Deals

Major programme of production of Canadian war metals from marginal mines is shortly to be undertaken under official sponsorship.

So serious has the shortage of some war metals become — especially of copper—that officials are stepping into the situation with vast government funds behind them.

Major consideration will be availability and speed with which properties can be brought into production. In other words, the extent of the capital advance and the cost of the metal eventually produced is secondary.

It is understood that there will be no overall or general arrangement; that separate deals will be made with proprietors of mineral properties which have not up to now been put into production or which, probably, were in other times, regarded as uneconomic.

One such individual deal is understood to have been made already with Siscoe Gold Mines as operators for a property in northern Quebec.

Getting metal output fast is the main consideration and government funds will be forthcoming in the form of capital advances, subsidies, special product prices, depending on the individual circumstances.

Probable indication of what officialdom regards as "prompt" production is the recent order of Donald Nelson, head of the U. S. War Production Board, halting development of war supply enterprises which would not be able to get going before the middle of 1943.

Toronto Getting Aluminum Plant

Construction is to start immediately on a new Aluminum Co. of Canada development in Etobicoke, on the western outskirts of Toronto. The initial units of the project will represent a building outlay of $500,000 and a floor space of over 100,000 square feet. Special foundry operations will be carried out. The new plant will be located on a 48-acre site recently secured by Aluminum Co., this being one of the largest industrial parcels ever transferred in the Toronto area.

Threat of Water "Steal" By Chicago Said Blocked

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Nothing has been heard here as to the progress of Chicago's latest attempted water "steal"—a bill introduced into the House of Representatives on March 25 seeking permission for withdrawal of an additional 3,500 cu. ft. per second by that city.

At present, Chicago is taking the maximum permitted under existing treaty obligations, that is: 1,500 cu. ft. plus the amount required for domestic pumpage. The bill introduced by Congressman Sabath asks for 5,000 cu. ft. over and above domestic pumpage, or a further diversion of 3,500 cu. ft.

(Domestic pumpage involves about 1,700 cu. ft. per second, which means that total present diversion is, in all, about 3,200 cu. ft. compared with an amount now requested of 6,700 cu. ft.)

Because of the firm attitude the present U. S. administration has taken in this matter; because of the strong opposition of other "border" states and because of Canada's traditional attitude toward further diversion, there is not considered here to be any likelihood of this latest "steal" meeting any favorable response at Washington.

Well Under Control

Chicago's drainage of water from the Great Lakes Basin has been pretty well under control in recent years according to observers here. Chicago is said to have been keeping within the legal requirement which was laid down originally by the Supreme Court of the United States in April, 1930. This is the decree which limited Chicago's diversion to 1,500 cu. ft. plus approximately 1,700 cu. ft. required for domestic pumpage.

When the United States submitted to Canada in 1938 a new draft St. Lawrence-Great Lakes agreement, the first clause of Article 8 provided that the diversion of water through the Chicago Drainage Canal should be reduced by Dec. 31, 1938, to the quantity permitted by the Supreme Court decree of 1930. (In the event of any violation of this for emergency purposes, provision was made for final decision before an international arbitral tribunal.)

It is contended here that when the new treaty came to be signed in March, 1941, Chicago had already met the terms of the 1930 Supreme Court decree. The clause was therefore dropped and in its place provision was made that:

"If any diversion of water from the Great Lakes System or the International section, other or greater in amount than diversions permitted in either of the countries on Jan. 1, 1940, is authorized, the government of each country agrees to give immediate consideration to any representations respecting the matter which the other government may make."

This clause, it will be seen, includes any diversion of waters whether by Chicago or any other authority and is considered by authorities here to be wide and strong enough to meet the situation —assuming (as is apparently done here) that the amount being withdrawn by Chicago on Jan. 1, 1940, is not in excess of the amount permitted by the Supreme Court decree of 1930.

Hold Your Hats, Mr. & Mrs. Consumer Here Comes Ottawa's 'News Blitz'

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — Leonard Knott of Editorial Associates, Ltd., Montreal, has been named Co-ordinator of Consumer Information under the Director of Public Information. Mr. Knott will head a new branch of the Department of Public Information called Consumer Information Service — expansion of a project originally planned last year and carried on in a small way since that time.

Consumer Information Service is designed to serve four main objects:

1. Eliminate duplication, contradictions, etc. in government publicity by checking all press releases, radioscript, printed material, films, etc.
2. Co-ordinate information when possible so that two or more departments when dealing with the same subject may share information, supplement and strengthen each other's efforts.
3. Provide detailed information services for government departments which have no press or publicity programmes of their own.
4. Supplement work of existing information branches in various government departments by preparation of additional special material and wider distribution.

May Add a Fifth

Eventually a fifth service may be added namely a central C.I.S. bureau to which all consumer, publication, and writer enquiries may be directed and to which individual writers, photographers etc., may apply when seeking information, interviews, etc.

In addition to plans for supplementing and extending present news and photographic services one project under consideration is a consumer newspaper sponsored by C.I.S. and embracing all participating departments. Format suggested is a tabloid, printed on newsprint of the sort which would "summarize regulations, reveal existing conditions and present to the consumer as complete a picture of the situation as possible." If nation-wide circulation is undertaken, consideration may be given to printing the paper simultaneously from mats in four or five regional centres.

Other projects include a proposal for a five-minute daily "Consumer Time" radio broadcast containing up-to-the-minute comment on current news and regulations on both CBC and independent networks; plans for weekly cartoons, comic strips, educational type cartoon lectures, sports and financial page items; posters for retail outlets; educational material for retail clerks through a bulletin service to be distributed through retail merchants associations, employment managers of larger departmental stores, etc.;

Co-operating government departments are linked to the C.I.S. through a policy committee chaired by Dr. W. C. Hopper of the Department of Agriculture. Participating departments include: Wartime Prices and Trade Board; war savings; salvage; agriculture; fisheries; Munitions and Supply; Pensions and National Health.

Each department is represented by one or more persons on the committee. Plans are as yet in the formative stage but in general are designed "to provide a complete press, radio coverage on consumer topics and general publicity topics utilizing every available medium and giving a complete picture to the public of the purpose behind current regulations and the reasons for their observance.

Steep Rock Near Go Ahead Stage

Definite progress is being made in ironing out problems which still bar Steep Rock Iron Mines from getting into production, The Financial Post understands.

No official announcement on the progress of negotiations — now going on in Ottawa — is available, but it is learned that solution of one, if not both, of two remaining problems may well be in sight.

Provision of shiploading facilities has been one of the two problems encountered. U. S. interests have been willing to put up money for mine development, but thought the railway should provide loading terminals as in the U. S. Steep Rock officials journeyed to Ottawa some time ago and it is understood that they carried with them the proposal of installation of loading terminals as a war project.

Hat News from EATON'S

This is the Season for STRAWS

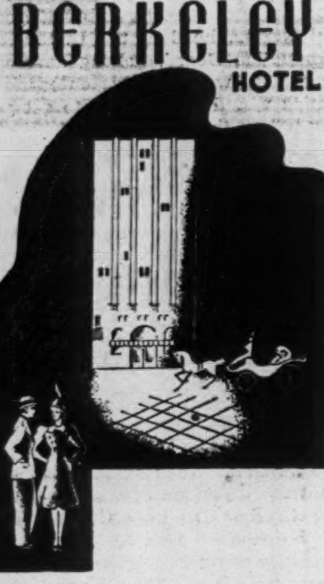
Enjoy a cool Summer with a comfortable straw hat! From the wonderful assortment at **EATON'S** you are sure to find a style to please you! Sizes in the group 6¾ to 7½. Each, from

2.25 to 7.50

SAILORS
1.50 to 3.50

Main Store—Main Floor

T. EATON Co LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA



in MONTREAL... the BERKELEY HOTEL

Situated on Montreal's finest residential thoroughfare . . . the Berkeley maintains a reputation for quiet comfort, service, and hospitality. It is the regular Montreal "Stop" for people of taste.

Its Dining Room is a gathering place of discriminating folk.

1188 Sherbrooke St. West, MONTREAL.

The Berkeley Hotel IN MONTREAL

BOYS PREPARED FOR UNIVERSITY THE SERVICES AND BUSINESS

Preparatory School 7 to 13
Upper School 13 to 18

EXTENSIVE grounds in a residential section. Educational advantages of city. Five hundred acre property in country for week-end camping. Autumn Term opens September 9. For prospectus apply to

T. W. L. MACDERMOT, M.A., (OXON.) Principal

FOUNDED 1829

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Bk. Commerce Has Over 900 In Uniform

Apart from the war work the Canadian chartered banks are doing as agents of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, helping in the sale of war bonds, etc., many of their employees have been given leave of absence to devote their full time to the war effort.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, for instance, has now well over 900 male members of its staff in the armed forces. Of these, it is estimated between 40% and 50% are in the Air Force, with the Army coming next and the Navy third.

But in addition to its men in the armed forces, the bank, which has just celebrated the 75th anniversary of its founding, has also made available to the government the services of a number of its higher officials for positions of responsibility in the nation's war organization. Among them are: G. R. Cottrelle, oil controller, corporation executive of the bank; James Stewart, administrator of services, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, an assistant general manager; F. H. Brown, assistant deputy minister of munitions and supply in charge of procurement, a superintendent at head office; and C. K. Highmoor of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, assistant supervisor of the bank's foreign department.

In addition, many of the female employees of the bank are giving their spare time to various auxiliary war services.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, founded in 1867, the year of Confederation, ranks among the three largest Canadian chartered banks. Its latest annual statement showed total assets of over $761 millions with 558 branches of which 12 were outside Canada.

Contributed Ad Credit Granted

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Canadian corporations which "contributed" advertising to the Second Victory Loan campaign under the old "10%" clause may use that allowance over and above their allotment as calculated by the new income tax formula but for this year only.

But, in future, all Victory Loan advertising must be lumped with other advertising on the same basis as announced last week by Hon. Colin Gibson, The Financial Post is informed.

Thus, for purposes of 1942 income tax returns, all advertising is now placed on the same basis with the single exception of Victory Loan advertising contributed by Canadian corporations for the February campaign.

As emphasized in the published statement of Colonel Gibson, the new sliding scale which governs the relationship of profits and turnover to advertising costs is a scale of "indicative percentage only."

"Every case," said Col. Gibson, "will have to be considered on its own merits."

In a special memorandum being sent to individual income tax inspectors it is pointed out that: "there may be instances where an increase (in advertising expenditures) over 'normal' may be justified," but "recommendations for the exercise of discretion as referred to in the Act" will be largely governed by the set scale of percentages (outlined in last week's Financial Post).

The War and Business . . .

Colossal

"Colossal" is the word for U. S. defense preparations and equipment along the Pacific coast stretching from Mexico to Alaska, according to one who should know. He says the U. S. will complete the Alaska highway—and a railroad—within a year, perhaps nine months; that the railroad is already well under way and that hundreds of U. S. planes are streaming northward. He states that the U. S. is anxious to cooperate with Russia in building a road down through the Aleutian Islands, to link with a road down to Vladivostok.

* * *

It Looks Familiar

Veteran western grainmen are remarking that this season is shaping up very much like 1915 when the Canadian west raised by a wide margin the biggest yield per acre crop in history, an average of around 30 bushels per acre. On this year's acreage, a similar production would produce the staggering crop yield of around 700 million bushels.

* * *

Too Many Shells?

Although we have definitely entered the "hush" stage on war production figures, unofficial reports are accumulating to indicate that in at least one phase we have reached the overproduction stage. Case in point is shell production, one of Canada's earliest and most successfully handled war jobs. Output has been so satisfactory, it is understood, that finished shells are piling up, shell producers being pushed back a notch in the priority schedules.

* * *

No Secret Here

Kind of underclothing issued to women joining the U. S. armed service auxiliaries is carefully withheld military information. Still unsettled is the problem whether they will be issued girdles. Neither problems nor secrecy for Canadian maidens in uniform. They're given $15 and $3 every quarter to buy and look after understuff to their own taste.

* * *

Canada's Story

There is little doubt as to the advice the Prime Minister will get from Charles A. Vining, designated to review Canadian publicity in the United States. Mr. Vining has already recommended establishment of a Canadian information service across the border and it is unlikely that he will now advise a different course.

The need for such a service has been repeatedly emphasized in these columns and naturally The Financial Post welcomes Mr. King's indication that he may be willing to move in that direction.

Our information service will have to be both positive and protective. We must be prepared not only to make the facts of Canada's war effort available to the press, radio, speakers and the public, but also to answer questions and follow up and correct misstatements and misapprehensions.

Americans will not resent the telling of our story, as Mr. King has so long feared. In fact, Canada's inadequate publicity in the United States has long been a source of wonderment to American editors and public men.

* * *

They Didn't Mind

Associated Screen News is reported to have been joyfully in the background as a platoon of M.P's bombarded the House with questions last week about the National Film Board. ASN had the motion picture field virtually to itself until the NFB got busy.

* * *

The Big Bogey

What are businessmen asking about? Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were asked to indicate what particular sessions they planned to attend at next week's annual meeting in Toronto. Priorities got 50% more votes than the next nearest subject, man power. Other subjects in order of votes are: war production, control of materials, shipping and processing, price control, post-war planning, civilian defense.

* * *

They Have Fears

Some northern Ontario residents are reported very perturbed about the newly-moved Japs. Many of these enemy aliens are second generation, speak perfect English, and sometimes no Japanese. Many are well educated. Some are reported to have made a big hit with sections of the female population. Some employers report they are good workers, better than some of the foreign labor previously available for the woods.

Ottawa Split on Labor Plan

(Continued from page 1)

In the U. S. 40% of the committee chairmen chosen have been labor men.

Mr. Nelson, before coming out for management-labor committees, investigated 20 plants where these had functioned for some time. Some industries have had such groups for many years.

His advocacy of the scheme was at first viewed with concern by the National Association of Manufacturers, which corresponds to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The N.A.M. apparently felt the committees would usurp powers of management. Mr. Hard declares that this suspicion faded when Mr. Nelson gave assurances that they would be purely advisory.

C. M. A. Stand Unknown

In Canada the C.M.A. has not announced a stand on management-labor committees but is understood to be considering the question. E. M. Little is scheduled to speak at a C.M.A. meeting in Toronto next week, and may seek support for the plan at that time.

Thus far Ottawa has detailed no proposal that would co-ordinate the work of committees in various plants or provide a clearing house for information about methods, machinery and manpower. In fact, some officials of the Department of Munitions and Supply are said to be opposed to horizontal organization across an industry as a whole, and insistent that each committee should be exclusively a plant organization.

What the government suggests is thus very different from the scheme outlined by the Canadian Congress of Labor, which represents the C.I.O. unions in Canada. This body would like to see the formation of an industrial council in each basic industry in Canada, with delegates of workers, management and government on each council.

C. I. O. Plan

The Congress has put out a pamphlet entitled "Labor's Plan for Production."

Proposing the councils in this, it says:

"The chief functions of each industrial council would be to ensure maximum uninterrupted production in each industry; to devise employment and production policies which would maintain industrial harmony with the highest efficiency; to provide for the pooling of experience, patent rights and processes of manufacture, and the transfer of labor or industry where necessary; to establish effective machinery the lack of which causes interruptions of production; to co-operate with similar councils in other industries for all-out production, and to consider proposals for the re-conversion of industry to peacetime production after the war is won."

The pamphlet says that "workers on the job are fully aware that present production policies are inadequate" and makes this statement:

"At the present time, workers in war industries are laid off because of shortage of material, lack of planning of production schedules, and delay in converting industries to war production due to the persistence of the business-as-usual attitude . . . there is a lack of coordination within and between industries, resulting in idle tools, machinery and factory space. Workers are not employed at the jobs for which they are best fitted; there is large-scale production of non-essential goods; the facilities of small shops to carry out subcontracts are not being fully employed, and the abundant evidence of waste and inefficiency destroys initiative and morale among workers."

Howe Endorses U. S. Scheme

But this plan, as already mentioned, is not the one endorsed by Ottawa, nor is it the one in effect in the United States, where organization is on the basis of the plant unit—the same basis which has the minister of munition's approval in Canada.

Mr. Hard, obviously an enthusiast on the subject, writes that in America there have been striking examples of what the plant committees can accomplish. He cites the case of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., where he says management-labor cooperation has reduced the number of rejected machine guns from 17% to less than 1%. He also mentions the American Rolling Mills Co. plant at Middletown, O., where pig iron and steel production has been upped since the formation of a management-labor committee.

In Great Britain, such committees are very familiar and are now organized on a regional basis.

In each district there is a Production Executives' Regional Board, which consists of three representatives of employers and three of workers.

The Regional Boards come under the Ministry of Supply. An official bulletin defines their functions as follows:

"They are concerned with the maintenance of the production executive register of capacity in each region; the arrangement of interchanges of machine tool capacity to relieve overload and to expedite production; the suggestion of remedial action at an early stage in regard to firms which may become overloaded with a multiplicity of contracts let to them by separate production departments; advice on problems of providing and allocating factory accommodation; the notification of transport difficulties."

Britain also has a Central Joint Advisory Committee composed of 12 representatives of employers nominated by the British Employers' Confederation and the Federation of British Industries, and 12 representatives of workmen nominated by the Trades Union Congress General Council.

The terms of reference of this group are:

"To advise the production executive on general production difficulties (excluding questions relating to wages and conditions in individual industries normally subject to joint negotiation) and on such matters relating to production as may arise from the proceedings of Regional Boards or be referred to the committee by the Production Executive." The Production Executive consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Ministers of Supply, Aircraft Production and Works and Buildings, and the President of the Board of Trade, with the Minister of Labor and National Service as chairman.

Company Reports

Andian National

Andian National Corp. had a net profit in 1941 of $6.2 millions after providing $1.3 million for adjusting investments to market value. This compared with a net profit of $7.6 millions in 1940 when no similar adjustment was made.

After payment of dividends and sundry surplus charges the earned surplus forward was $1.4 milions compared with $1.7 millions in 1940. Working capital position showed a slight recession.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Operating income	9,008,068	9,395,909
Add: Invest. income ..	454,849	341,955
Total income	9,462,917	9,737,864
Less: Pay. to Colombian Govt.	143,164	146,451
Legal & exec. exp. .	84,412	90,019
Foreign taxes	1,182,208	1,308,776
Deprec. & amort. ..	424,877	570,350
Prov. adj. invests. .	1,324,341	......
Net profit	6,299,914	7,622,268
Less: Dividends	7,650,000	7,650,000
Deficit on year	1,350,086	27,732
Add: Prev. surplus ..	1,730,337	1,775,152
Tax refund	89,401	......
Deprec. adj........	1,001,278	......
Less: Prior yrs. taxes	55,503	17,083
Earned surplus fwd. .	1,415,427	1,730,337
Earned per share:		
Earned	$2.47	$2.99
Paid	3.00	3.00
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	10,155,285	11,052,310
Current liabilities	1,255,918	1,415,282
Working capital	8,899,367	9,637,028

Investment Notes

Canadian Industries Ltd. announces that administrative, sales and development departments of its nylon division have moved to the new plant at Kingston where manufacturing operations are to start soon. Entire output of the new nylon plant is to be devoted to war needs. R. G. Beck is acting division and works manager, Ray Bissell, sales manager; C. J. Warrington, development manager; Dr. R. G. Bennett, chief supervisor, and W. C. Tatham, works manager.

* * *

Montreal stock and curb exchanges report 158,555 industrial shares traded in May this year. This compares with 180,722 shares in April this year and 147,608 shares in May, 1941. In mines a total of 114,039 shares is reported for last month against 112,023 shares in the previous month and 126,569 shares May last year. Total transactions in May this year were 272,594 shares against 292,647 shares in April and 274,177 shares in May, 1941.

* * *

C. P. R. April earnings established a new record for the month.

Monthly Earnings Statement

April:	1942 $	1941 $
Gross earnings	20,621,507	16,654,790
Less: Work. exps. ..	17,065,360	13,505,625
Net earnings	3,556,147	3,149,165
Four Months Ended Apr. 30:		
Gross earnings	78,266,351	62,067,450
Less: Work. exps. ..	64,726,193	50,397,879
Net earnings	13,540,158	11,669,571

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

	1942 $	1941 $	Incr. $
April			
Gr. earn. ...	3,768,023	3,428,969	339,054
Op. exps. ..	1,761,532	1,568,222	193,310
Net earn. .	2,006,491	1,860,747	145,744
4 Mos. End. Apr. 30:			
Gr. earn. ...	14,753,561	13,240,000	1,513,561
Op. exps. ..	6,979,414	6,223,001	756,413
Net earn. ..	7,774,147	7,016,999	757,148

Whisky Cos. Not Losers by Conversion

Little Immediate Effect on Earnings Seen in Conversion of 90% Output to War

Conversion of 90% of U. S. distilling facilities to war purposes should have little immediate effect on earnings of either Distillers Corp.-Seagrams or Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, from present indications.

With decision last week by the War Production Board to allocate 200 million gallons of alcohol derived from grain in 1943 to production of butadiene for synthetic rubber, the estimate of U. S. military and essential civilian demand for 1943 was brought up to 576 million gallons. It is estimated that by conversion of the whisky distilling industry to industrial alcohol and capacity operations of present industrial alcohol plants, a capacity of 540 million gallons can be attained.

This conversion programme will allow production of the necessary alcohol without resorting to use of much new equipment. To construct a plant capable of turning out even 2.5 million gallons of alcohol a year would take 550 tons of steel plates, 790 tons of structural steel, 70 tons of copper, four tons of bronze along with other materials.

Indicated policy of the U. S. government at present will be to leave the small and isolated distilleries alone and let them contribute the 10% of whiskies which may still be manufactured.

In Two Classes

Production of alcohol falls into two classifications, high proof and low proof. For several months the first type has been devoting its full capacity to wartime purposes. The low proof stills are shipping their product to plants equipped for turning into high proof. This latter procedure will be stepped up by reallocation of rectifying equipment capable of converting low proof alcohol into high proof. From the Pacific Coast 20 rectifying stills are being brought along with six more from idle distilleries in other parts of the U. S. for installation in whisky distilleries, chiefly in Kentucky, centre of the straight run whisky industry.

Present Situation

For Hiram Walker's the present situation is that its high proof equipment for the past several months has been fully utilized for war production. This producer has not much low proof equipment so the most recent changes announced by the W.P.B. will not materially change the company's present position. Earnings for Walker's so far this year have been running well ahead of a year ago.

With Distillers Corp.-Seagrams the situation is slightly different due to the leading place it holds as a producer of blended whiskies. Those in the trade figure that the switchover to industrial alcohol production will affect blended whiskies first due to the inability to produce neutral spirits for blends. As they do not require ageing, stocks of neutral spirits are usually small.

However, the company already has very large inventories of its products on hand and no concern is heard over its ability to keep supplying its customers. Sales of liquor are substantially higher so far this year and indications are that earnings for Seagrams will be up when the report for the year ending July 31 appears.

Where the threat to earnings really enters is a few years hence. If the industry has to drop manufacture of alcohol for liquor for two or three years, it means that anywhere from four to seven years from now stocks of matured whiskies will not exist. To this extent the current conversion move may be a real threat to earning power at some future date.

Investor's Index

June 6, 1942

Acadia Sugar . . 5
Aluminium Ltd. 1
Anglo-Can. Tel. 14
Bathurst Pwr. . 8
Brazilian Trac. . 4
Brown Co. . . . 5
Brown Corp. . . 2
Can. Breweries 8
Can. Celanese . 2
Can. Indus. Ltd. 2
Can. Machinery 27
C. P. R. 2, 14
Cons. Paper . . . 14
Distillers Corp. . 2
de Havilland Air. 7
Hamilton Coke . 27
Hiram Walker . 2
Hydro Elec. Sec. 5
Int. Holdings . . 5
Int. Hydro . . . 8
Int. Paper Co. . 8
Lethbridge Irrig. 14
Ottawa El. Rly. 8
Pearl Assurance 27
Thrift Stores . . 5
Wabasso Cotton 5

MINES AND OILS

Andian National 2
B. C. Peat . . . 13
Hasaga Gold . . 13
Kerr-Addison . . 13
Little Long Lac . 12
Norwin Molyb. . 13
Nor-Zinc 13
Steep Rock M. . 1
Trafalgar L. L. . 13
Yukon Consol. . 13

REGULAR FEATURES

Banking 27
Bonds 5
Bond Quotations 10
Business, Week in 7
Company Reports 5, 8, 27
Editorial 6
Insurance:
Fire and Casualty 9
Life 9
Investment Pages 4, 5
Enquiry Letters 14
Market Opinions 4
Stock Quotations 10
Mining Pages 12, 13
Mining Quotations 10
Mining Reports 12
Oil Page 13
Oil Quotations 10
Royalty Offerings 12
On The Record 4
Pulp and Paper Page 3
Wheat Page 11
Wheat Quotations 10

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	—Sold to—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Restigouche County, N.B.	May	Dominion Securities	4½%	1962	$85,000	100	.....
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	May	....	....	Aug. 28, '42	45,000,000	99.865	.541%
Provincial—							
Nova Scotia Power Commission.. (Guar. by Province of Nova Scotia).	May	Bank of Nova Scotia and Syndicate	2½% 3%	1943-48 1949-52	1,000,000	99.95	.....

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Naybob Gold Mines	May	Angus & Co., Privately	6%	1943	$30,000	.....	.....

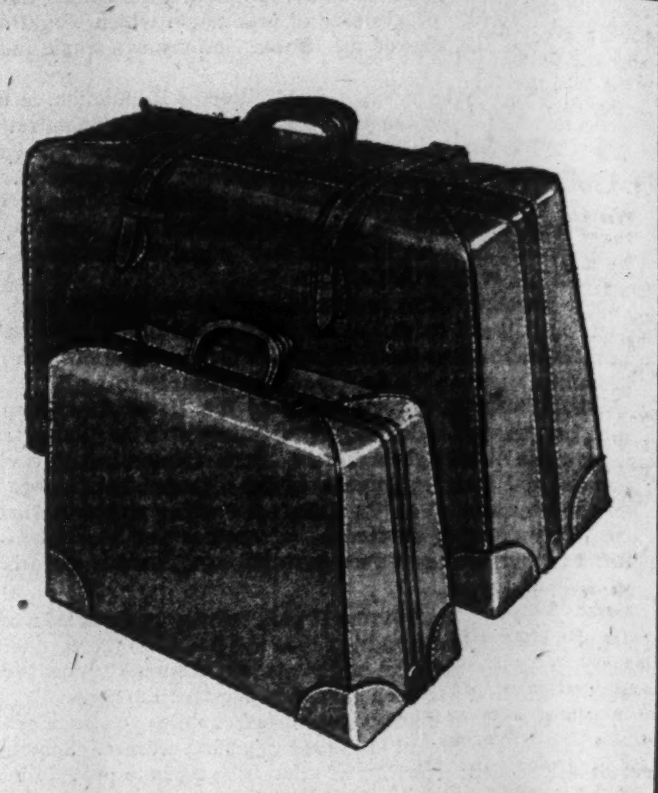
HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM

Co-operating Now As Always With All Canadian Industries

Credit needs of industry today differ from the needs of peace-time. Industry's war efforts are financed largely by our Government, but the Bank co-operates in two important ways: First, by commercial loans made directly to industries to speed up war production, thus supplementing Government aid. Second, commercial loans made to help industries carry on their everyday non-war activities.

You who are engaged in producing supplies of any kind are urged to confer with the Bank of Montreal regarding your credit requirements.

BANK OF MONTREAL
"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"
Modern, Experienced Banking Service... *the Outcome of 124 Years' Successful Operation*
A159



For Ottawa-Bound Executives

Analine-Dyed Cowhide Luggage

Only about three out of every hundred cowhides are select enough for this handsome analine-dyed luggage — and that standard of quality is maintained throughout every detail of its construction. Rich, golden in color, simple and efficient in design, it's the kind of luggage a man can be proud of for years to come.

JUMBO 24" TWO-SUIT GLADSTONE, 57.50
STANDARD 21" GLADSTONE $45
18" WEEK-END GLADSTONE $39

Simpson's
SIXTH FLOOR

Ottawa's 1942 tax rate will be 36 mills for public school supporters and 43.55 mills for separate school supporters, a reduction in each case of one mill from 1941. This is the second year in succession that the Ottawa tax rate has been cut with 2 mills having been taken off the levy in 1941. The city this year will pay a cost of living bonus to all its employees earning up to $2,500 per year. Employees who are married or who are heads of households will receive $2 per week and those who are unmarried will receive $1 per week.

The Pines for Mine!

Enjoy zestful recreation and sports as a guest of the Digby Pines : : the 234-acre holiday estate overlooking beautiful Annapolis Basin. 18-hole golf course (one of the 4 best in the East), tennis, 70° warm salt-water pool. Sea-cooled breezes : : : no hay fever : : fishing : : modern fireproof hotel, comfortable bungalows. Rates as low as $7 a day per person, double occupancy, including meals.

For attractive literature, special weekly and cottage rates, and reservations communicate with hotel manager or any Canadian Pacific agent.

Digby Pines
A Canadian Pacific Hotel at Digby, N.S.
Always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques

Money for Business

Imperial Bank of Canada welcomes applications for loans for business purposes. If you have a sound proposal, we will be glad to consider it and advance necessary assistance upon satisfactory terms. Our nearest local manager will be pleased to meet you and discuss details.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
236
Head Office: Toronto
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

This week The Financial Post asks

Do you think Newfoundland should be invited to join Canada as tenth province?

W. H. Belford

Editor, The Times Journal, Fort William.

Owing to the uncertainty of future international alignments and relations, and the present paramount urgency to concentrate on the war effort, it does not seem to me that this is the proper time to issue an invitation to Newfoundland to become a Canadian province.

The Canadian government has its hands full, as have all the members of the United Nations group. Enlargement of the Dominion at this time would necessitate a great deal of legislative labor and detail. It does not seem to me that the time is opportune or the need imperative.

* * *

Lt.-Col. Jules A. Brillant

President of Lower St. Lawrence Power Co., Rimouski, Que.

We must remember that Newfoundland is the oldest Dominion and that the mere fact of our being larger does not give us the right to be patronizing.

I should suggest that we say to Newfoundland as we once said to Prince Edward Island and to British Columbia, that the door is open.

* * *

Thomas Braidwood

Manager, B. C. Drug Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Yes, Newfoundland should be invited to join the Canadian confederation of provinces. Newfoundland's economic position, arising from World War No. 1, and its present and probable future position arising from developments in global warfare definitely indicates that all of British North America should be united under one senior governing body. The Labrador decision by the privy council a few years ago merely emphasizes the need for Newfoundland's inclusion within the Dominion.

The question of immediate trade or monetary benefit to either individual or corporations within each other's territorial boundaries is of little import. What is important for the future is the economic and geographic defense and filial cohesion of British North America.

* * *

John M. Burden

Native of Newfoundland, now barrister in Toronto.

As a Newfoundlander by birth and a citizen of Canada for 30 years, I have no hesitation in stating that Newfoundland should be invited to become the tenth province of Canada. Such a union will be mutually beneficial.

Canada and the United States have already recognized the strategic importance of Newfoundland as an observation point of Atlantic trade routes and guardian of Canada's greatest waterway. Advantage to Canada is obvious when one considers the remote possibility of Newfoundland becoming part of another empire, and advantage to Newfoundland will be the development of natural resources and increased population. The bogey of direct taxation helped to defeat confederation in Newfoundland years ago, but this feeling disappeared with the politicians who financially ruined the island and caused loss of self-government.

* * *

Dr. R. W. Boyle

Director, Division of Physics and Electrical Engineering, National Research Council, Ottawa, Native of Newfoundland.

I have long thought that the joining of Newfoundland to Canada would be of mutual benefit, as a tenth province or by other possible method. The transition no doubt would be attended by certain headaches to both, which statesmanship could allay.

I remember as a boy hearing and reading much of the advantageous geographical and strategic position of Newfoundland; modern aviation has clinched the point.

The Labrador boundary award and modern aviation have given Newfoundland a stronger negotiating position than formerly, but Canada and the British Commonwealth could well afford to swallow this for the sake of the future.

* * *

Charles E. Campbell

Publisher, The Edmonton Bulletin.

For four reasons Newfoundland should be invited to join Canada as the tenth province.

First, Canada and Newfoundland constitute a single defense unit. Newfoundland is vital to Canadian defense and Canada is vital to Newfoundland defense.

Second, these two countries are single economic units and their union would extend their bargaining power in world markets.

Third, both have common traditions of government. Democracy cannot dissipate its governing energies these days in unnecessary political divisions.

Fourth, there is a common tie of blood and culture. Harried by a destructive enemy, all democratic units should seek amalgamation where it is politically possible.

* * *

Charles W. Campbell

Moncton, N.B., Trustee, Citizens' Research Institute of Canada.

My opinion is that Canada should invite Newfoundland to join the Dominion. Geopolitical considerations related to its location, its racial characteristics and to Atlantic coast strategy make the suggestion appear logical and even essential to Canada's best long-term interests.

Temporary economic problems can be solved and therefore should not in discussion outweigh the larger issues of national defense and future economic development. Eventually, if not now, the maritime provinces should join with Newfoundland as a single province with a strong voice in Dominion affairs and thus remove the geographical, economic and political absurdity of having separate provinces in so small an area.

* * *

A. R. Coffin

Editor, The Weekly News, Truro, N.S.

This is not an opportune time for inviting Newfoundland to join the Federation of Canada. We both should be devoting every thought and energy to the fight for freedom until victory is achieved.

In general Newfoundlanders have not looked favorably on a union with Canada and from a governmental standpoint today they are better off as they are. Canada is over-governed, and should Newfoundland join us it would mean another provincial government for her people to support. Economic conditions following the war are problematical and it will be the course of wisdom to let well enough alone for a while yet.

* * *

Professor G. F. Curtis

Department of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

With Newfoundland politically in a stage of transition under commission government, such a hard and fast arrangement proposed just now would seem out of place. Certainly until the wishes of the people of Newfoundland are known it would be hardly proper for us to make such a move. Nor can it be said that Canadian public opinion has thought the matter through yet.

The war has brought strategic factors, normally dormant, forward, and it is significant that Great Britain, Canada and the United States have made a political virtue out of military necessity so that community of interest and joint effort are the order of the day. The Anglo-Saxon genius for meeting situations as they arise is standing us in good stead and the present, with other more pressing issues, is scarcely the time for making any more than temporary arrangements.

* * *

Don F. Fraser

Editor, The Eastern Chronicle, New Glasgow, N.S.

Why should Canada ask Newfoundland to join her as the tenth province? Canada has nothing to offer Newfoundland, and living so close to Nova Scotia, the ancient colony has surely been observing.

Nova Scotia, once the richest per capita and the most prosperous colony in British North America, has been reduced to the place of the poor sister and a federal mendicant.

In peacetime, Canada begins at Montreal and runs westward. In time of war, Nova Scotia is the Canadian stoop, the battle front, and is denied the privileges of those who dwell in safety within.

As a province of Canada, the fate of Newfoundland would be that of the poor foundling on Canada's doorstep and be so treated.

Let us get on with the war and forget such foolishness.

* * *

James Hamilton

Mayor of Peterborough, Ont.

Newfoundland is a country with problems peculiar unto itself, and I would suggest any proposal that Newfoundland should become a Canadian province should be treated with caution and studied carefully.

Canada is now a wide Dominion whose parts have their own pressing problems, and although the central government at Ottawa has for years been wrestling with these problems, the management of such a diversified country is a Herculean task.

Newfoundland, as a small unit of the whole, might find its problems not easily understood by the rest of Canada. Naturally one is sympathetic to the proposal because the people of Newfoundland are resolute, courageous and industrious. They are the type that make for good citizenship and leadership. Their contributions of man power and sacrifices in the Empire war effort have been magnificent. However, I believe the results of such a union depend largely upon economic factors and should be considered on this ground.

* * *

John E. Hammell

President of Pickle Crow, Hasaga and Uchi Gold Mines.

I am unable to reply to your wire without full knowledge of the basis of joining Newfoundland and Canada, and without the knowledge of whether England, which is now controlling the colony, would approve.

* * *

Jean Charles Harvey

Outstanding spokesman of French-Canadian "collaborationists" and editor, Le Jour, Montreal.

It is not easy to answer such a question — geographically Newfoundland is part of our territory. As far as strategy is concerned, this large island situated at the entrance of the gulf becomes our first defense outpost on this side of the Atlantic. From these two points of view, it would be only natural that Newfoundland would join Canada.

However, it is important to note that United States have been granted strategic bases of Newfoundland for a period of 99 years. I do not know whether or not it would be wise to break that treaty.

From an economic angle, Newfoundland would certainly be a financial burden to our country, as this island was never able to meet her own needs. I am not posted on what the forest and mining resources are over there, nor to what extent they could be profitably developed. Labrador belongs to Newfoundland by decision of the Privy Council, rendered some 15 years ago. Its greatest asset consists in famous hydraulic resources which, it is said, might produce horsepower by millions which Canada may need some day.

All these facts make me come to the conclusion that annexation of Newfoundland would not be a profitable deal, unless Canada can develop its natural resources to compensate the financial prejudices to be accepted.

* * *

Thomas H. King

Moncton, N.B., former Mayor, prominent businessman.

From quick thought and first sight this seems a logical and practical move. Newfoundland should be invited to be a tenth province of our Dominion, particularly at this time. This would leave Canada and the United States as two parties working out defense plans, instead of three as at present. Two parties can come to an agreement more quickly than three. This would also relieve England of considerable work which we are capable of taking on. With a worked out agreement with the United States so far as defense plans are concerned, plus adequate commercial and passenger service, it would seem by joining Canada it should be a definite advantage to both concerned.

* * *

Stanley Lewis

President, Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and Mayor of Ottawa.

I am sorry not to be able to offer any considered comments in reply to your question. Offhand I should say this is a question Newfoundland should largely decide for itself.

* * *

Hormisdas D. Langlais

Member Quebec Legislative Assembly for Magdalen Islands.

Newfoundland, a North American country, should be invited to become part of Canada. Its inhabitants have their origin in the same ethnical groups which form the population of our maritime provinces. From the collective defense standpoint, Newfoundland is already part of the North American defense system.

Economically speaking, Canada would acquire there a valuable estate of maritime fisheries. The deal would enable Newfoundland to see the end of its financial troubles. In the understanding to be reached, the continental part of Labrador should be returned to the province of Quebec of which it is an integral part geographically.

* * *

Prof. Alexander Lacey

Native of Newfoundland, now of Victoria College, University of Toronto.

Union with Canada is the only logical solution for the Newfoundland situation. The present political situation in the island is not in harmony with democratic and British principles, but a reversion to former Dominion status which is unwarranted as is also a reduction to the status of a crown colony.

History, geography, military necessity, economic condition and political expediency all make a union logical and necessary.

Canada should offer generous terms for the sake of completing the union of British North America. Since Canadian control of the St. Lawrence gateway is absolutely essential to Canadian security the fear of confederation on the part of Newfoundland should be overcome by frank discussion and a generous offer.

* * *

Sir Alfred B. Morine

Toronto, former Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Newfoundland, 1919; Leader of Legislative Council, Newfoundland, 1924-28.

No, distinctly not—for a variety of reasons. First, there is no authority in Newfoundland to receive such an invitation. Its government is appointed directly by Downing St., London.

It has only prescribed powers and none wide enough to include such a subject. Authority over Newfoundland resides in Downing St. and the people of Newfoundland have no representation in its control.

There are several primary questions to be answered, First—Does Canada want Newfoundland, not does Newfoundland want to join Canada.

If Canada says yes, she must ask Downing St. to permit a union. The answer would be: "We must ascertain the feeling of Newfoundlanders about this." How can this be done? They have no representation, only in part, in an executive government which has no jurisdiction over the question of confederation.

Before the sentiment of Newfoundlanders could be ascertained, it would be necessary to negotiate terms to offer them. How that could be done is a question for deliberate consideration and I will refrain from proposing an answer to it now.

The time has passed when union can be proposed as to a set of poor relations. Newfoundland is enjoying great prosperity, temporary, it is true, but very pleasant. The American Armed Forces are very popular now in Newfoundland. I hear on what I regard as high authority that 90% of the people of the Island would favor a union with the United States rather than confederation with Canada, if they were to vote about the issue as they feel at present.

A few years ago Newfoundland was regarded in Canada as a rather lonely rock far out in the Atlantic. But now it is recognized as the bastion of America. It commands the commerce of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Newfoundland and Labrador protect the whole eastern coast of British North America from foreign invasion. The area of Labrador and the Island would make a new province as large as any other in the Dominion. It has great hydro power potentialities and a great many natural resources and could be made a great asset to the Empire.

Alaska might have been a part of Canada if there had been vision in high places. Newfoundland and Labrador may be lost to Canada because there is no vision. No, I would not invite Newfoundland now. I would invite Ottawa to look into this.

* * *

Andrew Leslie

City Commissioner, Saskatoon, Sask.

It would seem natural in the streamlining of Canada's governmental setup which the Sirois commission envisioned, and which will be no doubt undertaken in due time, that an invitation should be extended to Newfoundland to become part of Canada.

I feel sure a great many western Canadians — especially the new arrivals from other lands—wonder why Newfoundland was not included as one of Canada's original provinces. However, it would probably be another problem child. But why worry? Variety is the spice of life.

* * *

Leander Manley

J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., Advertising Firm, Vancouver, B.C.

An invitation for Newfoundland to become a province of Canada may be timely and mutually advantageous. Canada's postwar development potential and Newfoundland's geographical position on the line of Canada-European aerial communications greatly enhances Newfoundland's future development. Continuance of Newfoundland's present status may be an obstacle to equal and direct participation in the great general postwar development of Canada and North America which now appears to be taking form.

Should Newfoundland become a province of Canada now she will be Canada's front door on the Atlantic in the new era of shortening lines of communication and hemispherical national groupings.

* * *

Oswald Mayrand

Managing Director, La Patrie, Montreal.

From many angles it seems desirable that Newfoundland should be invited to join Canada. Geographically, Newfoundland is linked to our territorial waterfront. Economically, as well as politically, we have common interests to get together. United, Canada and Newfoundland should both be stronger.

* * *

Joseph McCulley

Headmaster, Pickering College, Newmarket, Ont.

We should certainly invite Newfoundland to join the Dominion of Canada as a tenth province. Present conditions emphasize its basic unity with the Dominion, and formal acknowledgment of this fact in a completion of confederation should greatly simplify the handling of common problems.

* * *

Professor E. J. Pratt

Native of Newfoundland, outstanding Canadian poet and teacher at Victoria College, University of Toronto.

Personally I should like to see the union of Newfoundland and Canada, subject to mutually satisfactory economic and political arrangement. Generations ago the Newfoundland sentiment, as I understood it, was emphatically against any proposed confederation. Today, however, with the change of political concepts under the demand of national security, any insular antagonisms, if they exist, must give way to elemental needs.

Adoption of this isolation, partial or complete, is crumbling on this continent, beneath two forces—resistance to aggression and the cultivation of the good neighbor. Whatever advantages Newfoundland would reap by the union, it is certain that Canada would profit by a hardy infusion of blood.

* * *

Allan Ross

President, William Wrigley Jr. Co., Toronto.

I would like to see Newfoundland join the Dominion of Canada as a tenth province provided a large majority of Newfoundlanders are heartily in favor. From the viewpoint of Newfoundland there are many sound reasons for the move, and practically no reason against it. Undoubtedly Newfoundland will develop into the most important airdrome of North America on the Atlantic ocean and this is of extreme importance to Canada.

* * *

E. Norman Smith

Vice-president, The Ottawa Journal.

Some 35 years ago, as a Toronto Globe reporter, I was sent to Newfoundland to investigate the advisability of incorporation of Newfoundland into the Canadian federation. I found, after thorough enquiry, that it had been a political football used in the May elections, and that overwhelmingly predominant feeling in Newfoundland was bitterly against it.

I have reason to believe that the great majority of Newfoundlanders still feel the same way about it. Canada has already so many serious interprovincial problems to solve that we should not be carried away by war or any other sentiment and add another large territory in which there is an intense national patriotism which would be a constant source of friction.

* * *

G. H. Stedman

Managing Director, Stedman Bros. Ltd., wholesalers of general merchandise with several stores in the Maritime Provinces.

I have always thought Newfoundland should be part of the Dominion of Canada, and would most certainly invite a union now, providing the financial responsibility was not too seriously out of line with the advantages to be gained by both countries.

COLD AS ICELAND
But Warm as
GYPROC WOOL

Yes : : : our Canadian troops who "stand guard" in Arctic regions have to be tough in order to "take it." But the discomforts of icy blasts and shivering temperatures have been largely overcome by army engineers. They know how living quarters, thickly insulated with GYPROC Wool, keep cold *out* and warmth *in*—give cosy comfort even in the "frozen north."

No wonder the same good Canadian GYPROC Wool helps us at home during our Canadian winters!

Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited
HEAD OFFICE PARIS ONTARIO CANADA
VANCOUVER CALGARY WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

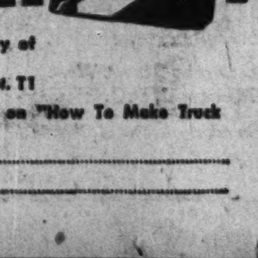
GOOD YEAR
RUSH

CANADA NEEDS
Your EXTRA TIRE MILES

● Rubber : : : today : : : is more precious than gold! It must not be wasted. Every truck owner : : : every truck driver must get *all the miles* from tires that are built into them.

The men who drive your trucks *can get more miles* from your tires : : : for there is a lot of extra miles built into Goodyears that are normally wasted.

The handy booklet shown below tells how truck tire life can be e-x-t-e-n-d-e-d. You can get a copy of this booklet for yourself and one for each of your drivers just by sending in the coupon below. DO IT NOW!


HOW TO MAKE YOUR TRUCK TIRES Last Longer

TR31

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited,
New Toronto, Ont. Dept. T1
Send us............copies of booklet on "How To Make Truck Tires Last Longer".
NAME..
ADDRESS..

Half-year Dividends Drop $16 Millions

June Payments Biggest Jolt With $11.6 Millions Cut

Dividends scheduled for payment by Canadian companies this month are going to be down some $11.6 millions from June, 1941, according to estimates by The Financial Post. For the first half of the year this will bring total decline to $16.2 millions.

Accounting for a large part of the decline is the fact that totals for June a year ago included a $5 payment on preferred arrears by International Paper, this stock now being on a regular basis. Also a sizeable influence is the Bulolo dividend normally due in June and paid last year but which has not yet been announced this year.

Bond interest payments this month will total $33.2 millions as compared with $23.1 millions in June, 1941.

The list this month includes one newcomer to the dividend paying ranks, Sutton-Horsley, which has declared a five cent dividend. Payments have been deferred by T. G. Bright and Falconbridge Nickel.

Extra payments are being made by half a dozen companies including Asbestos, Bathurst Power, Canadian Celanese, Granby, Lamaque and Loblaw Groceterias. Extras were omitted for the month by both Andian National and Hollinger Consolidated.

Honors were equally divided as to the number of companies increasing and decreasing their payments. Four firms increased their dividends including Paton Mfg. which is paying $1 on the common against 50 cents previously; Pato Consolidated moved up its rate to 15 cents from 10; Proprietary from five cents to seven and Securities Holding preferred will pay 75 cents as compared with 65 cents previously.

On the other side Granby, despite its extra, has cut the basic rate to 10 cents from 15. Placer Development is paying 25 cents as compared with the last dividend of 60 cents, Siscoe 1½ cents compared with two and Ventures five cents compared with 10.

In the arrears paying category, de Havilland preferred is paying $1.75 per share while Canadian Bakeries preferred is wiping out its arrears with a disbursement of $2.50.

Some companies have been long absent from the dividend paying list, Home Oil making its first appearance since 1930 and C. W. Lindsay preferred its first since 1938.

Monthly Dividends

	1942 $	1941 $
January	22,952,057	23,026,402
February	10,016,154	10,655,895
March	27,730,638	27,821,583
April	20,939,115	23,823,789
May	6,357,276	7,230,853
June	46,610,082	58,275,666
Total	134,605,322	150,834,188

Summary of June Payments

	1942 $	1941 $
Dividends	46,610,082	58,275,666
Bond interest	33,250,000	23,179,000
Total	79,860,082	81,454,666

Dividend Payments

Company:	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Industrials and Utilities			
Aluminium	2q	5	1,488,820
Do., pref.	†1.50q	1	118,494
Anglo Can. Tel., A	.15q	1	73,065
Asbestos Corp.	.20q	30	120,000
Do., extra	.10	30	60,000
Assoc. Breweries, c.	.25q	30	59,500
Barber-Ellis, c.	.12½q	15	5,500
Bathurst Pr., A	.25q	1	100,000
Do., extra	.25	1	100,000
Blue Top Brew., A	.30s	15	5,460
Bright, T. G., pref.	1.50q	15	11,113
Bruck Silk Mills	.10	15	12,500
Canada Cement, pfd.	1.25q	20	251,086
Canada Cr. Stone	.10q	15	6,374
Can. & Dom. Sugar	.37½q	1	562,500
Canada Dry	†.15q	10	92,273
Canada Cycle, pf.	1.25q	30	11,802
Do., com.	.30q	30	30,000
Can. Foundries, A	.37½q	15	14,227
Can. Machinery c.	.50	27	12,000
Canada Malting	.50q	15	99,486
Canada Vinegars	.10q	1	9,200
Can. Wire & C., A	1q	15	29,668
Do., B	.50q	15	75,332
Do., pref.	1.62½q	15	46,419
Can. Bakeries, p.	*2.50	1	22,825
Can. Celanese	.25q	30	65,102
Do., extra	.25	30	65,102
Do., pref.	1.75q	30	115,000
Can. Fairbanks, c.	2	1	160,000
Can. Ind. Alc., A, B	.10	1	111,191
Can. Inger. Rand	1q	4	190,400
Can. Marconi	.04	1	182,187
Cap. W. Cloth, pf.	.37q	1	3,700
Celanese of Am., c.	†.50	30	556,394
Cockshutt Plow	.25	18	75,169
Corr. Pap. Box, pf.	1.75	1	11,168
Crow's Nest Coal	1.50	2	93,189
David & Frere, A	.25q	30	5,750
de Havilland Air., p.	1.75q	15	4,733
Do., arrears	1.75	15	4,733
Distillers Seag.	.55½q	15	973,397
Dom. Envelope, pf.	1.75q	1	7,402
Dom. Foundries, pfd.	1.50q	1	18,000
Dunlop Tire, pfd.	.62½s	30	20,592
East. Steel Prod., c.	.25q	1	14,500
English Elec., A	.63q	15	26,835
Famous Players	.25q	27	107,631
Federal Grain, pf.	2	1	60,000
Ford Motor, A, B	.25q	20	414,740
Gatineau Pwr., c.	.15q	30	249,337
Imperial Tobacco, ord.	.10q	30	945,103
Imper. Varnish	.12½q	1	6,701
Do., pref.	.37½q	1	4,020
Lake of W. Mill.	.30	1	44,306
Do., pref.	1.75q	1	26,250
Langley's, pref.	.50	11	2,828
Laura Secord	.20q	1	57,500
Lindsay, C. W., pf.	2	2	8,824
Loblaw, A, B	.25q	1	207,089
Do., extra	.12½	1	103,544
Loblaw Groc., Inc.	†.25q	1	85,623
MacKinnon Steel, p.	1.25q	15	5,937
Mitchell, Robt.	1	30	72,400
Montreal Cottons	1q	15	30,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	52,500
Northwest. Util., pref.	1.50	1	15,189
N. S. Lt. & Pwr., pf.	1.50q	1	36,450
Ogilvie Flour, pref.	1.75q	1	35,000
Paton Mfg.	1q	15	10,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	10,500
Power Corp., c.	.15	30	66,954
Regent Knitting, pfd.	.40q	1	6,400
Reliance Grain, pf.	1.62½q	15	32,500
Rolland Paper, pf.	1.50q	1	22,500
Russell Indust.	.20q	30	17,020
Do., pref.	1.75q	30	14,857
Simon & Sons	.15q	27	4,507
Do., pref.	1.75q	27	4,635
Sutton-Horsley	‡.05	20	7,155
Tor. Elevators, pfd.	.66q	6	18,963
Union Gas	.20q	15	141,239
Walker, Hiram	1q	15	724,004
Do., pref.	.25q	15	140,204
West Can. Hyd. El., B	.05s	1	5,000
Do., pref.	.20q	1	10,762
Total			9,990,360
Mining Companies			
Aunor Gold	.04	1	80,000
Beattie Gold	.03q	26	150,000
Berens River	.03	15	60,000
Can. Malartic	.02q	26	73,026
Coniaurum	.03	26	83,002
Gold Belt	.02	15	51,000
Granby Cons.	†.10	1	45,026
Do., extra	†.05	1	22,513
Hard Rock Gold	.03	17	89,702
Hallnor Mines	.10q	1	200,000
Hollinger Cons.	.05	17	246,000
Howey Gold	.02	29	100,000
Hudson Bay M.	1	29	2,757,973
Inter Nickel, c.	†.50q	30	7,292,012
Kerr Addison	.07	29	331,121
Lamaque Gold	.10q	1	300,000
Do., extra	.05	1	150,000
Lake Shore M.	.20q	15	400,000
Madsen R. Lake	.03	25	104,985
Macassa Mines	.08q	15	214,245
McIntyre-Porc.	.55½q	1	442,890
McK. Red Lake	.03q	15	83,050
Noranda Mines	1q	15	2,239,772
Pato Cons. Gold	.15	15	480,000
Perron Gold	.04	20	80,000
Placer Develop.	.25	15	186,000
Proprietary Mines	.07	30	69,111
Siscoe Gold	.01½	15	69,600
Sylvanite Gold	.05q	30	164,975
Teck Hughes	.10	1	480,714
Ventures	.05	30	78,697
Waite Amulet	.10	10	330,000
Total			17,460,414
Oil Companies			
Ajax Oil & Gas	.02	23	19,757
Andian National	†1	1	2,550,000
Command Oils	.02	15	27,612
Home Oil	.15	15	264,000
Imperial Oil	.25s	1	6,741,269
Inter. Petroleum	.50s	1	7,162,044
Do., pref.	.50s	1	100,000
Model Oils	.03	20	29,865
Royalite Oil	.50s	1	358,743
Stuart, D. A. Oil, p.	.20q	1	8,376
Total			17,261,666
Financial			
Bank of Montreal	2q	1	720,000
Bk. Can. Nationale	2q	1	140,000
Bk. of Toronto	2.50q	1	150,000
Can. Int. Inv. Tr., pf.	.50q	1	7,527
Confederation Life	1.50q	30	15,000
Cons. D. Std. Sec., p.	.37½	15	12,000
Dom. Anglo. Inv., pfd.	1.25q	1	16,187
Dom. Scot. Inv., pf.	1	1	49,136
Montreal Loan	.31¼q	15	7,500
Nor. Can. Mtge., p.	.50	1	6,488
Provincial Bank	1.50q	1	60,000
Royal Bank	2q	1	700,000
Securities Hold., pf.	.75s	30	13,804
Total			1,897,642
Grand total			46,610,082

q—Quarterly. s—Semi-annually.
†Payable in U. S. funds.
*Eliminates arrears. ‡Initial.

Brazil Offsets Market Loss

Favorable Trade Balances Last Year Around $50 Millions

Interesting to shareholders of Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. is a statement by L. S. Glass, Canadian government trade commissioner, that in spite of the loss of the European market Brazil has succeeded in showing an excellent return on foreign trade in 1941.

"Exports," he writes in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, "increased both in value and volume and although some increase occurred in the value of imports, the relative increase in export values was sufficient to give Brazil a favorable balance of 1,215,000 contos, something more than $50 millions.

"This balance should prove to be not only sufficient to offset the probable deficit carried forward from 1940 and permit the satisfaction, at least in part, of non-commercial payments, but may permit Brazil to have in hand a reasonable balance with which to counteract any reverses which might occur in the future."

In 1937, Brazil shipped 1,832,000 contos of goods, about 35% of all exports, to what are now Axis or Axis-occupied countries in Europe. In 1941, exports to enemy and occupied countries were only 90,000 contos. The gain in foreign trade was achieved in the face of this loss of European markets.

According to Mr. Glass, Brazilian industry for the second time in a decade is receiving tremendous stimulus. The first period of intensive industrial development came during the depression. It was forced on the country by shortage of foreign exchange to pay for imported goods, inflation, and the low buying power of the population. It slowed up when economic conditions improved. The present stimulus comes from shipping difficulties and the cutting off of supply sources.

Industrialization Expanding

Mr. Glass notes that Brazil's export trade is expanding along new lines. Many manufactured products are being exported, including cotton piece-goods, leather goods, pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs. "New industries," he says, "are springing up almost daily, many being fostered by refugees who are bringing to Brazil the arts and crafts of their native lands."

General business was at a high level in Brazil in 1941. There was so much building that cement manufacturers could not fill the demand. Bank clearings increased; business failures decreased.

Mr. Glass expresses the opinion that Canadians should make an effort to cultivate the Brazilian market, so as to have an edge in the postwar scramble for business.

Another 23% Rise For Ont. Hydro

Canada is using five times as much electricity as in the last war, states the monthly report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The report shows that the primary load demand in Ontario in April was up 23% from the same month last year.

Maximum 20-Minute Peak H.P.

Primary Loads:	April, 1942	April, 1941	% Incr.
Niagara	1,607,775	1,239,276	+29.7
Eastern Ont.	170,958	152,729	+11.9
Georgian Bay	43,934	37,799	+16.2
Thunder Bay	106,568	98,197	+8.5
Northern Ont.	202,264	204,661	—1.2
Total	2,131,499	1,732,662	+23.0
Primary and Secondary:			
Niagara	1,699,062	1,482,842	+14.6
Eastern Ont.	172,077	152,729	+12.7
Georgian Bay	44,256	37,799	+17.1
Thunder Bay	131,166	103,646	+26.6
Northern Ont.	255,884	264,982	—3.4
Total	2,302,445	2,041,998	+12.8

CANADA'S BEST INVESTMENT

Your savings can be given maximum security and assured income if invested in Victory Bonds. We recommend bonds of the

SECOND VICTORY LOAN

Our nation wide facilities are available to investors.

NESBITT, THOMSON
& COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James Street West
Montreal, P.Q.
Branches in principal cities of Canada

216A

War Charities Pattern Clears

$38 Millions Collected by 1,400 Organizations

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Out of a confusion of statements and returns, Ottawa is now, for the first time since the war, beginning to get some idea of the pattern and detail of the millions of dollars which have been collected by charitable organizations under the name of war charity.

Recently an estimate was made that the total of such collections (apart from donations and contributions of goods in kind) amounted to some $38 millions since the beginning of the war. But the figure can't be vouched for—not, apparently, until some accounting has been done to weed out double entries, duplicating items, etc.

Much Overlapping

What can now be stated with some degree of accuracy is that the 1,400 separate war charity organizations which are registered at Ottawa (apart from the big six—Red Cross; K. of C.; Y. M. C. A.; Y. W. C. A.; Salvation Army and I. O. D. E.) had collected by Dec. 31, 1941, something over $12 millions.

In broad outline, the moneys collected by the "Big Six" are known, but as yet none of them have submitted official statements to Ottawa for the nine month period ended Dec. 31, 1941. Nor is it known how much of the amounts reported in other years have overlapped with the amounts raised by the smaller local, community or special purpose organizations—many of whom raise funds which are later turned over to the Red Cross or one or other of the large national bodies.

For example, in the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, the Red Cross reports total receipts in its war account of $4.6 millions of which less than half came from campaign contributions and donations directly. Over a million dollars was from "designated funds." In all, the Red Cross spent $16 millions from the outbreak of war to Dec. 31, 1941, only a part of which was collected directly by the Red Cross in campaign contributions. A good deal of it was raised by local or special purpose war charity groups who subsequently turned all or part of the proceeds over to the Red Cross.

Incomplete Returns

Latest official returns from more than a thousand of these local war charity organizations cover a period of only nine months. This is because the period for filing returns has now been changed by statute from March 31 to Dec. 31.

The first year and a half of war is covered by returns up to and including March 31, 1941. In that period these War Charities (apart from the big six) collected $6.3 millions of which $5.6 millions (88%) came from contributions, and the balance $760,000 (12%) from special projects. In the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1941, total receipts were $5.8 millions of which $4.9 millions (85%) came from contributions and $740,000 from special projects.

Where Money Goes

Adding together the recorded receipts of $12.1 millions collected since Sept., 1939, (there were several hundred organizations which had not submitted their returns as at the dates on which these figures were compiled) the disposition of these war charity funds was approximately as follows:

	Amount Spent $	Per Cent of Total %
Operating Expenses	914,000	7.5
For Comforts	906,000	7.5
For War Equipment	190,000	1.6
For Bomb Victims	2,228,000	18.0
For War Services	1,071,000	9.0
For Misc. Services	350,000	3.0
To other Registered Funds	5,575,000	46.4
Balance, Dec. 31, 1941	1,033,000	8.0

The cost of operating these war charities has steadily tended to decrease. Thus the $1.9 million collected up to March 31, 1940, cost 12.3%. The $4.4 millions collected in the next 12 months cost 7%. The $5.8 millions collected in the last 9 months cost only 6.5%. (This lower cost is partly due to the fact that moneys turned into Bomb Victim Funds (for example) are very often "net" proceeds raised by means of a special project.)

It will be seen that almost half the total money collected has been turned over to other registered funds—the Red Cross, the War Auxiliary services, etc. The $2.2 millions collected for British bomb victims was collected almost entirely in the last nine month of 1941.

Types of Organization

An analysis of the 1,387 registered war charities as at Dec. 31, 1941 (there were 1,597 registered as at April 30, 1942) shows the following breakdown:

256 were organizations formed to give direct aid to units in the armed forces (Women's Auxiliaries, etc.). (Of the total, 184 were army, 42 naval and 30 air force.)

244 were funds to raise money for "comforts" apart from the auxiliaries noted above. Most of these are located in small communities.

22 are funds to raise money for cigarettes.

19 are groups for entertainment, libraries, etc.

28 are running hostels, huts, recreation rooms. These include not only Citizens Committees but the five auxiliary war services (Y.M.C.A.; Y.W.C.A.; K. of C.; Canadian Legion and Salvation Army). These services are registered at Ottawa but as already noted their returns are not included in the breakdown of receipts and expenditures noted above.

302 are registered funds whose money is disposed of largely or entirely by grants to national organizations. They include some 60 employee funds and 40 community chests.

61 are funds for supplying equipment (aircraft, ambulances, mobile kitchens, etc.).

135 are salvage funds separately registered as such. The number of these has been growing rapidly which accounts almost entirely for the increase of over 200 in the number of registered funds between Dec., 1941 and April 30, 1942.

313 are war victim relief funds.

7 are miscellaneous.

In addition there are some 2,800 separate Red Cross branches and 900 I.O.D.E. branches all with authority to raise money.

Trends
IN INVESTMENT

Industrial investors appear to be switching their attention away from the low yielding government bonds to good stocks. If they buy the former, they have to pay both income and excess profits taxes at the current rate of 79.5% if they are in the top brackets. This only leaves roughly 2/3 of 1% as their net yield. On the other hand, if they buy good preferred or common stocks they can easily get a yield of 6% at present rates. Moreover, this yield is tax free as a Canadian company which holds shares in another Canadian company does not have to pay income taxes on the dividends received. This fact, in spite of current patriotic demands to buy government bonds, appears to be having increasing influence on those whose responsibility it is to formulate investment policies or industrial concerns having surplus funds to employ.

* * *

Investment market sentiment, particularly stock markets, should be considerably relieved when the budget is out. It will end much uncertainty on future tax burdens and it is now generally accepted that the coming tax bill will be at or near the maximum tax burden which this country can be expected to pay. In other words, we will have reached a period of stability when company earnings will be, for all practical purposes, frozen between the operation of price ceilings, tax structures and changing production requirements to fit the increased switch to war as opposed to peace needs.

The United States tax programme for 1942 will also be at or near practical maximum rates, and this will remove another uncertainty which in the opinion of many Canadians, has been acting as a drag on the Canadian market.

* * *

Outlook for stock markets now and in the postwar period, in the opinion of Delafield & Delafield, New York brokers, and based on a comparison of what happened during and after the last war and in the intervening years, leads to the following conclusions:

1. Decline in quotations should reach its culmination long before the war ends.
2. Postwar depression will occur after a mild boom produced by reconstruction activity.
3. Postwar depression will be moderate because it will not be accompanied by a severe decline in commodity prices.
4. Long term prospects for stock prices are clouded by uncertainty over postwar tax reductions and by uncertainties as to governmental intentions in relinquishing powers and controls established during the war.

* * *

Double dividend taxation on Canadian holders of American securities has been removed by ratification by the U. S. Senate of a convention which has the effect of evening the tax rate on dividends levied on alien holders by Canada and the U. S. The 27½% rate of U. S. withholding tax generally applicable to non-resident alien holders is reduced to 15% in the case of Canadian residents and corporations. In the case of dividends paid by a U. S. domestic corporation to its Canadian parent corporation the rate is reduced to 5%. The same rates are already levied by Canada on dividends paid to U. S. residents by Canadian companies.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Feed and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 15	Banks 8	Total utilities 19	Total co's. 95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
1929-41:*												
High	345.7	564.5	322.3	212.5	168.2	123.2	163.1	202.1	297.5	160.9	329.3	180.5
Low	68.5	49.8	63.4	46.5	76.0	76.9	67.0	71.2	60.3	84.6	65.2	63.9
1942: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	74.3	71.9	74.5	45.9	112.8	88.7	99.2	75.1	64.4	91.1	70.4	66.8
Feb.	73.4	69.3	69.7	43.6	108.7	85.5	96.3	73.9	62.1	91.1	67.7	64.7
Mar.	69.7	66.1	70.9	41.2	104.3	75.8	92.8	74.0	62.0	89.4	67.5	62.3
Apr.	70.6	63.2	69.6	41.4	102.4	74.2	93.1	73.9	60.2	88.4	66.3	61.1
1942: Weekly Figures:												
May 7	72.4	61.8	71.4	41.9	103.6	73.9	93.1	74.7	59.8	87.7	65.9	61.1
May 14	75.1	61.6	71.4	43.2	103.7	73.6	93.4	75.9	60.1	87.4	66.1	61.8
May 21	75.0	60.1	70.1	43.6	105.1	73.5	95.6	76.2	61.2	87.4	66.8	62.6
May 28	76.4	60.9	69.1	44.1	104.8	72.9	94.7	76.0	61.8	87.2	66.9	62.5

*High and low for years from 1929 to 1941 inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For 1929 to 1938 inclusive the base is 1926=100; for 1939 and subsequent years the base is 1935-39=100.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
June 2	83.94	68.50	62.69	16.12
June 1	83.55	66.67	62.68	16.10
May 30	83.65	66.50	62.54	16.17
May 29	83.54	66.59	62.57	16.13
May 28	83.99	66.78	62.93	16.11
May 27	84.06	66.58	63.06	16.19
Month ago	80.42	62.26	62.19	16.16
Year ago	85.87	96.22	59.47	16.73
High 1942	93.50	83.71	71.01	18.86
Low 1942	79.85	61.04	61.29	16.00

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
June 2	41.9	56.3	51.5	54.58	42.44
June 1	41.5	56.3	51.4	54.98	42.35
May 30	41.6	56.1	51.3	54.86	41.88
May 29	41.0	56.2	51.1	55.15	41.63
May 28	40.8	56.3	51.2	56.06	41.59
May 27	40.6	56.2	51.0	56.06	41.25
Month ago	39.8	55.2	50.1	57.72	39.07
Year ago	42.7	53.4	49.8	61.41	71.04
High 1942	43.6	60.5	54.7	77.18	54.82
Low 1942	39.6	55.0	50.0	54.58	36.94

RESILIENT B.P. TILE FLOORING
THE ORIGINAL CANADIAN ASPHALT TILE

Installed by Approved Flooring Contractors in all principal cities.

Floors that Produce

Your specification for resilient flooring to surface concrete, wood, or composition with quiet, fire-safe, waterproof, colourful traffic tread.

High resistance to wear— low maintenance cost.

Send for "Modern Tile Flooring"

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG SAINT JOHN HALIFAX
ROOFING · SIDING · INSULATION · FLOORING
BP BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
PRODUCED IN CANADA

Market Opinions

Market observers this week are expressing a cautious optimism. They feel that a major turn in the market appears in the offing but most of them qualify that by saying that present performance does not indicate any great need to rush into the market.

* * *

The Trader (Barron's, N.Y.)—Continued disregard of adverse dividend news constitutes strong support of the theory that the market has seen its worst. The market is now up eight points from the low reached after almost 32 months of falling prices, the second longest decline on record. A number of issues have already made noteworthy advances. Bad news is being ignored and favorable developments are being appreciated. The evidence of a major turn being in the making is still accumulating. While the season of the year is propitious for a further rise, it is immaterial in the long run whether a dynamic phase appears now or months hence.

Spend Less—Invest More

Economy in our personal expenditure will enable us to invest more money in Victory Bonds. This investment will strengthen and accelerate our national war programme.

It is no hardship to economize.

We will gladly fill your order for Victory Bonds. Write or telephone.

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

On the Record

Sewing machine manufacture for home use prohibited after June 1, except by permit.

Sugar ration cut from 12 to 8 ounces per person per week. Tea and coffee rationed: normal consumption of tea to be reduced by at least a half; coffee to be cut by one fourth.

Wartime Housing Ltd. awarded in April contracts for 2,636 houses, 6 staff houses and one dining hall at an estimated value of $7.5 millions.

F. C. Mechin appointed Director of Protection of Petroleum Reserves.

Col. H. E. Taber named Director General of Communications and Fire Control Production Branch, Dept. of M. & S.

G. C. Macklem appointed local representative of the Niagara Falls sub-regional office, W.P.T.B.

R. A. Strong named director, Munitions Contracts Branch, Dept. of M. & S.

E. L. Cousins, general manager of the Toronto Harbor Commission appointed Wartime Administrator of the Port of Halifax.

John Lamprey and **G. Peter Kaye** named Deputy Controllers of Supply.

Technical Advisory Committee on Alloy and Special Steels has been appointed to recommend changes in alloy specifications in order to conserve scarce metals. It will comprise: **J. G. Morrow**, chief metallurgist, Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton and technical adviser to the Steel Controller, chairman; **Major-General A. E. Macrae**, military technical adviser to the Dept. of M. & S., **T. Hardy, Welland**, metallurgist, Atlas Steels Ltd., **H. Biers**, Ottawa, adviser to the Metals Controller; and **Brigadier G. B. Howard**, deputy inspector-general, Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada.

R. T. Wise, Deputy Machine Tools Controller, appointed Director General of the Gauge and Cutting Tool Production Branch, Dept. of M. & S.

Frank E. Hall named deputy Administrator of Supplies, WPTB.

Dr. N. S. McRae, senior research assistant of the tobacco division, Central Experimental Farm, appointed technical adviser to the Tobacco Administrator.

Frank L. Mitchell, operating manager, Alliance Paper Mills, Ltd., Merritton, appointed technical adviser to the Pulp and Paper Administrator, WPTB.

T. W. Bright, secretary-treasurer, British Canning Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., named assistant to the Administrator of Canned Goods, **F. D. Mather.**

Albert Theberge, inspector of public Service Board, Quebec, appointed associate director for the Administrator of Services, WPTB, of highway transport control (goods) in Quebec.

NEW ISSUE

$15,700,000

Province of British Columbia

Serial Debentures

To be dated June 1, 1942 To mature serially June 1, 1943-1962

Principal and half-yearly interest (June 1 and December 1) payable in lawful money of Canada in Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Saint John or Halifax at the holder's option. Coupon debentures in the denominations of $10,000, $1,000 and $500. Debentures may be fully registered or registered as to principal only.

Legal Opinion: Messrs. Daly, Hamilton & Thistle

In the opinion of Counsel these Debentures will be direct obligations of the Province of British Columbia and will be a charge as to principal and interest on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province. Proceeds of this issue will be used for refunding purposes.

Information relating to the financial position of British Columbia is contained in the official circular, a copy of which is available upon request.

Schedule of Maturities and Prices

Amount	Maturity	Coupon	Price	Yield
$1,050,000	June 1, 1943	2 %	99.75	2.25%
1,050,000	June 1, 1944	2 %	99.03	2.50%
1,050,000	June 1, 1945	2½%	99.28	2.75%
1,050,000	June 1, 1946	2½%	98.13	3.00%
1,050,000	June 1, 1947	3 %	98.85	3.25%
1,050,000	June 1, 1948	3 %	97.32	3.50%
850,000	June 1, 1949	3½%	98.78	3.70%
850,000	June 1, 1950	3½%	98.63	3.70%
850,000	June 1, 1951	3½%	98.48	3.70%
850,000	June 1, 1952	3½%	98.34	3.70%
600,000	June 1, 1953	3½%	98.21	3.70%
600,000	June 1, 1954	3½%	98.08	3.70%
600,000	June 1, 1955	3½%	97.95	3.70%
600,000	June 1, 1956	3½%	97.83	3.70%
600,000	June 1, 1957	3½%	SOLD	
600,000	June 1, 1958	3½%		
600,000	June 1, 1959	3½%		
600,000	June 1, 1960	3½%		
600,000	June 1, 1961	3½%		
600,000	June 1, 1962	3½%		

All maturities are offered through the piece and all prices are "and accrued interest."

We offer these debentures if, as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of Counsel. Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment.

It is expected that debentures in interim form will be available for delivery on or about June 15, 1942.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED

MILLS, SPENCE & CO.
LIMITED

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION
LIMITED

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.
LIMITED

WOOD, GUNDY & COMPANY
LIMITED

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

NEW CHAIRMAN

C. C. MARTIN,
who was elected Chairman of the Life Agency Officers' Section, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. Mr. Martin is Superintendent of Agencies, Northern Life Assurance Company.

FEATURES

in the June issue

THE CANADIAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

The background of the Indian problem
The story of the City of Glasgow Bank failure in 1878
Summaries of three court judgments respecting the **Income War Tax Act**
The balance sheet audit
Current accounting literature
Some observations on price control

Published monthly. $3.00 per annum. Subscription open to all. Publication Office, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Bond Tenders

10 a.m., June 6, Twp. of King, Ont.—$8,433, 3½%, dated July 1, 1942, maturing in 10 annual installments. H. G. Rose, treas., Nobleton, Ont.

3 p.m., June 14, Sch. Commissioners of La Presentation De La Ste-Vierge, P.Q.—$22,500, 4%, dated May 1, 1942, redeemable serially from May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1962. Jean L. Legault, sec.-treas.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Inter-C. Bak.	†5½%	1948	July 1	101½
Star St. Ldry.	6½%	1943	July 15	101
Paton Mfg. ..	‡4½%	1956	Sept. 1	103
Ham. By-Prod.	*5%	1955	June 29	102.808

†$97,000. ‡$12,500 *$62,000.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

COST SYSTEMS

COST, Production & Inventory Control. L. W. Bennett, R.I.A., Cost Consultant, 37 Grand Ave., London.

ENVELOPES
For Every Purpose
PLAIN—PRINTED—EMBOSSED
Let us prove our ability to give you prompt and efficient service. Order may be completed, held in stock and delivered as required for your convenience.
Toronto Envelope Co.
Limited
366 West Adelaide Street,
Toronto
Telephone Ad. 3135-6

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY
WHEN IT'S
GOOD RICH
Polymerized
GASOLINE
GOOD RICH REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED

Grain Elevator Earnings Pointing Down

Empty Storage Space Expected to Hit This Year's Profits

Present indications point to a reduction in earnings for the western grain elevator companies in the current fiscal year. For bondholders, however, there appears to be adequate assurance of continued coverage of fixed interest requirements.

Except for a short period while deliveries from the farmers were heavy there has been considerable empty elevator capacity throughout the crop year which began last Aug. 1. A considerable export movement and heavy shipments down the lakes immediately after the opening of navigation combined with small deliveries to accent the situation. It is estimated in the trade that in country elevators there is now roughly only 60% of the total storage capacity filled.

Authorities say that in western Canada at the moment there is probably empty storage space to the extent of 100 millions bushels or more, or approximately the capacity of the special annexes which were built in 1940 and 1941 to take care of crops that bulged normal facilities to the bursting point.

Effect on earnings of the elevator companies can be realized from the fact that wheat marketings in western Canada for the crop year to May 15 last totalled 184.3 million bushels as compared with 381.1 million bushels in the same period of the previous fiscal year. There are no restricting quotas in operation now but on Aug. 1, when the new season opens, the Canadian Wheat Board will control the flow of wheat from farms to ensure that not more than 280 million bushels are delivered in western Canada.

The Wheat Board has announced that whether or not restricted quotas are necessary, individual delivery quotas will be based upon each grower's authorized acreage, which will be the 1941 authorized acreage. This was established on the basis of 65% of 1940 wheat acreage on each farm.

Visible Supply Down

In recent weeks the wheat statistical position in Canada has been featured by a substantial reduction in the visible supply and of the quantity available for export and carry-over. Stocks of Canadian wheat in all positions excepting those on farms, totalled 424.3 million bushels on May 15, compared with 466.1 millions a year ago.

The great majority of country elevators are still open and will remain open throughout the current crop year. The small crop produced last fall would, under different circumstances, have led to the closing of many elevators during a part of the crop year. This year such elevators are being kept open to take care of delayed shipments from the farms.

Recently deliveries to the country elevators by the farmers are reported to have stepped up. One reason for this has been final realization that there is no object in holding the wheat until after the end of the crop year as old wheat is not to be delivered to the wheat Board at the 90-cent basic price which comes into effect Aug. 1 for new crop wheat.

Shift to Coarse Grains

This year there will be a major shift into barley, flaxseed and oats from wheat and summer-fallow in response to the Dominion government's programme for an expansion of feed and oil producing grain with an accompanying curtailment of wheat. Lateness of seeding in several areas has also been a factor in the switch.

For the prairie provinces, the intended wheat area for 1942 amounts to 20.4 million acres, as compared with 21.1 million acres in 1941. For Manitoba a 12% reduction is indicated, with a 2% reduction in Saskatchewan and 3% in Alberta. Summer-fallow is expected to be 13% less in Manitoba and 12% less in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba reports a 30% increase, Saskatchewan 50% and Alberta 40% in barley this year.

In flaxseed the increases are 35% for Manitoba, 60% for Saskatchewan and 50% for Alberta. In oats Manitoba is increasing by 9% and the other two provinces by 15%.

Take Longer View

The handling of flaxseed through elevators is not profitable while the increase in coarse grains will to a large extent be used for feeding on the farms. Despite the effect of this situation on their earnings elevator operators are inclined to take the longer view and point out that greater livestock development will add to the ability of the farmers to carry on satisfactorily, maintain fertility of soil and the condition of capital equipment. Such a condition would be of general benefit to western institutions and to the west as a whole.

Further affecting the earnings situation of these companies is that they must write off during the year half the cost of the new country and terminal elevator annexes built during the 1941-42 crop year.

The accompanying table summarizes the position of the western elevator companies in connection with their funded debt outstanding:

WESTERN GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANIES

	Year ended	Storage capacity millions of bus.	Funded debt outstanding $	Times Fixed Charges Earned Before deprec. 1941	1940	1939	After deprec. 1941	1940	1939
Alta. Pacific Grain ..	June 30 ..	30.5	2,242,000	5.43	4.94	3.70	2.95	2.57	1.31
Federal Grain	July 31 ..	35.1	2,788,000	5.60	4.09	1.88	3.10	1.86	0.98
Reliance Grain	Dec. 31 ..	19.0	1,000,000	16.70	11.61	16.31	12.26	5.60	12.40
United Grain Grow.	July 31 ..	37.8	5,100,000	7.95	9.09	4.05	4.43	5.59	1.10
Western Grain	July 31 ..	13.5	2,720,000	3.30	3.66	0.22	1.92	2.23	nil

Bond MARKETS

Alberta's debt problem will get a new turning over next week with reconvening on June 8 in Edmonton of the Alberta Debt Refunding Committee. Ways and means of refunding the province's debt will be discussed.

Meanwhile a provincial treasury bill amounting to $2,448,000 which matured June 1 has been renewed by the Dominion Government for one year. This bill is part of a total of $28 millions in Alberta treasury bills held by the Dominion as security, mainly for unemployment relief advances.

• • •

Drop in discount on the Canadian dollar in the U.S. coincides with better quotations for Canadian internal bonds in the American market. Discount on the Canadian dollar in New York at mid-week was 9 11/16, the best level so far this year. About four weeks ago the rate was over 12% while around the end of March the discount ran to around 13½%. On the situation the Wall Street Journal comments:

"It is pointed out that the sustained improvement in value for the Canadian dollar has been accompanied by a growing belief in some quarters that steps may ultimately be taken to stabilize it on a basis of par with the American dollar. If this were to come to pass, it naturally would result in further marked improvement in the United States market of quotations on Canadian internal bonds — governments, provincials and corporates—payable in terms of the Canadian dollar. Dominion of Canada internal 3's, 1958, for example, are now quoted in the New York Market at around 86½ bid, 88 asked, up about two points during the past week. Incidentally there appears to be a greater desire on this side of the border than in Canada to see Canadian currency stabilized at par."

• • •

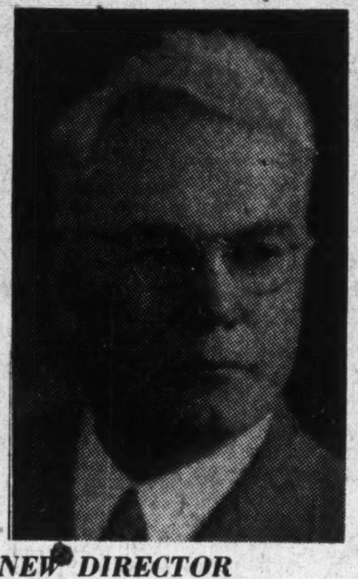
Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada will hold their annual conference in Buffalo June 22-25. Over 500 are expected to attend discussion of various municipal fiscal problems. Among the speakers will be Herman Finer, of the London School of Economics, London, England; Harold M. Groves, U. S. Treasury Department; D. A. Skelton, Chief of the Research Department, Bank of Canada.

• • •

Acadia Sugar 6's eased during the past week over a point to around 96 to 97. With a steady market record for some time the Street placed blame for the pressure on fears that the additional sugar rationing might affect company earnings. The company is consolidating its operations with Atlantic Sugar which it now fully controls through common stock holdings.

• • •

Brown Co. bonds showed the only activity in a dull newsprint list to recover two points on the week to around 77 bid. This issue had sagged off on disappointment no interest payment was forthcoming on June 1 but this feeling has now faded to some extent and hope is already being heard of a payment being forthcoming Dec. 1, the next due date for interest.



NEW DIRECTOR

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Ltd., announces appointment of Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., of Vancouver, B.C., and Senator, to the Board of Directors. Senator Farris replaces his brother, Wendell B. Farris, K.C., who has resigned upon appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Sees New Plan Freeing Bottlenecks on Pacific

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — For several months British Columbia has been plagued with production bottlenecks in two vital industrial spots—shipyards and the spruce camps of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

This week there is good reason for hoping that at least the groundwork has been laid for material improvement on both these critical fronts—in the plants where 10,000 ton cargo ships are being built for Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., and in the woods which produce the essential Sitka spruce for aircraft factories.

Coast Lumber Vital

If the hope is fulfilled it will be largely due to the effective work carried out on the west coast during the past few days by Elliott M. Little, director of national selective service, and A. S. Nicholson, timber controller.

Both these men came west in full realization that the situation out here in the shipyards and logging camps was far from satisfactory. They left with the assurance that they had gone a long way toward terminating the friction between management and men, the uncertainties and other causes of what has amounted to a serious slowdown.

When Mr. Little left for the coast he said in Ottawa that the logging shortage on the Pacific coast was worse than anywhere else in Canada; and Mr. Nicholson, back from a flying trip to the British Isles only a few hours before, lost no time in speeding to British Columbia where he knew that Canada's race to produce adequate lumber for the United Kingdom and markets on this continent would be won or lost.

Joint Committee Plan

After conferring with all interests involved, Mr. Little was able to announce a programme that the government plans for wartime industry throughout Canada— based primarily on the appointment of employer-employee committees both in the shipyards and in the various logging camps on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

"I hope this development will be adopted from one end of Canada to the other," remarked Mr. Little.

The committee will serve along the lines of similar groups that have operated in certain factories in Britain, providing a meeting place for management and men for their mutual interest. Shipyard workers and loggers will take their problems direct to the bosses through the medium of their representatives on the committees.

Labor leaders on the coast were quick to applaud the measure, saying that they had advocated such a plan for months. Spokesmen for management were equally enthusiastic.

"The broad attitude of both management and labor in the discussions leading up to the decision (to form these committees) provided convincing indication that the establishment of these committees in each plant will have results," said Mr. Little, in a formal statement.

"Greater production of ships very evidently is the desire of both employers and employees represented at the meeting here. With a new advisory voice in production, I believe the employees will respond to their added responsibilities.

"This is a new development in Canadian war industry which it is to be hoped, will be copied from one end of Canada to the other. Although a general labor shortage is gradually developing, we must step up production.

"The kind of co-operation which such committees both demonstrate and stimulate is one of the things which will contribute greatly to bigger production."

In the logging camps employee representatives will be elected by secret ballot in a government-supervised election.

"We know of no way in which experienced loggers can better serve the war effort than by getting on with the production of airplane spruce," declared Timber Controller Nicholson.

Company Reports

Hydro Electric Secs.

Improvement is reported by Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. During 1941 gross income totalled $700,393, while net available on the common stock was equal to 11.2 cents a share. In 1940 gross income was $614,507 and earnings on the common 9.7 cents a share.

Both the book value and market value of investments showed a slight decline. Indicated breakup value of common shares the end of 1941 was $2.56, against $2.78 at the end of 1940, after placing a value of par on the preferred shares outstanding.

During the year the company disposed of certain of its investments which resulted in a net loss on realization of $51,808. The book cost of the corporation's investments includes the cost of certain French Government bonds and shares in French and Belgian companies which are held on deposit in enemy-occupied territories. A reserve for the aggregate cost of these investments amounting to $2.9 millions was made in the previous year's accounts by transferring that amount from special reserve to the credit of investment reserve.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Total earnings	700,393	614,507
Less: Gen. exps.	45,280	59,554
Directors' fees	6,304	12,200
Interest	2,470	......
Taxes & chgs.	148,270	63,851
Net profit	498,067	478,900
Less: Pref. divds. ...	333,030	334,430
Com. divds.	......	295,278
Surp. for year	165,037	*150,808
Add: Prev. surp. ...	1,300,115	1,405,725
Earned surp. fwd. ..	1,465,152	1,254,917

*Deficit.

Balance Sheet Changes

	$	$
Cash	614,677	379,697
Investments	20,427,652	20,446,704
Market value	9,853,029	10,363,492

International Holdings

International Holdings Ltd. financial statement for 1941 shows some decline in earnings, with a slight decrease in the market value of investments. Net income for the year at $538,983 was 55.1 cents a share on common stock. This contrasts with $622,600, or 63.8 cents a share the year before.

Market value of investments declined from $10.7 millions to $10.5 millions. In his report to shareholders, A. H. Lang, director and secretary, states the book cost of the investments includes the cost of certain securities which were held on deposit in enemy-occupied territory and on other shares representing French and Dutch units which are not marketable. A reserve for the aggregate cost of these investments amounting to $671,098 was made in the previous year's accounts by transferring that amount from distributable surplus account to the credit of investment reserve.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Total earnings	691,673	730,214
Less: Exec. remun. .	5,130	5,150
Directors' fees	6,822	15,887
Legal fees	3,079	4,607
Gen. expenses	29,764	38,302
Interest	4,597	......
Taxes & chgs.	103,296	42,667
Net profit	538,983	623,599
Less: Com. divds. ...	585,913	683,565
Deficit for year	46,930	59,966
Less: Prev. surp.	663,906	723,872
Earned surp. fwd. ..	616,976	663.906
Earned per sh.	55.1c	63.8c

Wabasso Cotton

Wabasso Cotton Co. reports a gain of $715,000 in operating profits in the year ended May 2, 1942. After allowing for higher depreciation and a rise of about $500,000 in taxes, net profits are equivalent to $10.72 a share on the 69,903 common shares.

Working capital is up about $470,000, reflecting a reduction of over $500,000 in inventories, a gain of about $200,000 in holdings of Dominion bonds and other items.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended

	May 2 1942 $	May 3 1941 $
Operating profit	2,930,339	2,215,524
Add: Other income ...	55,474	42,688
Total earnings	2,985,813	2,258,212
Less: Exec. remun. ...	38,695	38,003
Directors' fees	6,760	6,920
Legal fees	13,412	1,661
Depreciation	549,243	474,952
Interest	92,016	100,638
Inc. & E. P. taxes ...	1,535,698	1,067,822
Net profit	749,988	568,216
Less: Com. dividends .	209,709	139,806
Surplus for year	540,279	428,410
Add: Prev. surplus ...	1,785,528	1,357,118
Earned surplus fwd. ..	2,325,807	1,785,528
Earned per share:		
Common	$10.72	$8.13
Paid	3.00	2.00

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	4,337,999	3,768,049
Current liabilities	1,996,627	1,898,102
Working capital	2,341,372	1,869,947

Balance Sheet Changes

	$	$
Cash	439,622	480,035
Investments	2,093,410	829,829
Inventories	955,447	1,520,255
Funded debt	1,875,000	2,050,000

Thrift Stores

Price ceilings regulations and the many orders issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board created additional problems for Thrift Stores Ltd. in 1941, but it is hoped, due in a considerable measure to the remodelling of stores, to effect economies which will permit the company to offset the lower gross profit now obtainable, says R. H. Hommel, president, in the annual report.

During the past year 16 stores were completely remodelled. The total number of stores in operation has been reduced by combining stores serving in the same neighborhood and by closing unprofitable stores. Despite this, sales volume has continued to increase.

A "reasonable settlement" was arranged with the City of Verdun on chain store taxes for the years 1938 to 1941 inclusive. During the year the company completely liquidated the note for $30,000 payable to Stop & Shop Ltd.

Income and Deficit Account
Years Ended

	Mar. 28 1942 $	Mar. 29 1941 $
Operating profit	164,825	153,393
Less: Exec. remuner..	20,740	22,479
Directors' fees	3,375	2,700
Legal fees	881	4,536
Depreciation	35,066	34,450
Interest	176	2,246
Income & E. P. taxes	42,975	35,500
Net profit	61,612	51,482
Less: Prev. deficit ...	96,286	128,380
Loss on fixed assets	5,483	387
Inc. tax adj.	....	3,418
Prior yr. taxes	4,689	15,583
Deficit forward	44,846	96,286
Earned per share:		
1st preferred	$4.49	$3.75
2nd preferred	4.11	2.43
Common	2.04	1.04
Working capital	222,677	139,714

Position For Assistant Superintendent in Large Paper Converting Industry

Preference will be given to applicants over thirty-five years of age, married, possessing experience in printing and converting paper products, and with some basic knowledge of paper making. Engineering Degree helpful but not essential.

Write stating qualifications and full particulars. All replies will be treated in confidence.

Box No. 15, The Financial Post, Toronto

Seventy-five Years
IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF A NATION
AND A BANK
BANK
CANADIAN
OF COMMERCE
EST. 1867

The Fathers of Confederation visualized a nation stretching from ocean to ocean.

On July 1st, 1867, the cornerstone of that nation was laid.

It comprised the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—377,045 square miles of territory, with a population of 3,372,000.

To-day, 75 years later, the nine Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, stretching from sea to sea, cover 3,694,863 square miles and support over 11,000,000 people. To-day, also, the productive capacity of Canada is more than twenty times greater than in 1867.

In May 1867, a charter was granted to The Canadian Bank of Commerce. In the past 75 years this Bank has marched shoulder to shoulder with Canada. It has served many communities from their inception, providing the banking services required for the expansion of agriculture, industry, mining, lumbering and fishing.

The first and present Head Office Buildings of the Bank in Toronto

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Established 1867

RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, G.C.M.G., *Chairman of the Board*

S. H. LOGAN, *President* A. E. ARSCOTT, *Vice-President and General Manager*

596

Don't Overlook
THIS MARKET

Have you stopped to think of the thousands of prospects in the rural market? — A live market these days with **more spending** money. A market interested in everything from cereals to household goods, screwdrivers to farm machinery.

Do they know about YOUR product or service? Why not tell these prospects what you have to offer . . .

The sure way of doing this is through the medium that reaches 300,000 rural homes every week — the Family Herald and Weekly Star. May we help you?

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA

F. Hubert Fairbanks has been elected a member of the Montreal Curb Market. Mr. Fairbanks was recently admitted in partnership to the firm of Fairbanks, Curby & Co. Formerly he was associated with the firm of Oswald & Drinkwater.

L. G. Beaubien & Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market, officially announce C. H. Branchaud has retired as special partner.

The Editorial Page . .

Conscripting Wealth — What Is It?

Trying to keep one jump ahead of the palpable demagogy of the C.C.F. programme, Hon. Ian Mackenzie has come out for the conscription of wealth.

Various C.C.F. speakers have at least tried on occasion to indicate what they mean by conscription of wealth. Their formulae differ but they usually embrace at least three things:

> "Progressive" income taxes, as though we did not have progressive income taxes now.
>
> A limit on "war profits" although the records of Canadian corporation earnings show that profits arising out of this war simply do not exist.
>
> "Conscription" of industry for war work, as though the government is not today using its full and uninhibited powers to use available factories, tools, management and workers for war production.

Mr. Mackenzie was less definite. He contented himself with a vague and meaningless phrase, "Mischievous equivocation" the Vancouver province calls his remarks. "Bunk" is the more succinct designation of the Evening Telegram, Toronto. And the Ottawa Journal puts the facts clearly when it adds:

> "Most of this talk about 'conscription of wealth' is loose, muddled talk. The government is already conscripting wealth. Conscripting it with a vengeance."

That is a fair commentary.

The real wealth of this country is its ability to produce the sinews of war. That involves the use of management, materials, manpower and machinery. The government has the most complete powers to summon all these to the war effort and to organise them for total war. Further diversion of these resources for war can be achieved only at the expense of the living standards of the civilian population. If and when the government wishes further to reduce the living standards of the civilian population in the interests of a more intensive war effort, the civilian population stands ready to make this sacrifice.

There are, of course, other forms of wealth: farms and houses, for instance. It is difficult to see how conscription of these, which means simply a transfer of their ownership from the people to the state, would strengthen our war effort.

Money in the form of bank deposits, stocks and bonds and mortgages even of life insurance policies, is not wealth. They are merely a token of material assets underneath. This is the fundamental fact that the C.C.F., Mr. Mackenzie and otherwealth conscripters overlook. They never make it clear whether they are talking about the title deeds or the property itself. Probably they do not know what they really do mean.

North Americans Like Each Other

Fortune's survey of Canadian and American opinion was an unique experiment. The results seem to make it clear that Canada and the United States should have little difficulty getting along with each other in the post-war world.

Both Canadians and Americans favor close cooperation with each other; a large majority favors free trade between the two nations. There is a strong sentiment in favor of mutual defence but only a minority—about one quarter—favor political union.

Canadians would prefer Britain to have the most to a say about the peace but, realistically, they expect that the U. S. will have the most to say.

A series of questions designed to find out what Canadians think about Americans brought out the majority opinion that Americans put too much emphasis on money-making; that they are not as democratic as Britons or Canadians; but they are a fine people from whom we could learn a lot.

Getting Results in War Supply

The Minister of Munitions and Supply, Mr. Howe, has reorganized his department to lift some of the burdens off the shoulders of himself and his deputy, G. K. Sheils.

Three assistant deputy ministers have been appointed. One will be in charge of production; one of supply and one of organization and financial controls.

In the internal organization of the department the new set-up may be an aid to efficiency. The department has grown to enormous size in a very short period and substantial changes in routine organization must be effected from time to time.

The Financial Post's Platform For War

1. *Effective mobilization of all resources, materials, productive capacity and man power, without reservation, for an all-out war effort.*
2. *A national cabinet, representative of all loyal groups, and consisting of Canada's ablest brains.*
3. *An inner war cabinet, free from departmental duties, to plan the nation's war effort and to see that the plans are carried out.*
4. *A non-political industrial executive to organize and direct procurement of war supply.*
5. *Pay-as-we-go policy, to the very limit consistent with an all-out war effort, to avert inflation.*
6. *Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.*
7. *A national programme to deal with postwar employment and relief problems.*

Whether or not the changes meet the needs of the case is another matter. The Ottawa Citizen and other papers point out that Mr. Howe is "overworked." The Citizen's answer is to appoint more cabinet ministers. "The country could afford 20 new ministers" it says.

Twenty new ministers would not help. If there is a fault it lies in the political system which requires that the man who directs the $4 billions war production programme of Canada should also be the political head of his department, sitting in parliament, answering questions, meeting the public, explaining policies, handling his political friends—and enemies—and otherwise occupying himself with jobs additional to the main one of getting out the tools.

The reorganization that would achieve the best results for Mr. Howe's department would be the appointment by him of one responsible, experienced and proven industrialist to head up war procurement in all its phases. This man would set up his own non-political, non-bureaucratic organization to get results.

A Sir Joseph Flavelle, an Arthur Purvis or a Donald Nelson under Mr. Howe—the man may be on Mr. Howe's staff now insome less important capacity—would provide the best insurance that Mr. Howe's "sight-raising" programmes are carried into execution with efficiency and economy of effort.

The Man is the Thing

There has been a great deal of discussion over the manner in which the work of E. G. Hirst, as "morale builder" in the aircraft industry, has been financed. As to Ralph P. Bell's indiscreet letter, asking for printing business for Mr. Hirst's firm, that incident is in the background. Mr. Bell's minister has voiced his disapproval of the letter. There is no one now defending it.

There has been discussion, too, in the House of Commons radio committee on the salary and expense accounts of Gladstone Murray, "general manager" of the C.B.C. The words "general manager" are put here in quotation marks because the Board of Governors of the C.B.C. has so restricted Mr. Murray's powers that he is general manager only in name.

In both these cases the one important fact to determine is whether or not the man holding the job is really a good choice for the position.

Mr. Hirst may have had qualifications for the job of morale builder but the methods of financing his work have made it impossible for him to do a useful job now. The best thing he could do to build morale would be to resign.

The fact that the C.B.C. board has found it desirable to relieve Mr. Murray of a large share of the responsibilities that should fall upon a general manager; the fact that the chairman of the C.B.C. has publicly expressed the board's "lack of confidence" in Mr. Murray's "business ability in financial matters" ought to provide a clear enough answer in his case. It is a much more important fact than the size of Mr. Murray's expense accounts.

If a war job or other governmental responsibility is of key importance then it is worth while combing the country to find the best man to carry it out. A poor man is expensive at any price; a competent man is worth his weight in gold.

Editorials in Brief

Rene Chaloult thinks Canada ought to keep her troops at home. It's a good idea if universal. All that is needed is to get Hitler and Hirohito to agree to do the same thing.

• • •

John G. Diefenbaker, M.P., urges for the Conservative party a policy of freedom of enterprise "under control, but without regimentation."

Sounds like a contradiction in terms.

• • •

A favorite word of the editor of the Toronto Globe and Mail is "lucubration." It means "a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration." But the word is used now only to suggest "something pedantic or over-elaborate."

When the Globe and Mail refers to a Manitoba Free Press editorial as a portentous lucrubation, no compliment is intended.

• • •

Goodwill for French Canadians appears to be the objective behind a campaign, originating in Montreal, and taking the form of press releases to English papers outside the province. Then, too, there are signs of a campaign by individual French Canadians among English-speaking Canadians to offset the unfavorable impression created by recent events. All this is to the good, but it does seem unfortunate that part of the effort now being expended to create goodwill was not used to educate a larger number of people in Quebec to the issues involved in the recent plebiscite.

• • •

The consumer branch of the W.P.T.B. cracks back at those who still urge two pant suits. The two pant suit may represent an economy to the buyer but it is not a long-term economy to the nation because it would mean that some men would get no pants at all. So says the Board.

The Board offers no proof that some may not be able to buy pants. And whether or not two pants would be non-economical for the nation as a whole depends upon how long the war lasts.

If the war is to end in a year or 18 months then the country as a whole will have saved wool, during the war, by eliminating the second pair of pants. But if the war lasts longer, and men have to buy new suits while the coats are still wearable, the net effect will be a wastage of wool during the war.

• • •

The Farmers Advocate reports anxiety in dairy circles lest oleomargarine come back. It urges farmers to be ready to fight a product "that is as hard to control as the liquor traffic" and it urges health education against oleomargarine.

Britain's experience indicates that there is no justification, on health grounds, for banning margarine. It has been banned in Canada solely to protect the dairying industry. On balance the ban may be entirely justified, even in wartime. But the dairying industry is the only industry in Canada which has protection in the form of a complete embargo against its chief competitor, which is a commentary upon the farmers' insistent demand for lower tariffs and freer trade in everything else.

• • •

Rene Morin, C.B.C. chairman, is at least frank. He told M.P.'s that C.B.C. runs certain commercial programmes, "which an intellectual would consider common and vulgar" because such programmes draw the greatest number of listeners and enables the national network to compete with private stations for an audience.

The Ottawa Journal is indeed justified in its comment that:

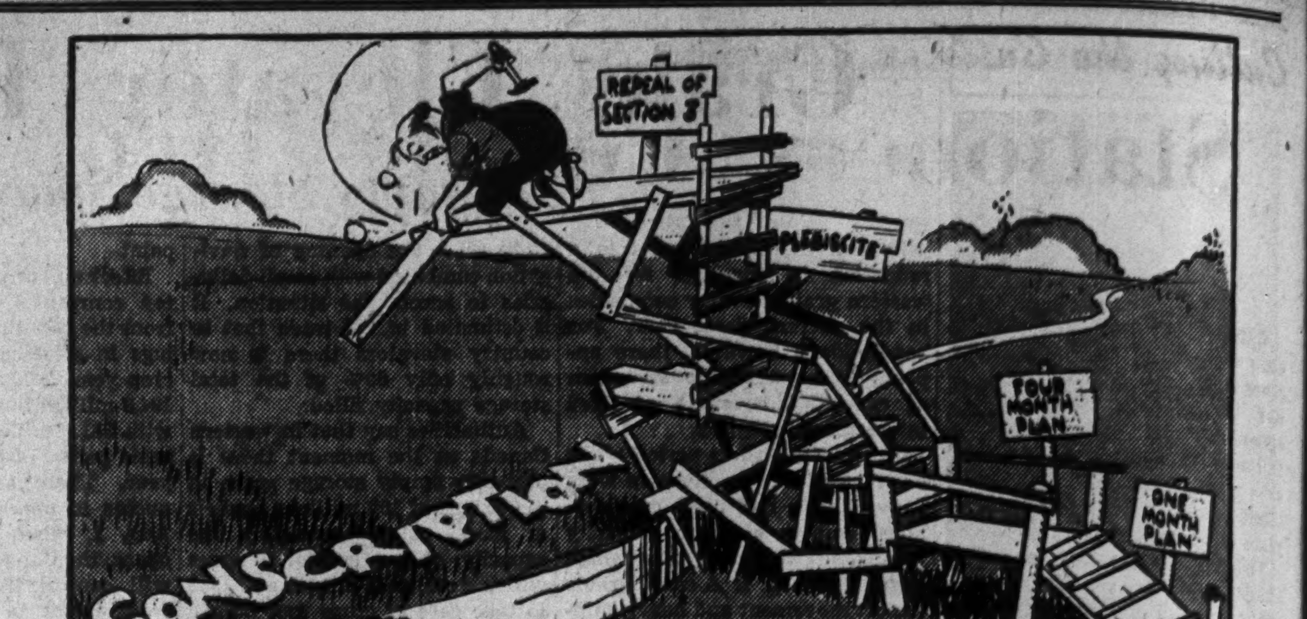
> " . . . this may be good business, but it does seem a long way from the rosy ideals of national broadcasting which its advocates used to voice so eloquently."

If common vulgarity is the price of nationalized radio there is little in it to arouse the pride of Canadians.

• • •

A three-man board has been set up at Washington as a direct link between the General Staff and the various research organizations of the United States. A similar board functions in Canada under Victor Sifton, master general of ordnance. These moves constitute a real step forward, and are in line with the recommendation of Lieut.-Gen. McNaughton when the Canadian commander was on this continent some weeks ago. But they constitute only one step.

What is really wanted for maximum results and what was more fully advocated by General McNaughton was a linking of both Canada and the United States in a North American council for development and designing of better war weapons. This job is so vital and the problem so immediate that a linking of the best military and scientific brains of the whole continent is needed. North American industrial ingenuity must be fully mobilized for war.



—Cartoon by Grassick.

THE BRIDGE BUILDER
with apologies to Rube Goldberg and W. Heath Robinson

Post-Scripts . . . .

Air Minded

Entry of the Trans-Canada Air Lines service into Newfoundland has found an ardent supporter in H. A. Russell who views the service as something in the nature of a godsend. Mr. Russell's interest in aviation as being important to Newfoundland's economic life began some years ago up on the Labrador coast. At Cartwright he was busily engaged in the season's salmon fishery when down into the bay swooped the squadron of Italian General Balbo bound for the Chicago World's Fair.

H. A. RUSSELL

The same afternoon Col. Lindbergh and his wife landed at Cartwright on their way to Europe via the Arctic route. Anne Lindbergh was a little shaky on her knowledge of radio communications and stayed for a couple of days taking instruction from the radio operator on the "Blue Peter," famed Labrador salmon fisher of the day.

Mr. Russell has never felt really happy about his annual jaunts to the Labrador in the 6,000 ton Blue Peter. In company with most Newfoundlanders he is a devoted salmon and trout fisher but on the Labrador coast he had to undergo the mental anguish of being so busy taking salmon commercially that he never had time to relax and enjoy a spot of real salmon fishing with rod and reel.

While the finny tribe have a lure for Mr. Russell now during his leisure hours, his real business-time pet is cold storage. It was to handle the cold storage business that Mr. Russell came to Job Bros. Ltd., sprawling Newfoundland industrial house, some fourteen years ago. Development of this industry has been his prime concern shown through the development of a personal company, Bonavista Cold Storage.

In frozen blueberries alone the development of the cold storage industry has meant the bringing of a new half million dollar business to Newfoundland.

Hazen Algar Russell, to give him his full title, saw the light of day for the first time at Grand Manan in the Bay of Fundy. Shortly afterward the Russell family moved to St. Andrews where young Hazen received his schooling.

At St. Andrews he took his first job as a junior with the Bank of Nova Scotia. During ten years of service with the bank at St. Andrews, Riverside and Pictou he made progress to the point where he was given the job of going to Catalina, a Newfoundland outport, to open a branch to take care of the business of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., commercial end of the Fishermen's Protective Union.

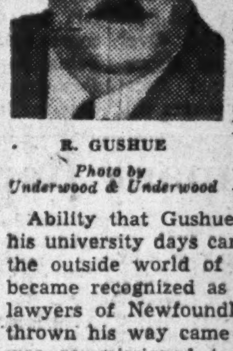
After serving as Catalina manager of the bank for three years Mr. Russell's relationship with the F.P.U. worked out so well that he entered its employ. Then followed five years as assistant manager and five years as general manager of the F.P.U.

In 1928 came a bid from Job Bros. at St. John's to take charge of the development of their cold storage business. That was right down Mr. Russell's alley and he has since remained with Job Bros., now being a director of the firm. The company is owned entirely by the Hudson's Bay Co. and interests itself in practically every phase of Newfoundland's commercial life including shipping, dried codfish, cold storage, sealing and general supplies.

• • •

Lawyer Leads Fishermen

In the past 17 years, the famed lawyer factory, Dalhousie University, has had only four gold medallists in law, and all four have been Newfoundlanders. First of the lot was Raymond Gushue who came down from Whitbourne, Nfld., to take both the gold medal and the Carswell Prize. Young Gushue read law with Henry, Harris, Rogers & Stewart of Halifax, and with well-known Sir Alfred Morine in St. John's Nfld. He was called to the bar in 1925.



R. GUSHUE

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

Ability that Gushue demonstrated in his university days carried through into the outside world of law and he soon became recognized as one of the crack lawyers of Newfoundland. Biggest job thrown his way came in 1934 when he was commissioned to draft the Newfoundland Fisheries Board Act. He not only drafted that Act but displayed such a grasp of the whole fisheries situation that in 1936 he assumed chairmanship of the Board.

Under Mr. Gushue's leadership the Fisheries Board has grown to take a first rank place in Newfoundland's all important fishing industry. The Board has a double function with special powers in regard to marketing while it also has an administrative capacity in the industry.

Previous to the operation of the Board Newfoundland fish exporting companies would proceed on an individualistic basis, actually be in competition with each other in some markets. Now instead of having several separate companies export to one country their fish are pooled and marketed by the Board. This method has been particularly beneficial to the herring trade in which dabblers have lost more than a fair amount of money. With the whole herring industry now working under the pooling arrangement no fish are packed above the amount the market will stand. Result of that policy is that herring output has more than quadrupled in value and the fishery has been making money for the last four years.

Another outstanding achievement of the Gushue guided Fisheries Board has been development of a first class inspection service for salt cod and pickled fish. This took over five years to bring up to snuff but the service is now recognized and appreciated wherever Newfoundland salt cod are marketed. Portugal is Newfoundland's No. 1 market for salt cod and when the Board took over Portugal would pay only 80% on shipments, keeping 20% back for claims likely to arise from spoiled fish. Today Portugal pays 100% and takes the Board's inspection certificate as a guarantee of quality.

To Newfoundland's fishermen this has meant a long process of education but they have learned how to cull and grade their fish for size and quality, they now know that higher quality fish means more money. Born in the depression years the Board's marketing policies have stood the hard test of time and are now a firmly entrenched part of Newfoundland's fishing industry.

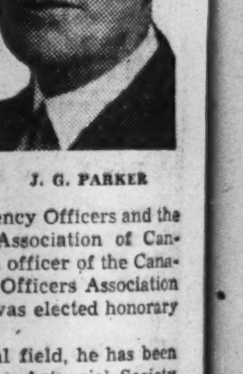
In more than one sphere has Raymond Gushue served the fishing industry of Newfoundland well. Despite the fact that he has given up his law practice his court-room tact has stood him and his interests in good stead. In 1938 Gushue went to Washington with the Newfoundland delegation in connection with the Anglo-U.S. trade agreements. That delegation came home with a sparkling agreement. Most unusual part of the whole deal had to do with Scotch type cured herring. From December to February when Newfoundland herring is all set to flow into the U. S. market the American tariff obligingly drops; when the run is over the duty slides back up again. Herring exporters from other countries whose big shipments come in different months from those of Newfoundland have long wondered how Gushue wangled that sliding duty deal out of Washington.

The diplomatic talent and sound business sense that allowed negotiation of that trade deal has had further exercise since start of the war. Booming wartime business activity in Newfoundland has meant, as in other countries, the arising of labor troubles. On two of the biggest disputes Raymond Gushue was named chairman of the board to iron out the difficulties; these disputes being in connection with the St. John's longshoremen and the Ship and Office Employees of St. John's.

• • •

Insurance Chief

Ruddy faced, broad shouldered, bald headed, John G. Parker, newly elected president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, is an international figure in life insurance circles. Known primarily in Canada as general manager and actuary of the Imperial Life, he has also been active in association work. Among other offices, he has served as chairman of the Joint Committee, a committee composed of representatives of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, Life Agency Officers and the Life Underwriters Association of Canada. He has been an officer of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association since 1939 when he was elected honorary treasurer.



J. G. PARKER

In the international field, he has been president of both the Actuarial Society of America and of the American Institute of Actuaries. He and Arthur B. Wood, president and managing-director of the Sun Life of Canada, are believed to be the only two Canadians that have held these two posts.

A man of wide interests and activities and a noted speaker, his services in the latter capacity are always in demand. In the last six months addresses delivered by him in the United States on life insurance under war conditions have attracted a great deal of attention and resulted in many requests for him to speak before various organizations.

Born at Cayuga, Ont., where his father was registrar of Haldimand County, he attended the University of Toronto, graduating with the gold medal in mathematics in 1904. In the summer of that year he was asked by G. Cecil Moore to help the Imperial Life with mortality tables. In the fall, he returned to the University as a Fellow in Mathematics but in 1906 he rejoined the company, as a permanent member. In 1923 he became actuary and in 1936 general manager and actuary.

In his earlier years he was a keen canoeist. In later years he has devoted himself more to golf and curling. At the Life Officers meeting last week he won the A. P. Earle golf trophy with a gross score of 83. His only son has followed in his father's footsteps and become an insurance man. He is in the investment department of the Canada Life.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Editor
DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Business Manager
Printed and published by
The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.
JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman.
HORACE T. HUNTER, President.

Subscription Terms: Single copies, 10 cents. Yearly, in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $6. **Advertising Rates:** Single insertion $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.
Montreal: Dominion Square Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.
Ottawa: 280 Irving Ave. (Tel. 8-0847); Kenneth R. Wilson, Resident Correspondent.
New York: 522 Fifth Ave.
Chicago: 309 West Jackson Blvd.
London, England: Quadrant House, 55 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

What Does He Mean?

Vancouver Province

Mr. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions, went down to the convention of the Canadian Legion in Winnipeg and said something about conscription which was not clear in meaning or intention and which, considering the danger of equivocal language on this subject in Canada now, should not be left without further explanation. He said:

"If I had my way, the first conscript in Canada would be money."

If the government of which he is a member knows of any practical way of taking more of the national income (the money of the Canadian people) for the purposes of the war than it is taking now, why not? Parliament is not likely to stand in the way. The people of Canada are not likely to oppose it. They haven't done so yet.

If Mr. Mackenzie knows what he means by "conscripting money" and if he believes in doing that as a preliminary to conscripting men, his duty is very clear. He should insist upon the government doing it. Or he should resign.

But if Mr. Mackenzie is only using a vague and meaningless phrase, like a politician and not like a responsible minister, as a means of one more mischievous equivocation about doing something else that ought to be done, then no wonder the people of Canada find themselves in their present miserable situation about conscription.

• • •

The Mail-box

Butter vs. Cheese

Editor, The Financial Post,

In "The War and Business," in your issue of May 23, you mention reasons for the slipping of production of butter.

In the opinion of many creamery men the big reason for this decrease in butter production comes from the disproportionate returns from butter fat from butter in comparison with cheese milk.

The current price of butter enables the creamery men to pay the farmer a return of 36 cents per pound butter fat, while the current price of cheese, plus provincial bonus, enable the cheese factory to make him a return of approximately 52 cents per pound of butter fat.

This throws the dairy industry out of balance as the farmers are leaving the butter factories and shipping to the cheese factories, where these are available, and, their set-up on the farms allows them to do so.

As the Wartime Prices and Trade Board refuse to lift the ceiling on butter the Creamery Association of Ontario, through the National Dairy Council, has asked the government to consider the bonusing of butter fat for butter production to the extent of 5 cents per pound, to decrease the disparity between the prices paid for the raw product for cheese and butter, to the farmer.

If it is the intention of the government to radically reduce the production of butter, in favor of a very large cheese production, they have gone a long way in doing so.

This policy is making it very difficult for many of our best creamery operators to keep going when their production is being so radically curtailed.

J. D. SIBBALD,
Vice-President, the Ontario
Creamery Association.
Jackson's Point, Ont.

• • •

Bank of England

Editor, The Financial Post:

I am enclosing a press paragraph from The Tribune "London," which states:

"Montagu Norman was re-elected governor of the Bank of England for the 23rd time. He is 73 years of age. He has been governor of the Bank since 1920. That is to say, he has presided over Britain's principal financial institution during the most unfortunate and disreputable period in the history of British capitalism."

Knowing that you are well posted on financial matters I beg of you to try and explain to me, why this man is permitted to remain in one of the most exalted positions in the British Empire during this critical time, especially as there are plenty of young men with outstanding financial ability to choose from.

Petawawa —J. E. M.

Editor's Note: The significant thing is not that Montagu Norman has been reelected Governor, but that John Maynard Keyes is now a member of the Court of Governors.

• • •

As Others See Us

Subversive to Nationhood

Ottawa Citizen

A number of eminent and representative Canadians were asked by The Financial Post of Toronto whether, in view of the decisive "No" vote in Quebec, it would be wise to exempt its residents from overseas conscription. Of the seventeen replies printed, not one favors any special treatment for Quebec.

Three French-Canadian leaders are among those making reply to The Post's question. Their views are just as emphatic against exempting Quebec as any of the others. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., is brief and to the point:

This should end the discussion on the vain proposal to exempt Quebec from overseas selective service. It is a plan which would perhaps bring about the collapse of Confederation and it is an insult to Quebec. It was first promulgated in the editorial columns of Saturday Night by B. K. Sandwell, who should have known better.

• • •

Limit on Incomes

Hamilton Review

President Roosevelt's suggestion that no one should be allowed to have a net income in excess of $25,000 a year after payment of taxes during wartime is in line with limited income proposals occasionally heard in Canada but on a considerably different scale.

Actually in Canada today, according to The Financial Post, the present taxing scale is achieving just about what would be achieved here if President Roosevelt's plan were applied. To be affected by a $25,000 income limit a Canadian without dependents would need to earn between $60,000 and $70,000 a year. In the latest income tax returns there were only 473 Canadians listed as having incomes in excess of $50,000.

• • •

Providing For Future

Carleton Place Canadian

Thinking people will commend the action of the government for taking the preliminary steps now to make provision for taking care of ex-service men following the day when peace rules the world again. While there are many who would argue that we have a war to win first before we give attention to matters relating to the post-war period, yet the government is well advised in taking steps to avoid some of the mistakes made 25 years ago at the close of the previous world conflict. Commenting on the matter The Financial Post has this to say:

"The task of restoring prosperous peace after this colossal war is going to be fully as difficult as winning the victory. The last time the job was not done well, and especially so with land settlement. This time we must plan much more carefully."

Sayings of the Week

"This is a war for our very existence." *—Hon. Earl Rowe, M.P.*

• • •

"Bombing alone will not win the war." *Lord Brabazon.*

• • •

"The so-called good old days never were. They were a myth."*—Josephus Daniels.*

• • •

"Change in the law of life and a society that does not change is dead."*—Lord Halifax.*

• • •

"Time is on the side of the one who uses it most effectively."*—Admiral William C. Watts.*

• • •

"The summer and fall of 1942 will be a time of supreme crisis for us all."*—Henry A. Wallace.*

• • •

"It will take the same all-out effort to win the peace that it does to win the war."*—Milo R. Perkins.*

• • •

"It is a fact that American aircraft production is nearly twice that of Germany."*—Glenn L. Martin.*

• • •

"Six months from now—a year from now—it may be too late." — *Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.*

• • •

Stop Me If . . .

The speaker was much annoyed by a man in his audience who coughed and sneezed and blew his nose almost constantly. Finally, the speaker could stand it no longer. As politely as he could he suggested to the brother who was having so much discomfort that a visit to the open air might be good for his cold.

"I haven't any cold," came the answer, "I'm just allergic to applesauce."

Cutting the Costs in Canadian Business

Stationery Ceiling Held by Cost Cutting

Paper Trade Moves on a Wide Front Against Wastage, Higher Costs

Without the simplification in sizes and styles that have taken place in stationery, that trade today would find itself heavily squeezed under the price ceiling. Eliminations and reductions have cut costs sufficiently to about offset increases that have taken place in other directions.

Thus the trade has met the challenge of price ceilings and the officially backed programme of simplification and conservation has marked up another victory.

In stationery, as in many other lines of Canadian business, vigorous competition through the years has brought practices which in today's light are nothing short of wasteful. To match competitor lines and meet occasional demands tremendously wide varieties of stock have crammed dealers' shelves. The elimination of many lines has made possible an appreciable reduction in inventories; lines which came to life only once in a long while have been weeded out; turnover has been speeded up.

Cut Packaging

In the days of peace, writing paper and envelopes were likely to come in boxes which left a lot of unused room. This was particularly true of the gift packages which used up much space for frills and flounces rather than stationery. Today, gift packages must contain not less than 75% writing paper and envelopes and not more than 25% false bottom and padding. Ordinary boxed stationery must contain not less than 90% writing paper and envelopes.

This simplification step in boxing alone has meant a big saving for the trade in box board.

To get rid of certain unessential and wasteful practices in the manufacture of converted paper products a wide range of rulings have been laid down by the industry and formalized by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Limit School Books

Sizes of students' scribblers and exercise books are definitely set forth. The cover is not to have anything printed on it in more than one color. The school work book now must contain only newsprint, plain or ruled; the school exercise book white wove paper ruled faint and with margin; the school practice book white wove plain or ruled faint only. Definite limits are placed on loose leaf refills as to size, type of paper, rulings, etc.

Now prohibited are any new designs or special imprints on any stock cover of writing tablet or any imprint on the padding board used for making a writing tablet. Page sizes, types of paper and number of sheets in a tablet are now definitely established.

Other Changes

Tinted napkins are now out as are many of the former sizes. Boxed napkins are now white only and come in 70's. Plain napkins now are manufactured in two sizes only. Tray covers, sputum papers, paper towels, toilet papers are now all definitely limited as to sizes and weights allowed. In the latter product the manufacture of four and five ounce rolls has been stopped; standard rolls now are six, seven and eight ounce weight. On labels for toilet rolls no new designs and no new two-color labels are being produced. Only such standard brands presently on the market, containing two-color labels, are being permitted to continue.

Reduce Fine Papers

In the fine paper trade there has been an extensive reduction in the number of colors, sizes and basic weights. This has allowed concentration of production on fewer items, letting the manufacturers handle larger runs and reap the economies brought by continuous production. This trend has been furthered by discouraging "Specials" by increasing the minimum manufacturing quantities.

Increasing pressure is being brought to bear on printers and buyers of printing to use standard sizes. Offsize booklets, broadsides and folders that cut unevenly from standard sized sheets increase trimming waste, unless a special mill run of stock is made up. This wastage is more likely to occur today than before.

The production department of a printing firm will enquire as to the time necessary to obtain a special sheet made to the specifications of an odd-size folder. Due to slow deliveries it is often found that insufficient time has been allowed for making up the special mill run.

Survey Made

Relative to the waste that has been prevalent in many printing jobs through uneconomical use of paper, the Direct Mail Advertising Association recently carried out a survey from which it reports:

"Evidence of the first cause of waste is found in the relatively large number of jobs which apparently had not been planned to cut out of standard-sized paper stock and which, therefore, forced the printer either to order a special size of paper or waste part of a standard-size sheet. The majority of jobs analyzed were printed in a quantity too small to permit ordering of special sized paper without paying a penalty, thereby forcing the printer into waste from standard size sheets.

"Evidence of the second cause of waste is found in the large percentage of jobs apparently planned to cut from standard-sized stock but actually not doing so because of the failure of the planners to allow the necessary margins for bleed trim, or the impossibility of obtaining a press sheet which would permit the printer to run the proper number of pieces in one impression and still have the press sheet cut from the standard stock."

72% Waste Stock

Study of the printed pieces before the production records were received had indicated that 34% wasted no paper and would produce from standard sheet sizes. But, after the production records were analyzed, the proportion of jobs which actually used paper stock efficiently was found to be only 28% of the total number. Many a layout may seem to represent a job which cuts perfectly and without waste from a standard size sheet. But the job itself may easily be forced into actual inefficiency and waste on the press if it has been planned without full knowledge of the technical aspects of imposition and the limitations of press and bindery equipment.

This survey revealed that 72% of all the printed pieces wasted stock, and 37% of all the jobs wasted 10% or more of the paper ordered.

Pressroom Cleanup

In the pressrooms, too, the theme of reducing waste and cutting costs is being heard.

The old style pressroom was more likely than not to have a considerable number of sheets of dusty, torn or wrinkled paper on top of each pile, entirely unsuitable for the press run. Suggestion now is to leave the packing on until the job is ready to go to press. The paper can be seasoned to the proper pressroom temperature through the wrapping, which maintains at the same time the moisture content of the paper.

When paper is repiled, do it carefully, pressroom men are told. If the piling is done carelessly the overhanging edge of the sheets not only become scuffed all down the pile but develop a different moisture content from the area inside. This can be the cause of grief in the form of poor register, stoppages, difficulty in the bindery—all add up to a considerable waste of good stock.

Has Important Job

This industry is a prime example of the service the nationwide cost cutting campaign is giving. Changes in advertising through the direct mail channel have meant increased costs in some directions, an increase that has had to be taken up through more efficient operation. There is no prospect of a serious paper famine in Canada but, nevertheless, there is no longer an inexhaustible supply of all grades of printing papers available.

Every pound of paper lost now through avoidable circumstances leaves that much less for future use. Every pound of paper wasted now means a wastage of chlorine and dyes which have come into increasingly scarce supply due to their importance in the war effort.

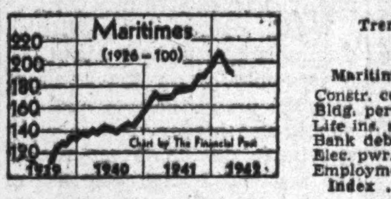
---

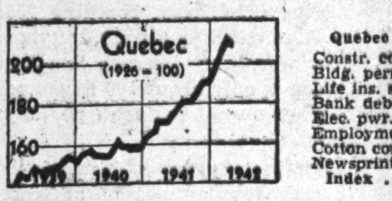
deHavilland Aircraft of Canada is paying regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on its 7% preferred, plus another 1¾% on arrears, on June 15, 1942, to record May 30. After this payment, arrears on the preferred will be reduced to $57.75 a share.

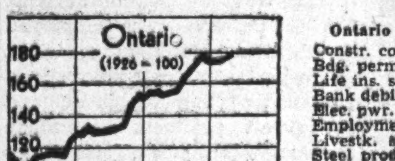
April Business Activity Up for Two Areas

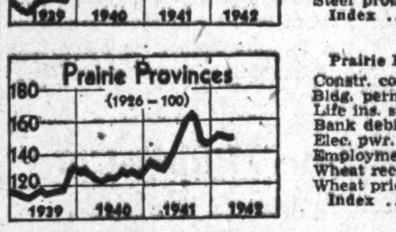
Two of the five economic areas, Ontario and British Columbia, showed expansion in business activity in April over March while the Maritimes and Quebec eased moderately. The Prairie Provinces held unchanged during the month.

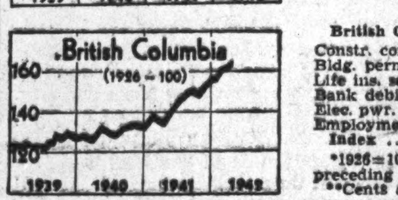
Owing to heavy payments on the Victory Loan during March, bank debits showed recession during April in each of the economic areas except the Prairies. The adjusted index of employment showed further gain from the high level of the preceding month in each of the areas except the Maritimes where there was a slight recession. Insurance sales were somewhat greater in Ontario and B. C. and the new business obtained by the construction industry recorded expansion in Ontario only.











Trend of Business in Economic Areas

	Apr. 1942	% Chge. Apr. 1941	Mar. 1942
Maritimes			
Constr. contr. ...... $	2,528,000	+17.9	933,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	360,000	—63.5	170,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	2,709	+9.8	2,646
Bank debits . $000,000	85.6	+16.0	105.5
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	2,733	+5.6	2,689
Employment*	155.6	+14.7	159.3
Index	186.7	+11.9	189.2
Quebec			
Constr. contr. ...... $	5,647,000	—32.5	8,585,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	2,886,000	—9.4	1,545,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	9,070	—8.7	9,774
Bank debits . $000,000	1,002	+22.0	1,132
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	40,525	+35.9	40,089
Employment*	176.8	+23.5	176.6
Cotton consumpt. lb.	17,863,817	+4.4	16,192,378
Newsprint prod.. tons	277,741	—0.8	295,835
Index	209.7	+24.0	211.7
Ontario			
Constr. contr. ...... $	10,513,000	+5.8	4,982,000
Bdg. permits .... $	4,604,000	—45.9	3,027,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	16,690	+4.6	15,525
Bank debits .. $000,000	1,895	+36.3	2,154
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	31,584	+15.2	32,466
Employment*	174.8	+15.0	174.4
Livestk. slaught.* ...	283.2	+34.0	261.1
Steel prodn. .... tons	264,988	+17.9	265,903
Index	180.5	+18.4	179.1
Prairie Provinces			
Constr. contr. ...... $	1,871,000	—5.9	1,599,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	1,826,000	—1.1	734,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	4,816	+13.2	5,031
Bank debits . $000,000	537	+4.1	529
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	5,814	+10.7	5,975
Employment*	122.2	+9.0	126.1
Wheat receipts ... bu.	6,389,000	—73.4	8,761,000
Wheat prices**	79	+4.3	78
Index	150.3	+9.6	150.3
British Columbia			
Constr. contr. ...... $	1,954,000	+71.6	1,752,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	1,299,000	—12.8	1,497,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	2,393	+0.1	2,399
Bank debits . $000,000	214.2	+21.2	255.7
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	6,934	+7.3	7,245
Employment*	149.6	+15.6	143.1
Index	164.1	+16.7	162.4

*1926=100. Employment statistics apply to the preceding month.

**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.

The Week in Business

Canada's economic place in the world today is primarily based upon its position as a trading nation. While the impact of war has materially changed the markets for Canadian produce and its sources for imports along with the type of material now traded, nevertheless the Dominion's foreign business is not only being maintained at a high level but is being materially expanded over a year ago. Internally the level of Canadian business operations continues to hold to the high peak from which little deviation has been shown for the past several months.

Exports from Canada during April totalled $169.9 millions against $118.3 millions a year ago. For the first four months exports were up 62.5% over a year ago. Imports in April at $141.9 millions compared with $106.2 millions with the first four months' total being up 36.8% on the year.

The Financial Post Business Index finally revised for April stands at 168.0, a fractional increase over the preliminary figure. It compares with 168.2 in March and 147.9 for April, 1941.

Carloadings continue to show improvement over last year's totals. For the year to May 23 gain is 11.6% over same period a year ago.

Bank debits expanded in April to $3.7 millions from $2.9 millions a year ago. For the year to date gain in this division is 29.2%.

Railway gross earnings reflect high operations for the carriers. For the year to May 21 C.N.R. gross is up 19.9% and C.P.R. gross up 24.5%. C.P.R. net revenue for the first four months is up 16%.

LATEST FIGURES AND INDICES
New items this week marked ■

	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Year Ago
■The Financial Post business index	....	*168.0	168.2	169.2	147.9
Dom. War expend. (million $) ...	....	142.2	....	132.9	46.2
Dom. total revenue (do.)	....	170.8	....	109.7	78.4
Dom. total expend. (do.)	....	247.5	....	163.7	71.5
Retail sales index no.	....	....	161.8	154.8	129.3
Dept. stores sales index no.	....	148.5	156.9	142.7	133.4
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	154.7	136.1	125.1
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	....	+13.8	+15.3	+5.5
Divd. payment index♦	120.9	121.0	121.1	121.3	120.4
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	....	115.9	115.9	115.7	108.6
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	....	165.1	165.4	135.3
Manufacturing	....	....	195.7	191.2	150.8
Payroll (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	....	119.4	118.5	....
Payroll index (a) (1937=100)	....	....	190	176	154

	1942	1941	Jan. 1 to date 1942	Jan. 1 to date 1941	% Change
RAILWAYS—					
■Carloadings (week May 23)	66,059	57,242	1,309,429	1,172,875	+11.6
■C.N.R. gross (week May 21) $	6,997,000	6,084,000	128,630,000	107,252,000	+19.9
■C.P.R. gross (week May 21) $	4,960,000	4,371,000	93,099,000	74,779,000	+24.5
C.N.R. net revenue (Apr.) $	7,078,100	6,799,362	22,303,259	17,490,927	+27.5
■C.P.R. net revenue (Apr.) $	3,556,147	3,149,165	13,540,158	11,669,571	+16.0
IRON AND STEEL—(March)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	167,116	114,282	474,245	331,841	+43.2
Steel ingots and castings prod. .... (tons)	265,903	218,939	767,840	621,006	+23.5
AUTOMOBILES—(Number)—					
Passenger Cars:					
Domestic sales* .. (Mar.)	2,269	11,261	11,045	23,711	—53.4
Factory output ... (Mar.)	3,192	12,093	11,430	34,730	—67.1
Trucks and Buses:					
Domestic sales .. (Mar.)	3,377	3,390	8,620	8,123	+6.1
Factory output ... (Mar.)	16,996	13,951	50,690	38,219	+32.6
Financing:					
Used .... (Apr.) $	1,585,422	6,656,680	6,250,571	16,273,505	—61.7
New .... (Apr.) $	903,106	5,695,909	4,520,047	13,649,970	—66.9
CONSTRUCTION—					
■Contracts awarded . (May) $	23,895,400	40,875,600	88,191,000	129,719,100	—32.0
Cement prod., bbls. (Feb.)	299,361	302,182	582,756	584,746	—0.3
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (Mar.)	1,806,854	1,476,673	4,947,882	4,116,229	+20.2
Flour exp., bbls. ... (Apr.)	1,127,974	849,816	3,834,084	2,370,530	+61.7
Cattle sales▲ .... (Apr.)	79,608	89,786	359,331	313,431	+14.6
Hog sales▲ .... (Apr.)	631,098	600,676	2,226,043	2,065,377	+7.8
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. .... (Mar.)	231,740	427,300	2,042,540	1,336,500	+52.9
Landed value ...... (Mar.) $	638,500	602,500	2,269,300	1,718,000	+32.0
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons ... (Apr.)	277,741	279,996	1,163,581	1,062,870	+9.5
Exports .... (Apr.) $	10,702,000	13,019,000	50,285,000	43,917,000	+14.5
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (Mar.)	1,600,269	1,546,530	5,191,694	4,826,332	+7.6
Coal import, tons . (Mar.)	979,169	703,411	2,756,038	1,741,393	+58.2
Gold rec., fine oz. . (Apr.)	413,161	385,488	1,577,783	1,685,812	—6.4
Crude oil, imp. gals.† (Mar.)	86,746	62,661	248,750	181,124	+37.3
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(April)—					
Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,082,740	2,693,353	12,394,420	10,366,931	+19.5
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
■Imports .... (Apr.)	$141,946,063	106,268,419	548,514,620	402,264,731	+36.3
■Exports .... (Apr.)	169,997,596	118,393,094	667,451,667	410,828,290	+62.5
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Dressed lumber exp.: 1,000 bd. ft. ...... (Apr.)	148,769	142,653	528,451	629,296	—16.0
Shoes, prod., pr. ... (Mar.)	2,921,336	2,524,243	8,011,567	6,641,192	+20.6
Cotton consump., lb. (Apr.)	17,863,817	17,114,949	67,591,899	66,201,626	+2.1
Raw rubber imp. lb. (Mar.)	11,440,796	6,692,314	21,500,479	31,232,217	—31.2
Cigarette cons., No.† (Apr.)	767,456	616,466	3,076,734	2,469,228	+22.5
Sugar manufactured .. lb.‡	90,167,029	87,221,405	1,199,719,338	1,137,792,237	+5.4
FINANCE—					
■Bank debits† ...... (Apr.) $	3,733,219	2,984,165	14,033,701	11,303,597	+29.2
Bond sales† .... (Apr.) $	100,891	81,157	1,376,993	321,300	+326.9
Life insurance sales (Apr.) $	36,232,000	35,398,000	154,546,000	128,924,000	+19.8

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering 90% of the Canadian total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
▲Total at yards and plants.
†000's omitted. ‡For four weeks to Dec. 31. ♦Gold excluded.
♦Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. *Final.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.

TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENT

Facilities for studying the frequent changes in the field of investment and the status of securities are available to this organization through its branches. These facilities are at the disposal of our clients at any of our offices.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

Will to Win

Canada's need continuously to borrow money for war purposes is the reflection of Canadians' will to win.

Every time you buy a Victory Bond you reflect your own determination to have Canada fight on to Victory.

Your order for additional Victory Bonds will receive prompt attention.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London.
Correspondents in New York and London, England.

RED DEER BRAND

BIRCH and HARD MAPLE FLOORING

"This name has long been associated with High Grade Hardwood Flooring and Northern Hardwoods; Spruce and Hemlock."

The MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Limited
HUNTSVILLE - ONTARIO

PROTECTION.. of the People... by the People

FRED: Insurance companies are operated for the people, aren't they?

FRANK: Yes, with over four million men and women holding policies life insurance has become Canada's greatest co-operative business. Over 93% of all policies are for $5,000 or less. Over a million Canadian families come within this huge circle of protection.

FRED: Do many people now have to be convinced that it's a good way to save?

FRANK: No, most people prefer to save with insurance because its regularity "makes them save", as they say. And as for safety, the last war, the 'flu epidemic and the depression proved how life insurance stands up and always pays a hundred cents on the dollar promptly.

FRED: I've heard that insurance investments total two and a quarter billions. What happens to all that money?

FRANK: In peacetime, it's put to work all over the country, financing homes, farms, highways, schools and industry generally. You can't look anywhere without finding life insurance dollars at work, making jobs for more people.

FRED: But what have they been doing since the war started?

FRANK: Man, that's a real story. Insurance policyholders have a larger investment in war loans than any other group in the country. They've put 300 million dollars into Victory Bonds—enough to build 12,000 Spitfires.

FRED: I've heard that life insurance helps to curb inflation. What does that mean?

FRANK: Well, inflation is caused by people with too much money to spend and too little to spend it on. By buying only real necessities and saving for Victory Bonds and life insurance, prices are kept down and our war effort increases.

FRED: Is life insurance still doing its main job of protection?

FRANK: It is, and always will. Bill Smith's widow continues to be looked after. Tom Jones has his money for his old age. Half a million dollars every working day is paid out in Canada to living policyholders or their families.

"In wartime as in peacetime, life insurance money is the people's money working and fighting for the people"

● More Canadians than ever before are turning to life insurance. The amount of protection held by the people of this country to safeguard the future security of themselves and their families has steadily increased. There has been at the same time a persistent decline in lapsed policies. These facts reflect growing public confidence and satisfaction in life insurance performance.

I can properly report another twelve months of successful administration by the forty-eight life insurance companies in Canada — British, United States and Canadian—members of our Association. We are stewards of the interests of over four million Canadian men and women and our business affects the whole economic life of the Dominion. The operations of our member companies have been conducted in the people's interest with that full consideration for individual policyholders and beneficiaries which has characterized this co-operative business of life insurance.

It is nearly three years since the war began. In that period, reflecting the patriotic spirit of policyholders, life insurance companies operating in Canada have been the largest subscribers to the Dominion's war loans in which they have invested over 300 million dollars. During that period, carrying out the terms of our policies, we have returned nearly 500 million dollars to Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries —five hundred thousand dollars every working day to relieve distress, comfort old age, tide over emergencies. Moreover, life insurance premium dollars, saved out of current income, have been a factor in curtailing unnecessary buying. They have thus assisted in curbing inflation.

In wartime as in peacetime, life insurance continues to be a mainstay of private and public life. Never has it been more emphatically a business of the people's money, working and fighting for the people.

— G. W. BOURKE, *President*,
at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, May 28, 1942.

It is good citizenship to own Life Insurance

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS SPONSORED BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATING IN CANADA L-14X

THE

WABASSO COTTON COMPANY

LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
HUGH MACKAY, K.C., Vice-President
NORMAN J. DAWES WM. HARTY HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

GENTLEMEN:—

The financial position of your Company at 2nd May, 1942, and the results from operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Profits for the year amounted to $749,988.23 after providing for depreciation and reserve for Government taxes and compares with profits last year of $568,215.52.

Your Directors again commend and express their appreciation of the loyal and co-operative effort and support of the officers and employees in conducting the affairs of the Company.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD,
President.

Three Rivers, Que., 19th May, 1942.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 2nd May, 1942

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash on Hand and in Bank		$ 239,622.42	
Guaranteed Deposit Account		200,000.00	
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds with Interest accrued—less Reserve (Approximate Market Value $2,196,642.54).		2,093,410.04	
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Reserves		849,519.04	
Inventories, as determined and certified by the Management—Raw Cotton, partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value whichever was the lower, less Reserves. Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value		955,447.43	$4,337,998.93
Funds Deposited with Trustee for Bondholders			14,000.00
Property:			
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off		10,276,878.69	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation		6,181,838.48	4,095,040.21
Investments:			
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies		222,160.26	
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies with interest accrued (Approximate Market Value $41,872.65)		38,829.00	
Sundry Non-Marketable Investments		3,400.00	264,389.26
Deferred Charges:			
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.			54,546.65
			$8,765,975.05

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts and Bills Payable		807,260.53	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages		91,895.66	
Provision for Government and Municipal Taxes		1,401,018.57	
Bond Interest Accrued		21,452.05	
4% First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February, 1943		175,000.00	$1,996,626.81
Deferred Liabilities:			
For Machinery and Equipment Purchases and Plant Alterations			68,541.39
First Mortgage Bonds:			
Authorized	$4,400,000.00		
Issued: Series "A" 4% Serial Bonds dated 1st February, 1936—maturing $175,000.00 in each of the fifth to twelfth years	$1,400,000.00		
Less: Bonds matured and Bonds maturing 1st February, 1943	525,000.00	875,000.00	
4½% Fifteen Year Bonds dated 1st February, 1936		1,000,000.00	1,875,000.00
Capital Stock:			
Authorized: 105,000 Shares of No Par Value.			
Issued: 69,903 Shares fully paid			2,000,000.00
Earned Surplus:			
General Reserve		500,000.00	
Balance as at 2nd May, 1942		2,325,806.85	2,825,806.85
			$8,765,975.05

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD
HUGH MACKAY } Directors.

Montreal, 16th May, 1942.

Verified as per our Report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Profit and Loss Account

For the Year Ended 2nd May, 1942

Net Profit for the year ended 2nd May, 1942, before providing for the undernoted items		$2,930,339.58
Revenue from Investments		55,473.73
		$2,985,813.31
Depreciation on Property and Plant	$ 549,243.36	
Bond Interest	92,016.43	
Directors' Fees	6,760.00	
Legal Fees	13,411.71	
Executive Salaries	38,695.40	
Provision for Government Taxes	1,535,698.18	2,235,825.08
Net Profit for the year transferred to Surplus Account		$ 749,988.23

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

as at 2nd May, 1942

Balance at Credit 3rd May, 1941	$ 1,785,527.62
Net Profit for the year ended 2nd May, 1942	749,988.23
	2,535,515.85
Deduct: Dividends Paid	209,709.00
	$2,325,806.85

Ottawa Electric Railway Co. has established a regular annual dividend rate of $2 a share with a payment of 50c. to record June 10 on July 2, 1942. The company paid a regular dividend of 30c. a share in the first quarter this year and has announced future payments will be 50c. each quarter with an extra 20c. at the year end.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at
Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Timber Cut Ahead of Growth

War Throws Growth and Depletion Out of Balance

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—To replace depletion in Canada's accessible productive forest area in 1940 would have required an average annual growth rate of 16 cubic feet per acre as compared with an average for the ten years from 1930 to 1939 inclusive of 14 cu. ft.

The forestry branch at Ottawa suggests that an average rate of depletion in excess of the prewar average may result in a decrease in growing stock. In other words, Canada would be using up her forests faster than nature replaces them.

Canada's total forest production in 1940, latest year for which complete data is available, involved the cutting of 3,344.8 million cu. ft. of standing timber. A further 307 million cu. ft. was destroyed by fire and another 700 million cu. ft. destroyed by insects and tree diseases.

Hence, out of total drain on our forest resources of 4,351.8 million cu. ft. in 1940, three-quarters was used and one quarter wasted.

Accessible Timber Depleted

Latest available estimates indicate Canada has 313,140 million cu. ft. of standing merchantable timber of which 211,660 million cu. ft. are considered accessible to commercial operations. The accessible timber consists of 252,100 million ft. b.m. of saw timber and 1,500 million cords of smaller material suitable for pulpwood, fuel and other products. Approximately 430,000 square miles out of an estimated total of 770,000 sq. mi. of productive forest land is claimed to be accessible. It is out of this 430,000 million sq. mi. that practically all of the recorded depletion takes place.

Even if total depletion is replaced by growth (and under more intensive methods this is thought to be possible) very large old trees in available forests will not be replaced. Their reproduction under best management would require several hundreds of years. This means that industries hitherto dependent on very large timber must be prepared to adapt themselves to smaller logs.

Fire losses, which have been below average in the few years preceding 1940 due to a combination of relatively favorable weather and improved fire-fighting and detection methods, are expected to increase during the war period. This will result from diversion of men and equipment to other needs. Periods of dry weather recently have also played a part in serious losses in several provinces.

War is expected to result in heavy demands on Canada's forests. Demand for papers and wood pulp is strong, both at home and abroad. Canadian lumber is demanded in vast quantities. Woods suitable for airplane construction, such as Sitka spruce and yellow birch, are at a premium. Wood has proved itself a versatile material and is being substituted in growing quantities for other materials which are scarcer.

Measured by value, pulpwood was the most important forest product in Canada in 1940 with output worth an estimated $74 millions. It heads the list in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. Logs and bolts valued at $71 millions came second for the Dominion as a whole and first in British Columbia. Firewood was third wih $33 millions and headed the list in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. Total value of all products was $194.6 millions, 23% above 1939's estimated output of $157.7 millions.

Capital, Materials, Labor

Investigations by the Dominion forestry branch indicates that marketing of a thousand cubic feet of standing timber involved an average capital investment of $63, an average expenditure of $13 on materials and supplies and an average wage distribution of $27 to pay for the nine man-days required. Thus, the 1940 cut required an estimated $209 millions in capital investment, $44 millions for materials and supplies and a total payroll of $100 millions.

Woods operations in British Columbia extend over about 200 days annually on the average. Average production per man per day is also higher than in other provinces, due to larger size of the material and greater use of logging machinery, reaching 254 cu. ft. of standing timber. In other provinces, the average logging season is only about 100 days and average output per man per day about 77 cu. ft.

For the country as a whole it is estimated a total of at least 338,258 persons were employed during the 1940 logging season. In the past year, acute labor shortages and continued high demand for forest products has made necessary strenuous efforts on the part of forest operators to extend the logging season to something approaching a year-round operation.

About 91% of Canada's 1940 cut of timber was retained in this country for further processing or manufacturing; the remaining 9% was exported in a more or less unmanufactured form. Less than 4% of the logs and bolts were exported without further processing and about 52% of the sawn lumber was shipped out of the country, some of it after planing and matching after being sawn. Of the total pulpwood, about 18% was exported before being manufactured into pulp but 94% of the exported pulpwood was barked and rossed first. Over $233 millions was added to the value of the pulpwood by manufacture in the pulp and paper industry of this country.

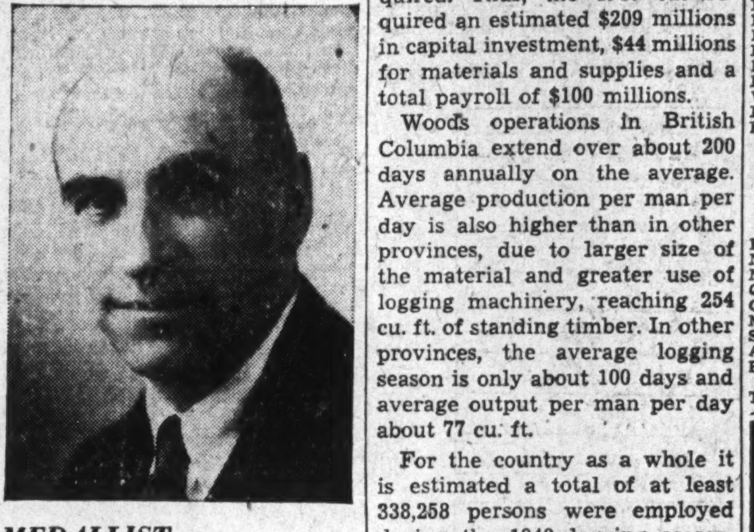
Major products of woods operations in 1940 and standing of the various provinces is shown by the table which follows:

Value of Products

	1940 $000	1939 $000	1938 $000
Logs, bolts	71,817	55,685	52,760
Pulpwood	74,347	58,302	53,762
Firewood	33,298	33,059	32,741
Hewn ties	1,788	2,048	2,223
Poles	2,691	2,941	2,825
Mining timber	5,708	1,462	1,298
Posts	1,000	1,112	979
Wood for distill.	518	289	298
Fence rails	270	267	264
Miscellaneous	3,130	2,583	1,117
Total	194,568	157,747	148,266

Value and Output by Provinces

	1940 $000	1939 $000	1940 million cu. ft.
P. E. I.	558	551	13.0
N. S.	10,616	8,019	171.4
N. B.	14,416	12,765	211.1
Que.	70,275	56,140	1,115.7
Ont.	43,275	36,100	662.6
Man.	3,205	2,673	80.2
Sask.	2,436	2,243	93.6
Alta.	4,285	3,268	124.9
B. C.	45,502	35,987	872.4
Total	194,568	157,747	3,344.8



MEDALLIST

The Society of Chemical Industry (Canada) Medal has been awarded this year to Robert Allen Witherspoon, formerly chairman of the executive committee and president of Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd. This medal has been awarded to Mr. Witherspoon for outstanding achievement in the electro-chemical field and will be presented during the Canadian Chemical Convention which is to be held at Hamilton, Ont., this year, June 1 and 2.

Company Reports

G. B. & C. Trust

Great Britain and Canada Investment Corp.'s financial statement for the year ended March 31, 1942, shows relatively little change in position. Both gross and net earnings were the same as a year ago, with net profit available on preferred stock amounting to $2.25 a share or the same as the year before.

During the year the book value of investments increased by $57,000 to over $6.8 millions, while the market value declined $156,000 to $3.9 millions. A capital profit was realized during the year of $36,913, from realization of investments, including profit on redemption of debentures purchased, which amount was applied to reduction of investment realization deficit which now stands at $54,497.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1942 $	1941 $
Operating profit	292,069	......
Less: With. tax	18,093	......
Total earnings	273,976	285,517
Less: Expenses	13,408	12,870
Directors' fees	5,000	5,000
Loss on exchange	9,718	7,717
Interest	156,690	164,722
Inc. & E. P. taxes	2,858	8,571
Net profit	86,302	86,638
Add: Prev. surplus	509,838	416,308
Prior yr. rev.	14,989	6,892
Less: Tax adjust.	131	......
Earned surp. fwd.	610,998	509,838
Earned per share:		
Preferred	$2.25	$2.25
None paid.		

Balance Sheet Changes

	$	$
Cash	104,500	103,309
Investments*	6,827,048	6,770,947
Funded debt	3,403,000	3,482,000
*Market value	3,955,012	4,153,289

Can. Breweries

Appreciably increased net profits for the six months ended April 30, first half of the company's fiscal year, are reported by Canadian Breweries Ltd. Net for the half year was $210,421 compared with $127,033 a year ago. Working capital position has been maintained.

Supplementary letters patent confirming the proposals approved by preferred and common shareholders at the April 22 meeting have been received by the company. Under these proposals the preferred dividend arrears of $6.75 a share were settled by increasing the annual cumulative dividend rate from $3 to $3.40 per share and increasing the call price from $40 to $46.75 per share. An initial preferred dividend at the new quarterly rate of 85 cents has already been declared payable July 2.

Cons. Profit and Loss Account
Six Months Ended Apr. 30

	1942 $	1941 $
Operating profit	847,662	532,947
Add: Other income	20,815	19,860
Less: Interest	49,632	61,101
Depreciation	265,274	242,370
Taxes	335,000	117,200
Minority ints.	8,149	5,102
Net profit	210,421	127,033
Working capital	1,649,214	1,605,307

International Hydro

Expansion of industrial activity for war production has created unprecedented demands for the services furnished by subsidiaries in the International Hydro-Electric System group of companies, particularly in New England, states Irwin L. Moore, president, in the annual report. At the same time low water conditions prevailed during a large part of 1941 on the watersheds in New England.

While these added consumer requirements increased gross revenues from practically all classes of users, the improvement in sales was more than offset by increased expenses, increased cost of materials and labor, the greater cost of providing large quantities of power from other than hydro-electric sources, and more particularly the rapid rise in taxes both in Canada and the U. S. from which no relief can be foreseen for at least the duration of the war. Despite an increase in consolidated gross revenues of $6.3 millions, there was a decrease in consolidated net of $648,962.

Mr. Moore comments that while it is difficult under present conditions to forecast future earnings, the immediate prospect is not encouraging. If earnings of the United States properties continue in 1942 at the same level as in 1941 and if Gatineau maintains common stock dividends at the present rate of 15 cents per share per quarter, earnings of the system as a separate entity for 1942 are estimated to fall below the 1941 earnings by about $160,000. This would mean that cash income would be about $360,000 short of covering full interest on the system's 6% debentures. Mr. Moore adds that "it is obvious that unless there is an improvement in the system's financial position, the payment of full interest cannot long be continued."

Cons. Income and Deficit Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Operating revenue	74,534,557	68,243,874
Add: Other income	2,855,041	2,761,653
Total revenue	77,389,598	71,005,527
Less: Oper. expenses	27,497,787	24,185,572
Maintenance	4,150,077	3,768,050
Taxes (other than income)	8,698,992	8,498,777
Net income	37,042,741	34,562,128
Less: Int. on subsid. debt	10,101,550	10,184,871
Int. on I. H. E. debs.	1,594,080	1,594,080
Depreciation	7,163,567	6,452,431
Amortization	1,371,973	1,113,003
Taxes	7,247,202	5,104,221
Subsid. divds.	9,030,433	8,794,061
Min. int. in subs.	1,044,293	1,180,856
Net loss	510,357	*138,605
Add: Prev. deficit	93,029	*1,936,955
W/o cap./assets	201,825	117,441
W/o prelim. charges	27,616	155,371
Loss abandon. prop.	304,350	1,204,630
Amort. options	124,500	124,500
Loss on bds. redeem.	96,633	60,448
Less portion applic. to min.	74,615	......
Adjustments	......	16,387
Pr. yr. taxes & other adjust.	......	769,681
Less: Adjustments	137,659	......
Miscellaneous	33,949	......
Less portion applic. to min.	31,056	279,867
Deficit forward	1,143,144	93,029

*Profit or surplus.

Cons. Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	28,784,421	25,170,944
Current liabilities	19,562,798	16,774,978
Working capital	9,221,623	8,395,966

Inter. Paper Co. Extends Price

International Paper Co. has advised its customers that newsprint price for June is to be $50 a ton, based on New York delivery. The company announced on Mar. 31, that it was continuing its $50 price for April and May this year and has now extended the old price to the end of the quarter.

This basis of quoting newsprint prices from month to month has been made necessary by action of price control authorities in the United States in preventing the proposed price increase of $3 a ton for April. Final determination of price policy has not yet been obtained.

Bathurst Shows Earnings Gain

Net For First Quarter 64c. Against 48c. — Working Capital Up

Bathurst Power & Paper Co. reports a substantial gain in net profits for the first quarter of 1942 as compared with the corresponding period of 1941. On the class A shares, 64 cents a share was earned in the 1942 period and 48 cents in 1941. This is after providing for depreciation at the higher rates made applicable last year and income and excess profits taxes at 1941 rates.

Net profit in the 1942 quarter was $255,054 compared with $192,477 a year earlier.

A dividend of 25 cents a share plus an extra of the same amount was paid on June 1.

A gain of about $200,000 is reported in working capital since the end of 1941. Cash and marketable securities at $1.8 million are up about $800,000 from the year end. Working capital figures compare as follows:

Working Capital

	Mar. 31 1942 $	Dec. 31 1941 $
Current assets	5,152,909	4,487,638
Current liabilities	1,306,604	837,929
Working capital	3,846,305	3,649,709

JAMES W. SEWALL
Ruttan Block, Port Arthur, Ont.
Timber Cruises and Valuations
JAMES W. SEWALL
Old Town, Maine
PHILLIPS & BENNER

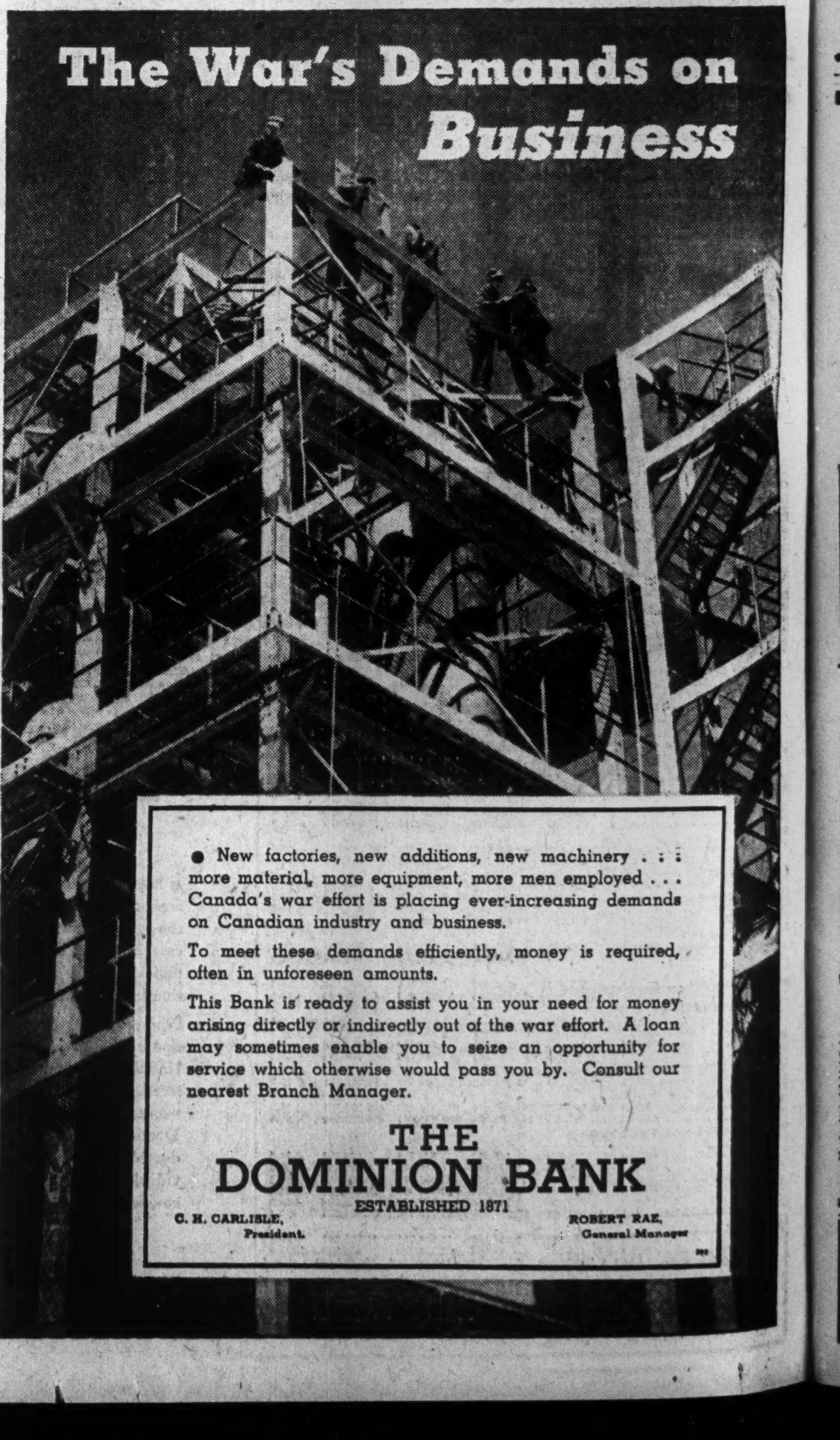
A Good Name
For over 70 years the name Maclaren,
in the Ottawa Valley, has stood for
fair dealing and a quality product.
Newsprint—Groundwood
270,000 h.p. Hydro Power Installed capacity.
MACLAREN POWER & PAPER COMPANY
Maclaren-Quebec Power Company
The James Maclaren Company Limited
BUCKINGHAM, QUEBEC

DONNACONA
INSULATING PRODUCTS
FOR EVERY INSULATING PURPOSE
Alexander MURRAY & Company
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX
SAINT JOHN WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Winnipeg Electric is spending $331,500 on new equipment this year, W. H. Carter, president, told shareholders at the recent annual meeting. Five motor buses have recently been received, and 10 more buses have been ordered. Five trolley buses have been delivered with 10 more ordered. This will bring transportation facilities for the fall to 210 street cars, 166 motor buses and 21 trolley buses.

The
GREAT LAKES
PAPER COMPANY
Limited
DIRECTORS
HON. EARL ROWE
President
A. D. COBBAN
Vice-President
W. C. COCHRANE
L. E. ALDRICH
RAY LAWSON
L. B. ROCK
C. B. SHIELDS
R. G. MEECH, K.C.
SEN. N. M. PATERSON
J. E. GEFAELL
Vice-president in charge of Sales
C. ENGLAND
Assistant to the President and Secretary-Treasurer
Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE NEWSPRINT
and
SULPHITE PULP
A modern mill affording an annual capacity of 113,000 tons newsprint, also excess sulphite mill capacity sufficient to provide 15,000 tons annually of unbleached sulphite pulp for export.
PAPER MILL AT
FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO
TORONTO OFFICE
55 YORK STREET

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
STEEL ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS
of
Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps
and all Documents of a Monetary Character
Head Office: 224 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Branch
25 King Street West,
TORONTO
Branch
360 St. James Street West,
MONTREAL



The War's Demands on Business
● New factories, new additions, new machinery . . . more material, more equipment, more men employed . . . Canada's war effort is placing ever-increasing demands on Canadian industry and business.
To meet these demands efficiently, money is required, often in unforeseen amounts.
This Bank is ready to assist you in your need for money arising directly or indirectly out of the war effort. A loan may sometimes enable you to seize an opportunity for service which otherwise would pass you by. Consult our nearest Branch Manager.
THE
DOMINION BANK
ESTABLISHED 1871
C. H. CARLISLE, President.
ROBERT RAE, General Manager

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—Organized in 1896—
Admitted Assets .. $3,310,837.04
Surplus 1,735,148.47
Write for Financial Statement
Ask for Our Booklet "Farming Holds the Key"
Head Office: Wawanesa, Man.
Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.
2,000 Agents Across Canada

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

Dominion Appraisal Company Limited
For dependable Industrial and Real Estate valuations, select a company of unquestioned reputation.
We suggest the services of this organization.
Equipped to carry out work of any magnitude within a reasonable space of time.
Head Office
137 Wellington St. West
TORONTO ELgin 5928
MONTREAL
University Tower Building

THE
LONDON &
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE CO
LTD
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON
Manager

$1,515,315
Dividends returned to policyholders in 1941
Every phase of this Company's operations —its rigid selection of risks, its economy of operation, its conservative management—contributes to the final aim of mutual insurance: to give policyholders the highest protection at the lowest cost.
Applications for Agencies Invited
NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

BEFORE
YOU
INSURE
Consult
Confederation
Life
Association

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that The Lumberman's Insurance Company has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry, No. C-797 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Real Property Insurance, and Weather Insurance limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

HERBERT BEGG,
Chief Agent for Canada.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Fire Association of Philadelphia has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C-796, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Real Property Insurance and Weather Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

J. J. KILGOUR,
Manager for Canada.

MORDEN, HELWIG & FERRIE LIMITED
Insurance Adjusters
Automobile, Casualty, Fire and Allied Lines, Inland Marine
HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER,
ST. CATHARINES, SARNIA, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND

Big Post-war Role For Insurance

Life Officer Points to Insurance as Model for Peacetime Co-operation

War and postwar problems bulked large in the discussions at the 49th annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association at the Seigniory Club, Montebello, Que., last week.

Pledging the services of life insurance to an all-out war effort, George W. Bourke, retiring president, stated the people in the business must also be prepared to meet the problems of the postwar construction period.

International Aspect

While that period will bring broad changes in national and international law and economy, life insurance will continue to occupy an outstanding position, he declared, because:

It represents the combined interest of thrifty and prudent individuals to protect the security of their families.

It is international in its scope.

The international aspect of life insurance, he emphasized, must not be lost sight of, in studying postwar problems. Said Mr. Bourke:

> "The world must surely learn one lesson above all others from this war — that nations cannot survive and yet live unto themselves alone. The postwar period must see a vast expansion in the free exchange of goods and services between nations if our civilization is to persist. That has been guaranteed by the Atlantic Charter, which provides not only for 'improved labor conditions' and 'economic advancement,' but as well for 'equal access to trade and raw materials.' The exchange of insurance services will play its proper part in the fulfillment of that charter."

True Reciprocity

As an example of the way life insurance has already been internationalized, he stated that Canadian companies have been operating in many countries. In the United States Canadian companies have operated side by side with American companies under a true reciprocity while American companies have correspondingly extended their operations to Canada. In both countries life insurance has developed in a spirit of competition between companies enjoying similar benefits under the law whether a particular company is domiciled in Canada or the United States. Accordingly, Canadians, Mr. Bourke explained, are able to buy in the biggest and best life insurance market in the world. Noting that while insurance is offered by British and U. S. companies in competition with Canadian companies, the slogan "Buy Canadian" is never heard in the life insurance field in Canada. He commented:

> "That is as it should be, but a similar situation does not exist in any other country. The citizen of Canada should also know that his whole market is regulated by the soundest insurance laws and supervised by the most competent supervisory officials to be found anywhere."

Service to Public

Regarding opinions that the government should enter the life insurance business, Mr. Bourke claimed the only criterion should be the efficiency with which the benefits of life insurance can be offered to the public and continuously administered.

There is nothing to prevent any government engaging in the business and it has been attempted in the past, he explained. But, he added, it had never been done on a basis satisfactory to both policyholders and taxpayers.

Special contributions by life insurance to the war effort in the almost three years since the war began were listed by Mr. Bourke as:

The investment of $300 millions in the Dominion's war loans, making them the largest subscribers to the loans.

The return of nearly $500 millions to Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries, $500,000 every working day, to relieve distress, comfort old age and tide over emergencies.

Helping to control inflation by diverting savings from current income from unnecessary buying to life insurance premiums.

Further Economies Urged

As further war measures he said the companies must study what they can do to conserve time and materials. Radical steps may have to be taken yet to dispense with non-essential correspondence forms and routines. Life companies, like other businesses, must, he believed, be prepared to adapt themselves to simplification and standardization of routines and must get rid of certain peacetime plans and frills. Methods of premium collection and extensions allowed under settlement options, he claimed, had in some cases become unnecessarily complicated and expensive.

He did not advocate restricting the beneficiary's normal choice of one of the usual income options, but he claimed the companies had gone far beyond the normal choice of a single option and allowed the policyholder to arrange for combinations of options and for holding the proceeds of a policy under income settlements not only for the benefit of primary beneficiaries but for secondary and even tertiary beneficiaries as well.

New officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

JOHN G. PARKER, general manager, Imperial Life Assurance Co., president.

H. W. MANNING, general manager, Great West Life Assurance Co., 1st vice-president.

M. J. SMITH, president and general manager, Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada, 2nd vice-president.

J. D. BUCHANAN, assistant general manager and chief actuary, London Life Insurance Co., honorary treasurer.

LIFE OFFICERS HOLD 49TH ANNUAL MEETING

The 49th annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association at the Seigniory Club, Montebello, Que., last week, was strictly business. The usual luncheons, dinners and other diversions were lacking.

Officers elected for the coming year were John G. Parker (see page 6), president; H. W. Manning (left), first vice-president; M. J. Smith (centre), second vice-president, and J. D. Buchanan, honorary treasurer. Mr. Parker is general manager and actuary of the Imperial Life; Mr. Manning, general manager Great West Life; Mr. Smith, president and general manager of Equitable Life of Canada, Waterloo, and Mr. Buchanan, chief actuary and assistant general manager of the London Life. Mr. Parker succeeds G. W. Bourke as president. Mr. Bourke is chief actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

War Risk Insurance Bill Passed by Committee

The Dominion Government's war damage insurance bill was passed last week by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons with a number of amendments. Accordingly it has gone back to parliament for further discussion.

Most important amendment by the committee was probably changing the wording of section 28 to make the premiums paid by business firms deductible in full as an expense in reckoning income tax. The section previously restricted deduction "to the extent that the total taxes payable by the insured under the said act (The Income Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act 1940) are thereby diminished by 40% of the said premiums." This part has been deleted from the section. Premiums to be deductible must be paid on property used in the trade business or calling of the insured.

A protest was made from Quebec province that the Act discriminates against Quebec; that while there were many provincially licensed companies in Quebec desirous of taking part in the scheme, the Act authorizes the Dominion government to deal only with Dominion licensed companies.

G. D. Finlayson, Dominion superintendent of insurance replied that:

> There are more than twice the number of Dominion licensed companies needed to handle the scheme.
>
> There are 250 small companies in Quebec and many other provincially licensed companies in other provinces and a line had to be drawn somewhere.
>
> No profit accrues to the companies handling war damage and there might be a great deal of inconvenience.

It is believed this feature of the bill will receive further discussion in Parliament.

$90,000 Appropriated For Life Advertising

A renewed appropriation of $90,000 for the current year has been recommended for the institutional advertising campaign of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, R. Leighton Foster, general counsel of the Association stated at the annual meeting at the Seigniory Club last week.

At least three additional member companies will contribute to the fund for the first time this year.

It is proposed to continue to spend practically the whole appropriation in the newspaper field, he said. A comparable appropriation by life insurance companies in the United States, he estimated, would amount to nearly $2 millions.

New Licenses

The Dominion Department of Insurance has issued licenses to the following companies authorizing them to transact in Canada, the lines of insurance indicated:

Fire Association of Philadelphia — Real property insurance and weather insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

• • • •

Consolidated Fire and Casualty Insurance Co.—Inland transportation insurance and personal property insurance in addition to the classes of business for which already registered.

• • •

Lumbermen's Insurance Co. — Weather insurance on property insured under a fire insurance policy of the company, and real property insurance in addition to classes for which already registered.

• • •

Canadian Mercantile Insurance Co.—Fire insurance, automobile, limited explosion, guarantee, hail, inland transportation, personal property, plate glass, real property, sprinkler leakage, theft, windstorm, civil commotion, falling aircraft and impact by vehicles insurance, the last three limited to property insured under a fire insurance policy of the company.

• • •

Queensland Insurance Company — Personal property insurance, in addition to classes for which the company is already registered.

'DOMINION'
Envelopes
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DOMINION ENVELOPE CO. LTD.
TORONTO
PHONE EL. 7271
BRANCHES
MONTREAL WINNIPEG

Insurance Notes

Jess Abelson representative of the Northern Life in Ottawa, qualified in May for the company's honor roll for the sixtieth consecutive time. He has been with the company five years and every month since he joined has more than qualified for the honor roll.

In its current sales contest the Northern Life instead of offering merchandise prizes is offering to send cigarettes to friends of its salesmen in the fighting forces.

• • •

Norman McLeod has been appointed provincial manager for Manitoba of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada. Mr. McLeod for a number of years previously was manager for the Mutual of Canada for Newfoundland.

• • •

John D. Buchanan, assistant general manager and chief actuary of the London Life Insurance Co. has been elected president of the London Y.M.C.A. for a third term. During his two years of office, the London Y.M.C.A. purchased the former library building which, under the auspices of the Citizens War Auxiliary Service Committee has been converted into a modern active service club. It has now undertaken to build a new swimming pool for the active service forces especially the Navy who use it for instructional purposes. Premises of the "Y" are also to be remodelled. It was felt desirable that Mr. Buchanan remain as president to carry out these projects.

• • •

Appointments just announced by the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada include.

W. J. McGIBBON of Waterloo, Ont., to be company solicitor.

J. M. RIDDELL of Stratford, Ont., to be a director of the company.

HERBERT BEGG of Toronto and E. K. REINER of Wellesley, Ont., to be members of the executive and investment committees of the company.

Mr. McGibbon as company solicitor succeeds the late J. C. Haight who died in April.

• • •

Lloyd M. Dalgliesh, assistant secretary of the London Life Insurance Co., has been elected district governor of Optimist-International for Ontario and Quebec for the ensuing year.

Canadian Cottons' chief problems, like other textile companies, are difficulty getting machine replacements, shortage of labor and the price ceiling. E. C. Fox, chairman, told shareholders at the recent annual meeting. The company is in a relatively good position with regard to its machine equipment and should have no serious difficulty if the war does not last too long. Shareholders approved by-laws reducing amount of preferred stock by 3,209 shares which is being retired by the company.

Health Plans Loom Large

Dr. Wodehouse Explains Measures Already Taken For After the War

Three major measures in his department to ensure the health and social security of Canadians were listed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association last week by Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and Health at Ottawa as follows:

Establishment of an interdepartmental committee to formulate plans for the postwar period in Canada. They have already formulated legislation to be dealt with by parliament to facilitate parts of their programme.

Organization of a branch of the department to institute machinery to offer all ex-service men every possible welfare assistance.

Appointment of a committee to prepare a report on ways and means of carrying out health insurance in Canada.

Plans of the department, Dr. Wodehouse stated are for all the Canadian people after the war, civilians as well as ex-service men.

Experience of Pensioners

The effect of providing medical attention and social security was reflected, he stated, in the experience of the pensioners from the last war. These, he stated, at the average age of 52 have an expectancy of life exceeding that of the balance of our population at the same age.

Pensioners such as amputees, who have been insurable by the insurance companies in most cases only at higher than normal rates, Dr. Wodehouse finds, live longer, when pensioned than the ordinary citizen. He adds:

> "They have fewer hospital treatment episodes. Social security, we think, does the trick. They have a sheet anchor in pension. They have the highest preferment in civil service appointments. They have hospitalization always provided, including medical care for any sickness and hospital allowances of 100%, if being treated for their pensionable disability."

The general death rate from all causes in Canada in the last 20 years, he stated, had shown an encouraging trend, due largely to improved social and health conditions.

Three diseases controllable by modern leadership and the judicous expenditures of public funds, Dr. Wodehouse said were:

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis influenced by pure milk supply.

Pulmonary tuberculosis influenced by income and good home conditions, early diagnosis and segregation.

Infantile death rates influenced by straight health education in the home.

The experience with the ex-service man after the last war with only half a programme, Dr. Wodehouse believes, indicates the advantage that will accrue to a programme for all the people.

Ed. Morton Is Chairman Of Life Ad. Section

Ed. Morton, advertising manager of the North American Life Assurance Co. having been elected last year for a two-year term will continue to act as chairman of the Life Insurance Advertisers section of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

Charles C. Martin, superintendent of agencies of the Northern Life, was elected chairman of the Life Agency Officers Section and R. G. McDonald, superintendent of the Canada Life, vice-chairman.

Smokers Greatest Cause Of Fires in Canada

Smokers in 1941 were responsible for 13,993 fires in Canada with a total property loss of over $1.3 million, according to the annual report of W. L. Clairmont, Dominion Fire Commissioner. Smokers are blamed for more than 25% of all fires in Canada, are the greatest single cause of fires in the country. But the property loss they cause, at almost $1.4 million, is only about 4% of the total.

Next most common cause of fires are stoves, furnaces, boilers and smoke pipes. But while these total only 4,881, the property loss is much higher at almost $2.2 millions.

Defective and overheated chimneys and flues are held responsible for 4,585 fires and a property loss of $1.3 million. Fires from this cause are expected to show a decline owing to improved methods of construction and better prevention measures.

Incendiary fires during the year totalled 183 for a loss of $267,971. Of the total number only three were attributed to sabotage and the total loss was not much over $52,000.

In 5,750 cases the cause was unknown and the loss $12.1 millions.

Origin of Fires in Canada, 1941

Causes Reported:	Number	Property Loss $
Smokers' carelessness	13,993	1,371,079
Stoves, furnaces, etc.	4,881	2,189,830
Defective chimneys, flues	4,585	1,325,701
Matches	2,806	430,866
Electrical wiring	2,748	1,710,871
Hot ash., coals, open fires	2,735	424,026
Lightning	1,585	757,450
Sparks on roofs	1,584	526,516
Petroleum and products.	1,145	1,073,591
Lights, not electric	958	200,772
Exposure fires	952	1,562,666
Spontaneous ignition	386	873,351
Incendiarism	183	267,971
Motion picture films	14	12,011
Miscel. known causes	4,304	3,159,737
Unknown	5,750	12,156,469
Total	48,609	28,042,907

HOW MUCH LIFE INSURANCE WILL $5 BUY?

Is $5 enough to buy a worthwhile amount of life assurance protection? It most certainly is! At age 25, for example, $5 monthly will buy a policy for $3,030.

The Budget Plan, which features premiums as low as $5 a month, enables you to obtain immediately the life assurance protection that will mean so much to you and your family. Have you $5 in the bank? If so you can afford this vital protection. Get details by sending the coupon.

Your life assurance dollars are invested in Victory Bonds

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
HEAD OFFICE: 112 King Street, W., Toronto, Ont.
ESTABLISHED 1881 A MUTUAL COMPANY
Without obligation please send me information about your Special Budget Policy, together with free Vest Pocket Budgeting Booklet.
Name..........
Address..........

FIRE INSURANCE
EXTENDED COVERAGE
NEW BROAD FORM AT MINIMUM RATES
NOW APPLIES TO ALL
EXISTING DWELLING POLICIES
THE GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP
357 BAY ST. TORONTO

THE
Dominion of Canada
GENERAL
Insurance Company
Established 1887
Fire Casualty Life

The Independent Order of Foresters
For over sixty years the I.O.F. has furnished broad plans of insurance protection and provided its membership with valuable fraternal benefits.
The Society issues Ordinary Life, Twenty Payment Life, Twenty Year Endowment Certificates and a Modified Endowment maturing at age sixty-five. All Certificates provide cash, loan and paid-up values and generous benefits in case of total and permanent disability.
ASSETS OVER $44,000,000.00
FRANK E. HAND, Supreme Chief Ranger
Head Office: - - Toronto, Canada

WAR
CANADA'S GREATEST INDUSTRY

Starting from scratch—without factories, without trained personnel, without blueprints—Canada's scant twelve million people have built a tremendous armament industry.

Guns, tanks, motorized vehicles, planes, ships, small arms, explosives—equipment of every kind—are today in mass production. We have created a navy of 400 ships. We have equipped fighting forces of 450,000 men. We have played the major role in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, one of the greatest schools for fighting airmen the world has ever seen.

Such in broad outline is Canada's proud record. Much more remains to be done. Still greater effort, still greater self-denial must be the solemn pledge of all till victory is won.

This advertisement is published as a contribution to the general knowledge of our country's war effort and as an inspiration through the days ahead. For reasons of security complete figures are not available. The facts presented, however, are impressive evidence of the growing might of Canada's war machine.

THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Toronto and Montreal Exchanges

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. Where no transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published, The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 1

Range 1942 High	Low	Div R'te $	May30 Y'ld %		Sales	Last May 25	Week end. June 1 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
.75	.40	.	...	Abitibi	405	.50	.50	.50	.50
7	4	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	530	4	4½	4	4½
25	13	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	....	(13½ bid 15 asked)			
3	3	.	...	Acme Glove	50	3	3	3	3
60	50	6.50	13	Do. pref.	5	50	50	50	50
13	12	80+20c	8.3	Agnew Surp.	20	12	12	12	12
110	109	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(109 bid — asked)			
.90	.75	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	(— bid .85 asked)			
27	21½	.	...	Do. pref.	10	23	25	25	25
9½	8	.	...	Algoma Steel	....	(8 bid 8½ asked)			
84	82	5	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(84 bid 92 asked)			
109	93	8+2	10.5	Aluminium	1056	99	98	93	93
115½	112	6	5.2	Do. pref.	10	112	115½	115½	115½
7½	6	50c	..	Amal. Electric	....	(6 bid — asked)			
†37	37	60c	1.6	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	•(33 bid — asked)			
41	40	2.75	6.9	Ang. Can. Tel. p	....	(— bid 44 asked)			
19	17	80+40c	6½	Asbestos	225	18½	18½	18	18½
18½	14	1.75	11.7	Assoc. Brew.	55	15	15	15	15
112	109½	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
†1	1	.	...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid — asked)			
‡24	24	96c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 23 asked)			
102	102	5.50	5.4	Ault & Wiborg.	....	(102 bid 103 asked)			
				B					
150	142	8	5.4	Bk. Can. Nat.	....	(146½ bid — asked)			
189	180½	8	4.4	Bk. Montreal	203	181	182	181	181
275	269	12	4.4	Bk. N. Scotia	44	270	271	270	270
255	228	10	4.3	Bk. Toronto	40	230	233	230	230
8½	8½	35c	...	Barber Ellis	....	(6 bid — asked)			
•5	4½	.	...	Barcelona	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.25	.50	.	...	Barker's Bread	....	(.75 bid 1.25 asked)			
18	12	.	...	Do. pref.	110	17	17	15	15
14½	12½	1+25c	10	Bathurst Pr.	405	14	13	12½	12½
2½	1	.	...	Do. (B)	30	1½	1½	1½	1½
5½	3½	80c	...	Beath & Sons	....	(5½ bid 7 asked)			
8	6½	.	...	Beatty Bros.	150	6½	7	6¾	6¾
110	102	6	5.5	Do. pref.	....	(107½ bid — asked)			
90	76	7	7.8	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(87 bid — asked)			
9¾	9½	.	...	Beauharnois	235	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
81	81	4+2	7.4	Belding Cort.	....	(80 bid 86 asked)			
124	115	7	6	Do. pref.	....	(116 bid — asked)			
150½	142	8	5.5	Bell Telephone	303	144	145½	144	145½
7	6½	30+5c	5	Bertram & Sons	....	(6¾ bid — asked)			
7½	6½	60c	8.9	Biltmore Hats	15	6¾	6½	6½	6½
3	2½	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	(2¾ bid 3 asked)			
32½	26	2.50	9.5	Do. pref.	10	28	26	26	26
10¾	10¾	60c	5.6	Blue Top Br. A.	....	(10½ bid — asked)			
10½	8	.	...	Do. "B"	300	8¾	9	9	9
20¾	20½	1.30	6.4	Brant. Cord. pf.	....	(20½ bid — asked)			
8¾	6	40c	...	Brazilian Tr.	3665	8½	8¾	8½	8½
5½	3¾	50+10c	..	Brew. & Distil.	10	3¾	4	4	4
†6½	6½	.	...	Bright, T. G.	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
†90	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid — asked)			
18	13	1	6.2	Brit. Amer. Oil	853	15½	16	15½	15½
16	12	1.50	...	B. C. Packers	16	13½	13	13	13
22	17	2	10.8	B. C. Power A.	142	18	18½	18½	18½
1.25	.75	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(.50 bid 1.00 asked)			
6	4½	20c	...	Bruck S. Mills	25	5	5	5	5
14	11½	70+10c	6	Building Prod.	451	13½	13	13	13
8½	7½	60c	7.3	Burlington St'l	25	7½	8½	8½	8½
				C					
..	..	.	...	Caldwell Linen	....	(4 bid — asked)			
..	..	1.50	...	Do. 1st pref.	....	(23½ bid 24 asked)			
9¾	9½	80c	8.2	Do. 2nd pref.	700	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
‡70	70	.	...	Calgary Power	....	(— bid — asked)			
102	98	6	6	Do. pref.	....	(98¾ bid 102 asked)			
2¾	2½	.	...	Canada Bread	....	(— bid 2 asked)			
103	100	6	6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 102 asked)			
46	30	2.50	6.7	Do. pref. B.	....	(32½ bid 37 asked)			
5½	5	40c	7.3	Canada Bud	10	5½	5½	5½	5½
5	3½	.	...	Canada Cement	•355	4½	4¾	4½	4½
102	95½	6.50	6.6	Do. pref.	133	99½	99½	98	99
†5¾	5½	40c	...	Can. Cr. Stone	....	(3¾ bid — asked)			
106	102	5	4.8	Canada Cycle, p	....	(105 bid 106 asked)			
20½	17	1.50	8.6	C. & D. Sugar	70	18	17½	17½	17½
19	15	1.50	8.3	Can. Forg. (A)	10	17	18	18	18
19½	18¾	1.50	7.9	Do. (B)	....	(17 bid — asked)			
55	50	6	...	Can. Iron	....	(50 bid — asked)			
80½	80	6	7.4	Do. pref.	....	(75 bid — asked)			
£390	390	20	...	Canada Life	....	(— bid — asked)			
38	33	2+50c	7	Can. Malting	....	(35½ bid 37 asked)			
5¾	4	60c	10.9	Can. Nor. Pr.	500	4½	5½	4¾	5½
85	78½	7	8.2	Do. pref.	65	82	85	85	85
87	74½	4	5.3	Can. Packers	65	75	75	75	75
126	120	8	6.7	Can. Perman.	4	120	121	120	121
9	8½	50c	...	Can. Starch	....	(8½ bid — asked)			
113	111	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
7½	5	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	711	7½	7½	6¾	7
29¾	25½	2.50	9.4	Do. pref.	222	26½	26½	26½	26½
7¾	5½	40+10c	8	Can. Vinegars	60	5½	5½	5½	5½
57	49½	4	7.7	Can. W. Cable	....	(52 bid 54 asked)			
24¾	19	2	10	Do. (B)	35	20	20	20	20
108	106	6.50	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(103¾ bid — asked)			
1.75	.80	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	1.25 bid 2.00 asked			
60	48½	♦6.25	..	Do. pref.	....	(57 bid 60 asked)			
154	140	8	5.6	Can. Bk. Com.	92	141	142	140	140
1.45	1.00	.	...	Can. Breweries	500	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.20
31	28	3.40	11.5	Do. pref.	100	28¾	29½	28¾	29½
32	27½	1.50+50c	7	Can. Bronze	....	(27 bid 27½ asked)			
105½	105	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
6	4½	50c	10	Can. Canners	6	5¾	5	5	5
22	16	1+20c▪	6.8	Do. 1st pfd.	70	17½	17½	17	17½
9½	8	60+20c▪	9½	Do. 2nd pfd.	....	(8½ bid 8¾ asked)			
6	4¾	.	...	Can. Car & Fd'y	550	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
25¾	21½	1.75	6.9	Do. pref.	350	25½	25½	25	25½
27½	21½	1+1	7.6	Can. Celanese	695	26	26½	26	26
123½	120	7+1.15▪	6½	Do. pref.	40	125	125	125	125
23	22½	1	4.4	Do. Rights	....	(22 bid — asked)			
17½	15	2	13.3	Can. Convert.	....	(15 bid 16 asked)			
102½	102	4+2	5.9	Can. Cottons	....	100 bid 107½ asked			
115	113	6	5.2	Do. pref.	....	(116 bid 118 asked)			
14½	9½	.	...	Can. Dredge	50	13	11½	11	11
100	98	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	10	100	100	100	100
18	15	‡1.90	...	Can. For. Inv.	....	(16½ bid 18½ asked)			
105	105	8	7.6	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
215	208½	8	3.7	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(—bid 215 asked)			
7½	6½	50c	7.2	Can. G. Inv.	820	7	7	7	7
3½	3	10c	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	581	3½	3½	3½	3½
3¾	2	10c	...	Do. (B)	50	3½	3½	3½	3½
167	140	6	4.1	Can. Indust. B.	....	(142 bid 148 asked)			
175	155	7	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(158 bid — asked)			
.30	.15	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	105	.20	.15	.15	.15
40	39	2	5.1	Do. pref.	35	40	40	39	39
13	12	1	8	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(13 bid — asked)			
9	7	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	(8½ bid 9 asked)			
.60	.45	4c	...	Can. Marconi	25	.50	.50	.50	.50
15	10	50+70c	12	Can. Oil	....	(10 bid — asked)			
123	116	8	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid 115 asked)			
6½	5½	.	...	Can. Pacific	3753	5½	5¾	5½	5½
.35	.10	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	....	(— bid .25 asked)			
1.50	.40	1	...	Do. pref.	....	(.70 bid 1.00 asked)			
3	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	50	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
24	20	.	...	Do. pref.	10	24	23½	23½	23½
9½	9	1	...	C. Wallpaper A.	10	9½	9½	9½	9½
10	8	1	...	Do. (B)	10	8½	9	9	9
42½	40	2	5	Can. West'ho'se	25	41½	40	40	40
20	17½	1.50+25c▲	8	C. Wire Box.	....	(18½ bid 20 asked)			
1.20	.90	.	...	Capital Estates	....	1.00 bid 1.05 asked			
121	119½	5	4.2	Carnation, pfd.	....	(120½ bid — asked)			
6½	5	.	...	Catelli Food	....	(5½ bid 7 asked)			
10	8	75c	...	Do. pref.	25	8½	9	8½	8½
†2.00	1.50	.	...	Celtic Knit	....	(1.50 bid — asked)			
†155	145	8	5.5	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(— bid 140 asked)			
95	80	4	4.2	Chart. Trust	....	(— bid 93 asked)			
3½	2¾	.	...	Ch. Gai Wines	....	(2 bid 3 asked)			
.12½	.07	.	...	Chem. Research	1100	.09	.08½	.08	.08½
.25	.20	.	...	City Gas & El.	100	.25	.20	.20	.20
.05	.05	.	...	Claude Neon	....	(— bid .05 asked)			
1.42	1.12	12c	...	Coast Brew	....	(1.18 bid — asked)			
6¾	5	50c	...	Cockshutt Plow	65	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
2.12	1.90	15c	...	Comm. Alcohol	200	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12
6½	5¾	40c	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(5¾ bid — asked)			
3¾	3¾	25c	...	Conduits Nat.	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
10½	10	60c	5.8	Cons. Bakeries	5	10¾	10½	10½	10½
.02	.01	.	...	Cons. Div. Sec.	....	(.01 bid .05 asked)			
7½	6	75c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3.37	1.60	.	...	Cons. Paper	3015	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.70
3	2	.	...	Cons. Press	170	2	2½	2½	2½
81½	76	3.50	...	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	(78 bid 81½ asked)			
39	37	1+1.50	6.7	Cons. Smelt.	1169	37¾	37¾	37	37
132	110	8	7.2	Consumers' Gas	61	111	112	111	112
69	50	3.50	...	Corr. P. Box, p.	....	(60 bid 75 asked)			
21½	18	1.20+15c	7	Cosmos Imp.	3	18¾	18½	18½	18½
24½	21	2	9.5	Crown Cork	10	21	21	21	21
1½	1½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
34½	27½	3	10.3	Crow's N. Coal	70	30	29	27½	29
.70	.35	.	...	Cub Aircraft	525	.40	.50	.45	.50
				D, E					
10½	9½	1+15c	...	David & Fre. A	....	(9½ bid — asked)			
1.50	1.50	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(.75 bid 1.50 asked)			
7	7	.	...	de Havilland	....	(— bid 8 asked)			
80	75	7+3.50▲	8½	Do. pref.	....	(66½ bid — asked)			
1.15	1.00	.	...	Disher Steel	....	(— bid 1.00 asked)			
10	8½	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(8½ bid 11½ asked)			
26½	21	2.22	10.2	Distil-Seagram	1050	22¾	22½	21½	21½
97½	90	5	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(89 bid 94 asked)			
†30	30	2.50	...	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(22 bid — asked)			
†75	70	5	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(75 bid 84 asked)			
191	172	10	5.7	Dom. Bank	6	173	175	172	175
24	22	1.20	5	Dom. Bridge	95	23½	24	23¾	24
15½	11	.	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	545	12½	12½	12	12½
25	18	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	....	(18 bid 19 asked)			
19	16½	1+25c	7.2	Dom. Foundries	175	17½	17½	17	17½
106½	103½	6	5.6	Do. pref.	20	106½	106½	106½	106½
115	110	5	4.3	Dom. Glass	....	(114 bid — asked)			
152½	150	7	4.6	Do. pref.	60	150	152½	152	152
25½	22	1.20+40c	7	Dom. Oilcloth	650	22¾	23	22¾	23
.60	.50	.	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	....	(— bid 1.00 asked)			
24½	23¾	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(23 bid 25 asked)			
1½	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	10	1½	1½	1½	1½
9½	5½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	959	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
5	3½	.	...	Dom. Stores	310	4	4½	3½	4
4½	3	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	635	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
87½	85	5.50	6.5	Do. pref.	10	85	85½	85½	85½
82½	72	5	6.7	Dom. Textile	....	(74 bid — asked)			
154	150	7	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(149½ bid — asked)			
1.25	.60	.	...	Dom. Woollens	....	(.90 bid 1.50 asked)			
7½	6½	60c	8.3	Do. pref.	185	7½	7½	7½	7½
4	2	10c	...	Donnacona P.A.	....	(2¾ bid 2¾ asked)			
6	3½	.	...	Dryden Paper	225	4	4	4	4
†1.50	.50	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	(— bid 1.00 asked)			
8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	5	6	6	6	6
.50	.25	.	...	East Dairies	....	(.40 bid — asked)			
10	6½	.	...	Do. pref.	42	9¾	9½	9	9
12	10	1	...	East Steel	....	(10 bid 13 asked)			
6½	6½	.	...	East Theat.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
3	2½	.	...	Easy Washing	....	(2¾ bid 3 asked)			
25	25	1.37½	...	Economic Inv.	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Electrolux	20	2½	3½	3	3½
3½	3	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	75	3	3	3	3
29¾	22	2.50	11.4	English Electric	15	22	22	22	22
3	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	20	3	3	2¾	2¾
5	4½	15c	3	Equitable Life	20	5	5	5	5
				F, G					
2½	1½	.	...	Fairchild Air	740	2	2	2	2
19½	17	1	5.3	Fam. Players	....	(— bid 19 asked)			
22½	15	1.50+25c	11	Fanny Farm.	230	15½	16	15½	15½
3½	2½	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	80	2¾	3	2½	2½
.20	.20	.	...	Fleury Bissell	....	(.20 bid .50 asked)			
10	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid 14 asked)			
17½	14½	1	5.7	Ford Motor A.	2831	17½	17¾	17½	17½
17	14½	1	6	Do. (B)	....	(— bid — asked)			
.15	.15	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(— bid .25 asked)			
16½	13	♦85+50c	...	Foundation Co.	10	14	13½	13½	13½
13	7	.	...	Fraser Cos.	300	10½	10½	10½	10½
13½	9	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	510	10½	10½	10½	10½
.50	.50	.	...	Freiman	....	(.50 bid — asked)			
55	55	‡4.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
6	4½	60c	11.4	Gatineau Pwr.	247	5	5¾	5½	5½
77½	61¾	5	6.6	Do. pref.	45	75	76½	74½	74½
80	70	5.50	7.2	Do. 5½% pref.	....	(77 bid — asked)			
†1.25	.25	.	...	Do. Rights	....	(— bid .25 asked)			
6½	5	50c	...	Gen. St. Wares	116	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
92	86	7+53c▪	8½	Do. pref.	100	87	88	87	88
60	31½	2.50+2.50		Goodyear Tire	300	34½	35	34	35
50	39	2.50	5	Do. pref.	50	47½	50	48½	50
†67	67	‡7	...	Gould Pumps	....	(— bid — asked)			
†4	2½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	....	(— bid 3¾ asked)			
†16	16	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 17 asked)			
2½	1	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	101	1½	2	1½	1¾
16½	11½	1.50	...	Do. Vot. tr. p.	22	11½	11½	11½	11½
4½	4	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
28	25	3	...	Do. pref.	....	(22 bid — asked)			
11½	10	60c	6	Greening Wire	....	(10 bid 12½ asked)			
‡1.25	1.25	10c	...	Growers' Wine	....	(— bid — asked)			
2½	2	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	7106	2	2½	2	2½
‡107½	106½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			
3½	2½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	155	3	3	2¾	2¾
				H, I					
14½	14½	1	...	Halifax Fire	....	(14½ bid 15½ asked)			
3¾	2	.	...	Ham. Bridge	418	3½	3¾	3½	3½
36	28	2	6.7	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(— bid 34 asked)			
1.50	.65	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	(.50 bid 1.40 asked)			
75	73	5	6.8	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid 75 asked)			
3½	2½	20+10c	..	Harding Carpet	....	(3 bid 3½ asked)			
1.00	.25	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(.25 bid 1.00 asked)			
2½	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
12½	9½	♦50c	..	Hinde & Dauch.	50	12	12½	12½	12½
•20	20	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(— bid — asked)			
65	40	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
18	16	2	11.1	Honey Dew	....	(19 bid — asked)			
14	9	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	175	9½	10	9	9
100	96½	6	6	Do. pref.	35	99	99½	99	99½
9¾	7	.	...	Humberstone S.	....	(— bid 6¾ asked)			
8½	6½	.	...	Hunts (A)	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
8½	7	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 8 asked)			
55	46	4	8	Huron & E. Mt.	....	(50 bid 53 asked)			
8	7½	80c	...	Do. 20% pd.	11	7½	7½	7½	7½
1.00	.75	.	...	Hydro Electric	....	(.20 bid 1.00 asked)			
204	176	10	5.5	Imperial Bank	18	183	180	176	176
†275	275	15	...	Imperial Life	....	(8½ bid 8¾ asked)			
9½	7½	50c	6.1	Imperial Oil	2617	8½	8½	8½	8½
12½	9½	40+17½c	5½	Imperial Tob.	1282	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
7½	6½	6%	4.5	Do. pref.	560	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
..	..	50+10c	..	Imp. Varnish	....	(9 bid 9½ asked)			
..	..	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(27½ bid 28½ asked)			
9¾	6½	.	...	Indust. Accept.	....	(8 bid — asked)			
25	22	3	...	Inter-City Bak.	....	(24 bid 33 asked)			
†50	39	♦3	...	Inter'c Coal	....	(— bid — asked)			
‡120	120	8	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
12½	10	1.50	13.6	Inter. Bronze	157	10½	10½	10	10½
22½	20	1.50	6.6	Do. pref.	85	21¾	22½	22	22½
.25	.25	3c	...	Int. Coal & C.	....	(.25 bid .31 asked)			
7¾	5	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	50	5¾	5½	5½	5½
99	85	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(91 bid 92¾ asked)			
92	90	6	6.5	Do. pref. A	....	(— bid 95 asked)			
115	111	5	4.4	Int. Mill., pf.	....	112¾ bid 115 asked			
36½	29	2	6.5	Int. Nickel	4990	31½	31½	30½	30¾
157½	143	7	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(144 bid — asked)			
1.50	1.05	.	...	Int. Paints	....	1.00 bid 2.00 asked			
15	13	1+25c▲	7	Do. pref.	....	(12 bid 15 asked)			
16	13½	.	...	Int. Pap. & P.	....	(— bid — asked)			
65	57½	5	8.7	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid 58 asked)			
13¾	11	1	8.5	Int. Pete.	2105	12	12½	11	11¾
2½	2½	.	...	Int. Power	....	(2 bid — asked)			
90	85	7	7.9	Do. pref.	30	89	88	87	87
•11¾	10½	.	...	Int. St. Rlty. A.	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
•4	3¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
3½	2½	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	....	(2½ bid 3 asked)			
.15	.08	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(.10 bid .15 asked)			
				J, K, L					
†13	13	68c	5.3	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	(—bid 12½ asked)			
115	100	7	7	Do. pref.	8	100	100	100	100
8½	8	.	...	Kelvinator	....	(6½ bid 8½ asked)			
10	5½	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	27	5½	6	6	6
17½	15½	1.20	7.4	Lake of Woods	270	16½	16½	16½	16½
117½	113	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(117 bid — asked)			
48	47	4	8.4	Landed Bank	....	(47½ bid 54 asked)			
12	10	70+30c	10	Lang, J. A.	....	(— bid 10½ asked)			
•3.50	2.50	.	...	Langley's	....	(.05 bid .50 asked)			
23	20	2	...	Do. pref.	10	21	23	23	23
10¾	6½	80c	10.3	Laura Secord	270	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
9½	8	.	...	Legare, pref.	25	8	8½	8½	8½
3	3	30c	...	Levy Bros.	....	(3 bid — asked)			
6	5	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	10	6	6	6	6
53½	50	2	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
25¾	19¾	1+25c	6.2	Loblaw (A)	315	20	20½	19¾	20
25¾	18½	1+25c	6.5	Do. (B)	140	19	19	19	19
				M					
1.00	1.00	.	...	Mackenzie Air	....	(— bid — asked)			
2	½	.	...	Mackin. Steel	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
65	60	5	7.7	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid 75 asked)			
16	12½	25c	...	Maclaren Pr.	10	12½	14	12½	14
7	5	.	...	M. L. Gardens	....	(4½ bid 8¾ asked)			
6	4½	40c	8	Do. pref.	....	(4½ bid 6½ asked)			
3	1½	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	....	(2½ bid 2½ asked)			
4½	3	.	...	Do. pref.	16	4½	4½	4	4½
15	15	80+2½c	..	Maritime Tele.	....	(16½ bid — asked)			
17	17	70c	4.1	Do. pref.	....	(16½ bid — asked)			
†18	14¾	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	....	(17½ bid 94 asked)			
95	95	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	(94 bid — asked)			
3½	2½	.	...	Massey-Harris	288	3½	3½	3	3½
12½	10½	62½c	..	Do. pref.	1995	12	12½	12	12½
4½	2½	.	...	McColl. Fron.	110	2¾	3	3	3
95	74	6	8.1	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 76 asked)			
1.00	1.00	.	...	Melchers	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6½	5½	60c	9.8	Do. pref.	....	(6 bid 6½ asked)			
3	2	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	(2½ bid 4 asked)			
†50	45	2.50	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(— bid 45 asked)			
14¾	11½	1	...	Mitchell, Robt.	540	14½	14½	14	14½
†17½	15	80+40c	8	Mod. Contain.	....	(12 bid 16 asked)			
†98	97½	5.50	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(85 bid 95 asked)			
†2	1½	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	(3 bid 5 asked)			
65	59	7	...	Do. pref.	100	59½	60	59	60
†65	55	4	6.7	Montreal Cot.	....	(65 bid 70 asked)			
115	111½	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(113 bid — asked)			
1.00	.25	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	(.25 bid 1.00 asked)			
24	19½	1.50	7.2	Mont. L. & Pr.	900	20¾	21	20	21
50¾	49	.	...	Do. Notes	....	(— bid 51½ asked)			
14	13	1.25	...	Montreal Loan	....	(13 bid — asked)			
.80	.70	.	...	Mtl. Refrig & S	32	.75	.80	.80	.80
15½	11½	1.25	...	Do. pref.	32	13	15½	15½	15½
24½	20	•1.72	...	Montreal Tele.	....	(21½ bid — asked)			
18	12	.	...	Montreal Trams	259	13½	18	15	18
45	39½	2.22+66½	7	Moore Corp.	60	39½	40½	40	40
178	158	7	4.4	Do. pref. (A)	1	161	160	160	160
265	235	7	2.9	Do. pref. (B)	5	235	238	238	238
.10	.10	.	...	Muirheads	....	(.10 bid .25 asked)			
1	1	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2 bid — asked)			
				N, O					
26	23¾	2	8.3	Nat. Breweries	382	24	24	24	24
40	37	1.75	4.7	Do. pref.	50	37	37	37	37
4¾	4	.	...	Nat. Grocers	50	4½	4½	4½	4½
26	24½	1.50	6	Do. pref.	10	25½	25	25	25
9	8	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	....	(8½ bid 9 asked)			
34¾	28	2	6.7	Nat. Steel Car	20	30	30	30	30
138	134	8	5.9	National Tr.	....	(134 bid 140 asked)			
‡9½	9½	60c	...	Neon Prod.	....	(— bid — asked)			
18	14	2	14.2	Niag. W. Weav.	....	(13 bid 15½ asked)			
2½	2	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	....	(2½ bid 2½ asked)			
.55	.25	.	...	North Star Oil	....	(.35 bid .80 asked)			
3¼	2¾	35c	11.7	Do. pref.	....	(2¾ bid 3 asked)			
86	86	6	7	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(87½ bid — asked)			
106¾	105½	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(106½ bid — asked)			
22	20	1	4.9	Ogilvie Flour	210	20½	20½	20	20
155	151	7	4.6	Do. pref.	5	151	151	151	151
110	107½	5	4.6	Ontario Loan	7	110	109	107½	107½
†3	3	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 2 asked)			
33	30	♦1	...	Do. pref.	....	(30 bid 35 asked)			
10	9	1	...	Do. Scripts	....	(7 bid — asked)			
10	10	1	10	Ont. Steel	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
†110	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid 120 asked)			
.50	.45	.	...	Orange Crush	....	(.50 bid — asked)			
3	1½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
5	4	40c	...	Ott. Car Air	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
16	12	2	...	Ottawa El. Rly.	62	14	15½	15½	15½
5¾	4	60c	11.1	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	....	(5 bid — asked)			
80	78	5	6.2	Do. pref.	25	80	80	80	80
				P, Q, R					
†35	33	3c	..	Pacific Coyle	....	(— bid 35 asked)			
103	92	5	5.1	Page Hersey	53	100	100	98	98
5	5	.	...	Pantepec Oil	....	(— bid 6½ asked)			
30½	30½	4	...	Paton Mfg.	....	(30 bid — asked)			
†115	115	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
48	47	3	6.4	Penmans	....	(— bid 47 asked)			
124	121	6	4.9	Do. pref.	1	121	121	121	121
.5	5	.	...	People's Cr Sec	....	(4¾ bid 5½ asked)			
14½	11	1	9.1	Photo Eng.	50	11	11	11	11
98½	96	7	7.2	Porto Rico Pr. p	....	(96¾ bid 98½ asked)			
4½	2¾	30c	...	Power Corp.	110	3½	3½	3¾	3¾
82	73	6	7.7	Do. pref.	45	77	78	77	78
33¾	31	3	9.1	Do. 2nd pref.	73	31	33½	32	32
4¾	3	.	...	Pressed Metals	....	(3½ bid 3½ asked)			
11	7½	.	...	Price Bros.	225	7¾	7½	7½	7½
70	63	5.50	8.7	Do. pref.	....	(60 bid 63 asked)			
6	4½	40c	7.3	Prov. Transport	110	5	5½	5½	5½
13	11	1	8.9	Quebec Power	70	11½	11½	11	11½
.4	4	.	...	Que. Telephone	....	(4 bid — asked)			
24	24	2	8.3	Real Estate L'n	....	(24 bid — asked)			
3½	3	50c	...	Regent Knit.	....	(3 bid 3½ asked)			
18	15½	1.60	8.9	Do. pref.	....	(18 bid 20 asked)			
3½	3	.	...	Reliance Grain	....	(3½ bid — asked)			
67	66	6.50	9.7	Do. pref.	....	(64½ bid 66 asked)			
24	17¾	2	8.7	River S. Mill	....	(18 bid 23 asked)			
8	5¾	60c	10	Rolland Pap.	....	(5¾ bid — asked)			
94	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid — asked)			
156	146	8	5.4	Royal Bank	1	147	147	147	147
15¾	12	80c	6.7	Russell Indust.	100	12	12	12	12
150	130½	7	5.1	Do. pref.	....	(133 bid 145 asked)			
				S					
106	103	5.50	5.3	Saguenay Pr. p.	35	105¾	104	104	104
24½	24½	1	4.1	Sangamo	....	(22 bid — asked)			
7	6	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	(7 bid 8 asked)			
†1	¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1 bid 2 asked)			
..	..	1+50c	..	Scythes & Co.	....	(15 bid 19¾ asked)			
..	..	1.75	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid — asked)			
14	12	90c	6.9	Shawinigan Pr.	1049	12½	13	12¾	12¾
13½	12½	30c	...	Sher. Wms.	....	(— bid 12½ asked)			
115½	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid 115 asked)			
8	6	40c	5	Silverwoods	25	7½	8	8	8
7	5½	40c	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(6½ bid 7½ asked)			
10	7	60+15c	8	Simon & Sons	....	(7½ bid 8½ asked)			
105	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
7½	4	.	...	Simpson, A.	....	(4 bid 7½ asked)			
2	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1 bid 2 asked)			
89	65	6.50	9.1	Do. pref.	55	66¾	71½	71	71½
†135	132	6	4.4	Simpson, R., pf.	....	(132 bid 140 asked)			
10	8¾	80c	8	So. Can. Pr.	41	9	10	9	9
103½	99½	6	5.8	Do. pref.	20	102½	103½	103½	103½
2.00	1.00	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	270	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
15½	10	1	9.7	Do. (A)	410	10	10½	10	10½
25	22	1.40+50c	9	St. Law. Flour	....	(22 bid — asked)			
122	115	7	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(120 bid — asked)			
43	27	3	11.1	St. Law. Pap. p	52	29½	28½	27	27
11	9	50c	...	Stan. Chem.	....	(9¾ bid 9¾ asked)			
2	1	.	...	Stand. Clay	2	2	1	1	1
.50	.35	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	11	.45	.35	.35	.35
5	4	31½c	...	Do. pref.	....	(4½ bid 5 asked)			
4	3	20c	...	Stand. Radio	210	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
20	13¾	60+60c	9	Stedman Bros.	....	(15 bid 20 asked)			
63½	57	3	4.9	Steel of Can.	129	61	61	60	60
70½	64	3	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(67½ bid — asked)			
3	3	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	(3 bid 5 asked)			
†.15	.15	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
13½	11½	80+50c▪		Stuart, D.A., pf.	....	(— bid 13 asked)			
§13	2½	.	...	Supersilk H. A.	....	(— bid 2 asked)			
†3	2¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
†70	70	5	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
19	19	1+25c	6.6	Sup. Pete. ord.	....	(19 bid 21½ asked)			
20	20	1+25c	6.2	Do. com.	....	(18¾ bid 32 asked)			
				T, U, V					
11½	8½	80c	8.9	Tamblyn	6	10	9½	9	9
52½	52½	2.50	4.8	Do. pref.	4	52½	52½	52½	52½
1.25	1.25	.	...	Thayers	60	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
24	20	3.50	...	Do. pref.	24	20	20	20	20
2	1	.	...	Thrift Stores	5	1	2	2	2
14	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(13 bid — asked)			
8½	6¾	60c	8.9	Tip Top Tailors	....	(— bid 6¾ asked)			
106	97	7	7.1	Do. pref.	....	(98¾ bid 100 asked)			
†1.50	1.00	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	(1.00 bid — asked)			
13½	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(13½ bid — asked)			
20	16½	1	6.1	Tor. Elevators	....	(16½ bid 20 asked)			
50	48	2.62½	5.4	Do. pref.	40	48	48	48	48
76	63	4	5.7	Tor. Gen. Tr.	29	65	70	70	70
84½	68	5	7.2	Toronto Mtge.	5	70½	70	70	70
151	147	7	4.7	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	(150 bid — asked)			
3½	1	.	...	Twin City	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
28½	28½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
10¾	7½	80+20c	13	Union Gas	351	7½	7¾	7½	7½
†13½	12	80c	6.2	Un. Amuse. A.	....	(11½ bid — asked)			
†13½	13	80c	5.9	Do. (B)	....	(11½ bid — asked)			
1.20	.75	10c	...	United Distill	200	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10
36	29	3	9.7	United Fuel, pf.	60	30	31	29	30
3¾	2½	.	...	Do. pref. B.	55	3½	3½	3½	3½
2½	¾	.	...	United Secs.	....	(2 bid — asked)			
4½	2¾	.	...	United Steel	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3¾	3	.	...	Viau Bisc.	....	(— bid 3½ asked)			
52	48¾	5	10.2	Do. pref.	....	(47½ bid — asked)			
				W, Y, Z					
44	35	4	9.6	Wabasso Cot.	52	39	44	37	44
50½	40	4	9.5	Walker-Good.	615	42½	43¾	41½	42
21	18½	1	5.1	Do. pref.	417	18¾	19	18½	18½
1.10	1.10	5c	...	Walkerville Br.	40	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
136	136	7	5.2	W. Koot. Pr. p.	....	(135 bid — asked)			
1.20	1.00	.	...	West. C. Flour.	....	1.10 bid 1.50 asked			
26	18	.	...	Do. pref.	30	23	26	26	26
51	44	3+2	11.4	West Grocers	....	(50 bid 60 asked)			
111	109	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	110½ bid 120 asked			
§15½	11¾	50c	...	W'minster Pap.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11½	9½	80c	8	Weston Ltd.	20	10½	10½	10	10½
94½	91	5	5.5	Do. pref.	5	92¾	91	91	91
16½	15	1	6.7	Wilsils	....	(— bid 15 asked)			
1.15	.65	.	...	Winnipeg El. A.	965	.85	1.00	.85	1.00
1.25	.60	.	...	Do. (B)	20	.85	.90	.90	.90
8	5¾	.	...	Do. pref.	66	7	7¾	6¾	7¾
80	70	7	9.7	Wood, A. & J. p	10	70	72	72	72
60	55	.	...	Woods Mfg. pf.	5	60	60	60	60
5	4½	40c	...	York Knitting	....	(4 bid 5½ asked)			
•100	100	7	...	Do. 1st pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11½	10¾	80c	7.3	Zellers	....	(11½ bid — asked)			
25	24½	1.50	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(24½ bid 24½ asked)			

Quotations: †1941. § 1940. • 1939. • 1938.
▲ On account of arrears.
▪ Participating. ‡ Paid in 1941.
• Net after corporate income tax.
♦ Paid or payable in 1942 to date.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending June 1

Par Val.	Range 1942 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close May 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 1
			A					
No	.10½	.07½	Aldermac	1,700	.08	.08	.07½	.08
1	.00½	.00½	Amm. Gold	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
No	2.55	1.75	Anglo-Huronian	......	(2.00 bid 2.25 asked)			
No	.25	.25	Argus Interests	......	(.25 bid .... asked)			
No	†.03	.01	Arno	......	(.... bid .01½ asked)			
1	.04½	.02½	Ashley	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
1	.02	.01½	Astoria Quebec	......	(.02 bid .04 asked)			
1	1.47	.85	Aunor Gold	2,500	1.14	1.14	1.05	1.14
			B					
1	.06	.02	Bagamac	......	(.02½ bid .... asked)			
1	.05½	.02½	Bankfield	2,233	.02½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.09½	.06	Base Metals	3,800	.07½	.08	.07	.07
1	.06½	.02½	Bear Exploration	1,000	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.94	.56	Beattie Gold	500	.68	.70	.70	.70
1	.03	.02½	Beaufor	500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.65	.60	Berens River	......	(.40 bid .80 asked)			
1	.10	.04½	Bidgood Kirk	6,000	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
1	.09½	.06	Bobjo	14,000	.09	.09½	.09	.09
1	.32½	.09	Bonetal Gold	2,718	.09½	.09½	.09	.09
1	.03	.01½	Bouscadillac G.M.	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			
No	9.30	6.60	Bralorne	565	7.35	7.35	7.00	7.15
1	*.03	.02½	Brazil Gold	......	(.... bid .02½ asked)			
1	.00½	.00½	Brett Trethewey	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.61	.36	Broulan Porc	3,500	.44	.42½	.42	.42
1	2.80	.90	Buffalo Ankerite	2,325	1.85	1.95	1.71	1.71
No	.02½	.01	Buffalo Can	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
5	12.50	5.00	Bulolo Gold	170	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
No	.01	.01	Bunker Hill	......	(.01 bid .03 asked)			
			C					
1	*.11	.05	Camp Bird	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.49	.23	Can. Malartic	6,390	.35	.35	.33	.35
1	1.72	1.00	Cariboo Gold	300	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.15
1	.01	.01	Cartier Malartic	......	(.35 bid .... asked)			
1	.58	.45	Castle Trethewey	......	(.56 bid .60 asked)			
1	.05	.02	Cen. Cadillac	500	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	1.30	.80	Cen. Patricia	1,650	.91	.95	.90	.90
1	.10½	.05	Cen. Porcupine	2,500	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1	†.18½	.15	Century Mining	......	(.... bid .13½ asked)			
1	1.59	.70	Chesterville	9,928	.85	.83	.73	.75
No	2.20	1.20	Chromium	......	(1.25 bid .... asked)			
5	1.10	.50	Coast Copper	......	(.... bid .90 asked)			
1	.63	.46	Cochenour Willans	5,875	.57	.62	.57	.61
5	1.15	.80	Coniagas	......	(.75 bid 1.25 asked)			
No	.94	.60	Coniaurum	800	.75	.73	.71½	.72
5	39.00	37.00	Cons. Smelters	1,169	37.75	37.75	37.00	37.37
			D, E					
1	.65	.26½	Delnite	200	.40	.50	.50	.50
1	.06	.02½	Denison Nickel	7,500	.05	.04½	.04	.04
No	17.50	10.37	Dome Mines	2,391	12.50	13.25	12.75	13.25
1	.10	.02½	Duquesne	1,200	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	2.24	1.22	East Malartic	4,750	1.42	1.47	1.35	1.47
1	.49	.32	Eldorado	4,250	.42	.41	.39	.39
			F, G					
No	3.60	2.30	Falconbridge	705	2.60	2.60	2.30	2.50
1	.02½	.01½	Federal	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
No	.42½	.19	Francoeur Gold	3,300	.25	.25	.24	.24
1	.04	.02	Gillies Lake	4,000	.04	.04	.03	.03
1	.01	.01	Glenora	......	(.01 bid .02 asked)			
No	.20	.08	God's Lake	3,900	.10½	.10½	.09	.09
1	.11½	.06½	Goldale	2,800	.08½	.08½	.07½	.07½
50c.	.15	.13	Gold Belt	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
1	.06	.03½	Gold Eagle	5,000	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
1	.04½	.01	Golden Gate	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.00½	.00½	Goodfish	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Graham Bousquet	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
No	.05	.03½	Grandora	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
1	.02	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			
1	.14	.07	Gunnar Gold	6,500	.09½	.09½	.08½	.08½
			H, I, J					
1	.03	.01½	Halcrow Swayze	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
1	.00½	.00½	Halliwell Gold	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	3.00	1.80	Halinor Mines	100	2.00	2.15	2.15	2.15
1	.55	.32	Hard Rock	8,400	.44	.45	.42	.42
1	.02½	.02	Harker	2,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	*.58	.43	Hedley Mascot	......	(.25 bid .... asked)			
5	10.50	6.65	Hollinger	1,990	8.00	8.00	7.85	7.90
1	.20	.13	Howey Gold	600	.16½	.16	.15	.15
No	28.12	21.75	Hudson Bay	510	24.50	24.75	23.50	24.00
1	.30	.19	Inspiration	600	.23	.24½	.22½	.24½
No	36.25	29.00	Int. Nickel	4,990	31.50	31.25	30.25	30.75
50c.	*1.30	.85	Island Mountain	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.01½	.01	Jacola	......	(.... bid .00½ asked)			
1	.20	.06	Jack Waite	500	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
1	.29½	.15	Jason Mines	3,000	.19	.19	.15	.15
1	.02½	.01	Jellicoe	500	.01	.02	.02	.02
1	.01½	.00½	J. M. Cons. Gold	......	(.... bid .04 asked)			
1	.03½	.01½	Joliet Quebec	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
			K, L					
1	4.35	2.93	Kerr Addison	14,300	3.85	3.90	3.75	3.85
1	.22	.22	Kerr Lake	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.05	.00½	Kirk. Gold Rand.	233	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.26	.20	Kirk. Hud. Bay	......	(.15 bid .25 asked)			
1	.62	.40	Kirkland Lake	3,825	.45	.45	.43	.44
1	12.00	6.75	Lake Shore	250	9.10	9.00	8.50	8.50
No	4.15	3.15	Lamaque Gold	200	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.40
1	.09	.04	Lapa Cadillac	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			
1	.01½	.00½	Lebel Oro	......	(.00½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.52	.38½	Leitch Gold	11,400	.46	.51½	.47	.50
No	1.35	.90	Little Long Lac	1,610	1.03	1.00	.97	.98
			M					
1	2.85	2.02	Macassa	3,200	2.25	2.30	2.22	2.28
1	1.68	1.05	MacLeod Cockshutt	2,403	1.35	1.40	1.30	1.40
1	.51½	.36	Madsen Red Lake	17,200	.42½	.46	.42	.46
1	2.22	1.15	Malartic Gold	12,050	1.50	1.58	1.40	1.58
No	.24½	.20	Mandy	100	.24½	.24	.24	.24
No	.00½	.00½	Man. & Eastern	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.02	.01	Maralgo	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
5	45.50	36.00	McIntyre	......	(.... bid 39.50 asked)			
1	1.04	.50	McKenzie R.L.	2,300	.65	.65	.63	.63
1	.02½	.01	McLellan Gold	......	(.01 bid .02 asked)			
1	.05	.03	McVittie Graham	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.10	.06½	McWatters	1,700	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
5	†.20	.15	Mentor Exploration	......	(.15 bid .42 asked)			
No	1.40	.95	Mining Corp.	212	1.06	1.02	1.00	1.02
1	†.05	.05	Moffatt Hall	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.28	.20	Moneta	4,850	.28	.27	.22	.27

Week Ending June 1

Par Val.	Range 1942 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close May 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 1
			N, O					
1	.23	.08½	Naybob	12,700	.11	.14½	.11	.14½
1	.50	.31	Negus Mines	1,100	.40	.38	.38	.38
5	1.04	.75	Nipissing	1,200	.90	.90	.90	.90
No	52.00	41.00	Noranda	673	45.50	45.00	44.00	44.50
No	.25	.14	Nor. Canada	......	(.15 bid .20 asked)			
1	.04	.03	Norgold	......	(.02½ bid .05 asked)			
No	*.90	.61½	Normetals	1,300	.73	.75	.70	.70
1	5.00	3.75	Northern Empire	......	(2.00 bid .... asked)			
1	.91	.48	O'Brien	1,600	.64	.62	.61	.61
1	.10	.05	Omega	1,200	.09½	.09½	.09	.09½
1	.16	.06½	Ontario Nickel	221,625	.15	.15½	.14	.15
1	.06	.02	Osisko	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
			P, Q, R					
No	.90	.50	Pamour	5,600	.60	.61	.52	.52
1	.04	.03	Pandora	......	(.03 bid .03½ asked)			
1	.02	.01	Partanen Mal	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	3.00	2.00	Pato Cons. G.	100	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.10
1	.00½	.00½	Pawnee Kirk	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.17	.10	Paymaster	6,400	.15	.16	.15	.16
1	1.75	1.15	Pend Oreille	725	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.21
1	1.35	1.00	Perron Gold	3,600	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00
1	2.35	1.38	Pickle Crow	3,550	1.71	1.75	1.67	1.72
1	2.20	1.30	Pioneer Gold B.C.	4,600	1.48	1.50	1.30	1.30
1	4.25	4.25	Placer Devel	......	(4.00 bid .... asked)			
1	.78	.42	Powell Rouyn	1,000	.52	.52	.50	.50
1	.60	.35	Premier Gold	1,000	.43	.52	.52	.52
1	3.20	1.64	Preston E. Dome	9,900	2.00	1.99	1.91	1.94
No	.20	.15	Prospectors Air's	......	(.10 bid .20 asked)			
1	.25	.20	Quebec Gold	......	(.20 Apr. 15)			
1	.39	.08	Queenston Gold	2,000	.14	.14	.12	.14
No	.06	.02	Quemont	1,000	.05	.05½	.05½	.05½
No	.00½	.00½	Red Crest	......	(.... bid .03 asked)			
1	.45	.40	Reeves McDonald	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.23	.02½	Reno Gold	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
1	.03	.02	Roche Long Lac	......	(.02½ bid .03 asked)			
			S, T, U, V, W, Y					
1	2.05	1.35	San Antonio	2,646	1.63	1.65	1.60	1.65
1	.02½	.01	Sand River	2,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
1	.18	.09	Senator Rouyn	2,200	.16	.16	.15	.15
1	.01½	.01	Shawkey	......	(.01 bid .03 asked)			
50c.	.83	.68	Sheep Creek	600	.78	.75	.75	.75
1	.98	.60	Sherritt Gordon	10,990	.65	.66	.62	.62
1	6.00	4.05	Sigma Mines	1,805	4.50	4.75	4.65	4.75
1	.50	.28	Siscoe	13,720	.33	.40	.28	.40
1	.34	.17	Sladen Malartic	2,900	.23	.22	.21	.22
1	.06	.01	Slave Lake	7,100	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.04	.01½	St. Anthony	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
No	1.96	1.30	Steep Rock	7,050	1.45	1.48	1.40	1.47
No	.01½	.00½	Straw Lake	9,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
1	.13½	.08½	Sturgeon River	500	.10	.10	.10	.10
No	1.60	1.10	Sudbury Basin	......	(1.38 bid 1.55 asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Sudbury Contact	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			
1	.61	.48	Sullivan Cons.	1,870	.50	.53	.48	.52
1	1.98	1.10	Sylvanite	800	1.40	1.45	1.37	1.45
1	2.34	1.55	Teck Hughes	1,415	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.62
1	.03½	.03	Temiskaming	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
1	1.10	.80	Toburn Gold	500	.85	.85	.85	.85
1	.13	.09	Towagmac	......	(.09 bid .... asked)			
No	.50	.30	Trans. Resources	......	(.30½ bid .38 asked)			
1	.05	.01	Uchi Gold	500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
	40.00	15.00	Uchi Bonds	......	(16.00 bid 28.00 asked)			
1	1.24	.59	Upper Canada	7,950	.83	.85	.80	.82
No	4.25	2.95	Ventures	1,650	4.20	4.25	3.90	4.00
No	4.80	4.00	Waite Amulet	837	4.25	4.25	4.20	4.25
1	.15	.08	Wendigo	100	.14	.13½	.13½	.13½
1	.01½	.00½	Wiltsey Coughlan	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
1	.04	.02	Wood Cadillac	200	.03	.02	.02	.02
No	2.90	1.81	Wright-Hargreaves	1,300	2.45	2.42	2.30	2.30
No	.05	.02½	Ymir Girl	1,000	.02½	.03½	.03½	.03½

Oil Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1942 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close May 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 1
No	.10	.03	Acme Gas & Oil	500	.05	.04	.04	.04
1	.07½	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	......	(.05½ bid .... asked)			
1	.13	.09	Ajax	1,500	.09	.13	.11	.13
No	.56	.32	Anglo Canadian	1,200	.36	.36	.34	.34
No	.29	.12½	Br. Dominion	100	.15	.13	.13	.13
No	.07	.04	Brown Oil	1,500	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
No	1.20	.80	Calgary & Ed.	2,450	.98	.95	.91	.95
1	.18	.11	Calmont	900	.13	.13	.12	.12
No	.22	.19	Commoil	......	(.15 bid .20 asked)			
No	.30	.18	Common Pete	1,000	.18	.20	.20	.20
No	.30	.12	Dalhousie	500	.17	.15	.15	.15
No	.17½	.12	Davies Pete	2,100	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
No	.04	.02	East Crest	......	(.02½ bid .03½ asked)			
No.*	.30	.20	Federated Pete	......	(.22½ bid .... asked)			
No	.85	.55	Foothills	500	.75	.75	.75	.75
No	.01	.01	Grease Creek Pete	......	(.00½ bid .02 asked)			
No	†.08	.04	Hargal	......	(.... bid .10 asked)			
No	.20	.08	High Sarcee	1,400	.09	.08½	.08	.08
No	2.70	2.31	Home	16,000	2.35	2.38	2.35	2.35
1	.07	.02	Homestead O. & G.	14,200	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
No	.04	.02½	McD. Segur	......	(.03 bid .05½ asked)			
1	.20	.13	Model	......	(.15 bid .17 asked)			
25c.	.04	.04	National Petroleum	......	(.... bid .05 asked)			
1	.05	.03½	Nordon	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
No	.03	.01½	Oil Selections	......	(.02 bid .03 asked)			
No	.40	.22	Okalta	......	(.26 bid .28 asked)			
No	.04½	.02	Pacalta	4,800	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	*.27	.15	Pacific Petroleum	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
No	.25	.25	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.... bid .50 asked)			
No	19.75	16.50	Royalite	69	17.50	17.50	17.00	17.50
No	.05	.02½	South End	3,000	.03½	.03	.02½	.02½
No	.17	.14	South West Pete.	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
5	1.60	.70	Texas Can.	......	(.75 bid 1.00 asked)			
No	.04½	.03	United Oils	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
1	.13	.05½	Vermilata	6,000	.11	.11	.10½	.11
1	.22	.15	Vulcan	......	(.09 bid .15 asked)			

Vancouver Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1942 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close May 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 1
1	.05½	.03	Bayonne Cons.	......	(.... bid .03½ asked)			
No	9.20	6.55	Bralorne	470	7.35	7.30	7.05	7.05
1	*.00½	.00½	Bridge River Cons.	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	1.74	1.00	Cariboo Gold	300	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15
No	.01	.00½	Dentonia	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
No	.00½	.00½	Fairview Amal.	......	(.00½ Apr. 21)			
1	.18	.10	George Copper	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
1	.06½	.04	Golconda	200	.05	.04	.04	.04
50c.	.18	.13	Gold Belt	......	(.14 bid .18 asked)			
50c.	.18	.13	Grandview	......	(.14 bid .18 asked)			
1	.03½	.00½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01 bid .02½ asked)			
1	.35	.25	Hedley Mascot	1,500	.26	.26	.26	.26
No	.00½	.00½	Home Gold	......	(.... bid .00½ asked)			
1	.00½	.00½	Indian Mines	......	(.01 bid .02 asked)			
50c.	1.06	.95	Island Mountain	......	(.91 bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.30	.28	Inter'l Coal	......	(.30 bid .34½ asked)			
50c.	.25	.15	Kootenay Belle	3,200	.24½	.22	.20	.22
1	.20½	.18	McGillivray Creek	......	(.17½ bid .22 asked)			
No	.01½	.01½	Minto Mines	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
50c.	.02	.00½	Nicola	......	(.... bid .01½ asked)			
1	.10	.08	Pacific Nickel	......	(.... bid .08½ asked)			
1	1.75	1.10	Pend Oreille	......	(1.15 bid 1.30 asked)			
1	2.05	1.32	Pioneer Gold	1,300	1.48	1.47	1.36	1.36
No	.01½	.00½	Premier Border	2,567	.01	.01	.00½	.01
1	.60	.38	Premier Gold	4,000	.48	.53	.52	.53
No	.60	.26	Privateer Mines	2,500	.33	.31	.30	.30
1	.02	.01	Quatsino Copper	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
1	.50	.30	Reeves McDonald	......	(.20 bid .32 asked)			
1	.23	.02	Reno Gold	......	(.03½ bid .03½ asked)			
50c.	.00½	.00½	Salmon Gold	......	(.00½ May 18)			
50c.	.84	.68	Sheep Creek	4,000	.75	.75	.75	.75
1	.71	.60	Silbak Premier	......	(.70 bid .... asked)			
No	.00½	.00½	Silvercrest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.10	.06	Surf Inlet	......	(.06 bid .... asked)			
No	.03	.02	Taylor Bridge	......	(.02 bid .04 asked)			
20c.	.02½	.01	Wellington	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
1	.04½	.02	Whitewater	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.04	.04	Ymir Yankee Girl	......	(.... bid .... asked)			

Oil Quotations

Par Val.	Range 1942 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close May 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 1
1	.07	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	2,000	.06	.06	.06	.06
No	.55	.35	Anglo Canadian	400	.35	.35	.35	.35
No	.03	.02½	Anaconda	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.25½	.19	Brit. Dominion	......	(.25 Apr. 2)			
No	.07½	.05	Brown Oil	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	1.17	.80	Calgary & Ed.	......	(.90 bid .... asked)			
1	.17	.10	Calmont	......	(.12 bid .15 asked)			
No	.23	.16	Commoil	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.29	.19	Commonwealth	500	.19	.20	.20	.20
No	.22	.14	Dalhousie	......	(.14 bid .... asked)			
No	.16½	.12	Davies Pete	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.02½	.02½	East Crest	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
No	.36½	.21	Federated Petroleum	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.85	.60	Foothills	......	(.65 bid .... asked)			
No	.20	.10	High Sarcee	......	(.07 bid .... asked)			
No	2.67	2.30	Home Oil	780	2.40	2.35	2.30	2.30
No	.01½	.00½	Madison	......	(.00½ bid .02 asked)			
No	.01½	.01	Marjon Oil	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
No	.04½	.02½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
No	.05½	.03½	Mercury	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			
No	.07	.05	Mill City Pete	......	(.06 bid .... asked)			
1	.20	.12	Model	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
25c.	.04	.04	National Pete	......	(.04 bid .04½ asked)			
1	.03	.03	Nordon	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.40	.20	Okalta	......	(.25 bid .30 asked)			
No	.04	.03	Pacalta	11,000	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.25	.14	Pacific Petroleums	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
No	.05½	.03	Royal Canadian	2,500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.10½	.06	Royal Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	18.63	16.00	Royalite	......	(17.25 bid 18.00 asked)			
No	.05	.03½	South End	......	(.03 bid .03½ asked)			
No	.20	.15	Southwest Pete	......	(.15 Mar. 9)			
1	.04	.04	Spooner	......	(.04½ bid .... asked)			
25c.	.09½	.08	Sunset Oil	......	(.05 bid .08 asked)			
No	.04½	.02	United	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
No	.04½	.04	Vanalta	1,500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	.20	.12	Vulcan	......	(.... bid .15 asked)			

*Quotations for 1941; † 1940.

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from May 26 to May 30)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close May 30
Beaver Lumber, com.	640	3.50	3.25	3.25
Dominion Envelope, pfd.	10	94.00	94.00	94.00
Forty-Four	1,000	.14	.14	.14
Marvel Oils	3,000	.05	.05	.05
United Grain Growers	13	12.00	11.50	11.50

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire	75	..	Grouped Inc.	..	3⅛
Beav. Lumber, p	100¼	..	Home Invest.	27⅛	..
Can. Indemnity	150	..	Nor. C. Mtg. un	5⅛	..
Corr. Pap. Box c	2	..	Traders Bldg.	44	..
Cres. Cream., p.	..	12	West. Brew.	1⅞	2⅛
Dom. Envel., c.	..	9	West. Grain, p.	..	7
Fed. Grain, c.	.35	1¼	West. Steel	6¼	9

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
June 2	7,400	7,500	223,000	......
June 1	6,100	4,100	98,000	......
May 30	1,800	600	66,000	10,370
May 29	6,400	1,400	157,000	11,554
May 28	9,000	9,100	115,000	8,500
May 27	14,400	4,100	85,000	5,600

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada) June 3, 1942

Dominion of Canada Bonds

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
3	Oct. '42	100¼	101	.60
2½	June '43	101	101½	1.05
5	Oct. '43	104½	105	1.42
2	June '44	100¾	101½	1.44
1½	Sept. '44	99¾	100½	1.42
2½	Jan. '44	99½	100¾	2.25
4½	Oct. '44	106	106½	1.74
2½	Nov. '44	101¾	102½	1.58
a2½	Aug. '45	99	99¾‡	2.58
4	Oct. '45	102¾	103¼	b1.67
2	Mar. '45	100¼	101	1.63
2	Dec. '46	99¾	99¾	2.03
4½	Feb. '46	109	109½	1.84
2½	Mar. '48	99½	100	2.25
3½	June '49	102¾	103¾	b2.35
3½	Oct. '49	102¾	103¾	b2.05
3½	Nov. '51	102	102½	b2.83
3½	Feb. '52	102¼	102¾	♦2.90
a5	May '52	100¾	101¾‡	...
4	Oct. '52	105¾	106¾	b2.73
a3	June '51	100¼	100¾	3.00
3	Oct. '52	99½	100	3.00
3	June '55	99¾	99¾	3.01
4½	Nov. '56	107	107½	b2.71
a3	Mar. '54	99¾	100¼	3.05
4½	Nov. '57	107¾	108¾	b2.85
3	June '58	99¾	99¾	3.01
4½	Nov. '58	108½	109	b2.95
4½	Nov. '59	109¾	110¼	b2.95
a4	Oct. '60	104¾	‡105¾	b3.22
a3½	Jan. '61	98½	99¼‡	3.28
3½	June '66	101¼	101¾	b3.10
a3e	Jan. '67	95	96†	3.23
a3e	Nov. '68	95	96‡	3.22
†3	Perpet'l.	94½	95¾	3.15

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds Can. Nat'l. Railways:

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
2	Feb. '43	100¼	100¾	.99
2½	Jan. '46	100¼	101	1.97
3	May '44	102¼	103	1.44
3	Dec. '50	99¾	100¼	2.97
3	Jan. '59	98¾	99½	3.06
*4½	Sept. '51	117½	118½	2.30
*4½	Feb. '56	118½	119½	2.83
4½	July '57	118¾	119½	2.92
3	Feb. '53	99	99½	3.05
4¾	June '55	120½	121½	2.84
5	Feb. '54	118½	119	3.09

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
*5e	July '69	118	118¾	...
*5e	Oct. '69	122½	123½	b2.20
*5e	Feb. '70	122½	123½	b2.29
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S. S.:				
*5	Mar. '55	122½	123½	2.85
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:				
3	Jan. '62	100¾	101¾	2.88

Provincial Gov't. Bonds

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
New Brunswick:				
3	Oct. '51	94½	96½	3.43
3½	Aug. '49	95½	97½	3.65
3½	June '56	96	98	3.68
c4	Nov. '47	103½	105½	b2.35
c4½	Apr. '61	107½	109	3.83
c5	Jan. '60	110	112	4.05
Nova Scotia:				
3	Jan. '52	97½	99	3.12
3½	June '56	99½	101	3.16
3½	Nov. '50	101½	103	3.10
c4½	Sept. '52	109	110½	b2.30
c4½	Nov. '60	112¾	114¾	3.42
c5	Mar. '60	118½	120½	3.46
Ontario:				
2½	May '45	100½	101½	2.07
3	Apr. '48	100	101	b2.73
3	Nov. '50	99½	100	3.00
3½	Nov. '51	100¾	101¾	b2.99
3½	May '55	100½	101½	b3.07
°4	June '62	111	113½	3.09
4½	June '50	109½	110½	3.05
*4½	Jan. '62	117½	120	3.14
5	Oct. '48	110½	111½	3.01
*5	Dec. '60	123	125	3.20
5½	July '46	109½	111	2.67
Ont. Hydro, Commission:				
3	Aug. '48	100	101	b2.74
3½	Feb. '53	100¾	101¾	b2.99
3½	Apr. '47	102½	104	2.63
Prince Edward Island:				
4	Mar. '34	101½	103	3.68
Quebec:				
3	Nov. '47	98	99	3.20
3½	Mar. '48	99	100	3.25
3½	Mar. '59	99½	100½	b3.47
4	Nov. '52	102½	103¾	b3.47

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
3½	Feb. '53	100½	102	b3.50
4½	Aug. '58	105½	107½	3.83
4½	Jan. '63	110	112	3.86
Alberta:				
4½	Oct. '51	72½	..	d
4½	Oct. '56	68¾	71½	d
4	Dec. '54	66½	69½	d
*5	Oct. '59	70¾	73½	d
c5½	Apr. '52	71½	74½	d
6	Mar. '47	72¾	76½	d
British Columbia:				
c4	Dec. '37	101½	103	3.75
*4½	Jan. '51	106	108½	3.36
c4½	Oct. '53	107½	109½	3.40
c5	Apr. '54	113	115	3.46
5½	Feb. '45	104½	106	2.28
6	Feb. '47	107½	109½	3.80
Manitoba:				
c4	Dec. '57	97½	100	4.00
c4½	Dec. '56	100	102	4.31
*5	Dec. '59	104	106½	4.46
5½	Oct. '35	104	106	4.93
6	Apr. '47	103½	106	4.60
Saskatchewan:				
4	Sept. '54	79	82	6.07
4	Nov. '60	78	81	5.62
c4½	Oct. '51	88½	91	5.74
c4½	Mar. '60	84½	87	5.68
5	Aug. '58	87	90	5.96
5½	Oct. '52	93	96	6.02
6	Mar. '52	96½	99	6.13

*-Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b-Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. a-Payable N.Y. †-Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d-Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e-Callable at a premium. ‡-N.Y. funds. ♦-Calculated to 1950 average maturity. •-Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.

Unlisted Stocks

June 2, 1942 (Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

-Industrials:	Bid	Ask.
Acme Farm., pf.	47	50
Andian National	25½	26½
Anglo C. Tel., A	6	6½
Atlas Steel	19	21½
Brand. Hen., c.	2½	3½
B. C. Pulp, c.	9¾	10½
Do., pfd.	61	65
B. C. Sugar	64	66
B. C. Tel., 1st p.	104	..
Brown, com.	1½	1½
Do., pfd.	22	24
Burns & Co., A	2½	4
Do., B	1½	2
Can. Co-op. Wl.	8	..
Can. Indust., A	145	..
Can. Airways	1½	1¾
Can. Ing. Rand	70	..
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	5	..
Can. Tube, 1st p.	78	82
Chase, A. W., p.	18	19½
Colonial Realty	2	..
Colonial Steam.	35	40
Corr. Pap. Box c	1¾	2½
Copeland Fl. un.	13½	15½
Dunlop T. p. $25	17	20
Easy Wash. p $10	9	10¾
Galt Brass, c.	9	12
Goderich Elev.	7	8
Guard. Realty, p	14	..
Guelph Carp., c.	16½	18½
Gurney Fdry., p	1	1½
Hayes Steel, c.	13½	15
Hi'land Dairy, p.	..	45
Inglis, John	4½	4½
Ingram & Bell, p	94	..
Kingst. Ship., un	40	..
Do., com.	8	..
Loblaw, Inc., c.	11	12½
Minn.&Ont. P. c.	3	3½
M'row Screw, p.	100	105
Do., com.	14	16
Morrison Br. un	4½	5½
Moirs, Ltd.	18	20

	Bid	Ask.
Neilson, Wm., p.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p.	67	..
Ont. Tobacco, p.	18	20
Prov. Paper, pf.	100	102
Quinte Milk	2½	3½
Stand. Fuel, p.	52	55
Do., com.	½	1½
Stedman, pf. $50	52	55
Sutton Horsley	¾	1½
Tor. Carpet, c.	62	..
Do., pfd.	68	73
Un. F. Co-op.	3	3½
Un. Steel. A pf.	22	24
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12	..
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge.	122	131
Brockville Tr.	43	..
Capital Tr.	28	31
Comm. Fin., c.	4¾	..
Grey&Br. Tr. $50	43	..
Guaranty Trust	100	104
Guelph & O. $50	50	53
Indust. Mtge.	24	..
Lambton Loan	30	33
Midland Loan	14	16
Premier Trust	35	38
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	50	53
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	1¾	1¾
Traders Fin. A c	3½	4½
Do., A pfd.	56	61
Trusts & Guar.	30	33
Victoria Trust	64	68
Waterloo Trust	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	345	370
Brit. Amer.	50	52
Canadian Fire	80	82
Confed. 30% pd.	127	136
Cons. Fire Cas.	3¾	..

	Bid	Ask.
Continental L.	30	35
Crown, fully pd.	260	280
Dominion Fire	138	..
D. of Can. Gen.	114	120
Empire, 25% pd.	5	6
Excelsior 40% pd	70	74
Great-West Life.	201	210
Federal, 25% pd.	52	54
Halifax Fire	14	16
Imperial Life	260	270
Manufac. Life	216	221
Monarch Life	32	34
National Life	7	10
Sov. L., 25% pd.	12	14
Sun Life	240	260
Tor. General	4½	5½
Wellington Fire.	58	..
Western Assce.	36	38½
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's, St. Cath. units	54	57
Do. Kings'n un	62	64
Loew's London p	3½	4½
Mansf. Theat., p	30	32
Para., Kitch., p	50	..
Do., Oshawa, c	8	8½
Investment Trust Shares:		
Inv. Found. un.	42	44
Sec's. Hold., pf.	20	22
United Corp., A	20	22½
Do., B	4½	5½
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	26	27
Do., pfd.	102	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p	100	103
Int. Util., $1.75 p	10	13
Do., $3.50 pf.	26	28
Mtl. Isl. Pwr. p.	41	..
Nor. Ont. Pr. p.	70	74

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, June 2, 1942

	Bid	Ask
Albany R (Old)	.01	.03
(New)	.05	.08
Amal Kirk	.03½	.04½
Anoki	.02	.03
Aquarius	.08	.12
Arjon	.02½	.03½
Armistice	.02	.05
Argosy	.03	..
Area	.04½	.05½
Arntfield	.00½	.01
Athona (New)	.01	.02
Barb Lard	.01	.02
Brock	.02½	.03½
Bellete'e	1.75	2.25
Can Rad	.09	.12
Central M	.01½	.02
Cheminis	.01½	.02½
Columbi'e	.15	.17
Cons Chib	.03	.06

	Bid	Ask
Delpine	.02	.05
Desantis (New)	.03½	.05
Dona Pat	.00½	.01½
Eastward	.05	..
Elmos	.03	.06
Franco	.15	.20
Galore	..	.01½
Goodrock	.35	.37
Hayes Cad	.02	.03
Hoyle new	.09	.10
Hugh PP	..	.03
Kirk Gate	.00½	.01½
Kir Town	.03	.06
Lacoma	..	.01
Laguerre	.02	.05
Lake Duf	.23	.25
Lake Gen	.05	.08
Lw Pete	.12	.17
Magnet C	.27	.30
Magnet L	.07	.12

	Bid	Ask
Martin Bir	.01½	.02½
Mata Can	.02	.04
Mata Con	.12	.14
McMar'ac	.07	.08
Mof Hal n	.01	.02
Mosher	.05	.08
McManus	..	.01½
Nat Mal	.11	.12½
Nickel O	1.10	1.25
Norbeau	.14	.16
Norwin	.06	.08
N Ribago	.00½	.01½
Numalake	..	.12
Oklend	.01½	.02½
O'Leary M	.03	.03½
Opemiska	.05	.08
Orpit	.02½	.03
Pascalis	.08	.12
Pontiac R (Old)	.03	.05
Pelangio	.01	.02½

	Bid	Ask
Polaris	..	.03
Proprie'y	3.30	4.10
Presdor	.02	.02½
Queb Mn	.24	.26
Rand Mal	.08	.10
Red Lake	.00½	.01½
Ritoria	.01	.02
Rouge	.01	.03
Ranchmans (New)	.34	.36
S.A.G.A.	.35	.75
Sachigo	4.50	5.00
Sheldon	.03½	.04½
Skynner	.00½	.02
Springer	.14	.16
Tombill	.10	.12
Thomson	.07	.08½
Union Min	.02	.04
Wesley	.01½	.02½
Y David'n	.17	.20

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

June 2, 1942

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid June 2	Asked June 2	Bid May 26
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	16	18	17
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	70	73	70½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	99	101	99
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	106	108	106
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	107	109	107½
Do.	5	'64	103½	...	103½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	100½	102½	101
•Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	104	106	103½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	101	103	101
•Do., A	3¾	'69	100½	102½	100½
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	100	102	101
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	101	103	101
Do.	5	'57	98	100½	98
•Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	30	33	32½
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	100½	102½	100½
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	100	102	100
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	101	103	101
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	103½	105½	103½
Do.	3½	'73	102	104	102
Do.	3½	'63	102	104	102
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	101½	103½	101
†Do.	5	'55	79½	82½	80
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	101½	103½	101½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	101½	103½	101½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	102	104	102
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101½	103½	100½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	90½	93½	90½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	102½	104½	102½
•Saguenay P.	4½	'66	107	109	107½
♦Do., B	4½	'66	106	108	106½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	103	105	103
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	103	105	103
Do.	4	'69	103	105	103
Union Gas	4½	'50	99½	102	99½
•Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	85½	88½	85½
†United Secs.•	5½	'52	85	88	86
‡Wpg. El. ser. A.	5	'65	85½	88½	85
Do., B	5	'65	72½	75½	71½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	52½	55½	54
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	52½	55½	53½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	100½	102½	101½
Do.	6	'54	95½	98½	98
†Alta. Pa. Grain.	6	'46	103½	105½	103½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102½	104½	102½
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	100½	103	101
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	90	93	89½
‡†Do.	7	'50	105	...	105
•Brown Co.	5	'59	75½	78½	75½
Burns & Co.	5	'58	68	71	67½
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103	105	103
Canada Electric	4½	'65	97	100	97
Can. Paper	4½	'52	101	...	101
Can. Steamship.	5	'57	102	104	102
Can. Canners	4	'51	101½	104	101½
•Can. Int. Paper.	6	'49	102½	104½	104
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	105	108	105
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	98½	101½	99
C. P. R.	3½	'51	97½	99½	97½
Do.	4	'49	102	104	101½
Col. Steamships	6	'54	101	103	101
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	63	66	63
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	98	101	97½
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	96½	99½	96½
Dom. I.tl. & C.	6½	'55	103½	106½	104½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	103	105	102½
Dom. Woollens.	6	'53	96½	99½	96
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	73½	76½	74
•Dryden Pap.	6	'49	100½	103½	100½
†East. Dairies	6	'49	..	80	..
Famous Players	4½	'51	100	102½	100
†Federal Grain	6	'49	103	105	103
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	102	104½	102
Galt Brass	5	'50	93	..	93
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	101½	103½	101½
•Gt. L. Paper	5	'55	91½	94½	91½
•Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	87½	90½	87½
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	102	104½	102
Ham. By-Pr. C.	6	'55	101	104	101
Do.	6	'50	100	103	100
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100	103	100
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102	104	102
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	79½	82½	78½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	49	52	48½
•Inter. P. Nfld.	5	'68	98	101	98
•Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	..	42	41
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	104½	107½	104½
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	78½	81½	78½
Do.	5	'61	51½	54½	52
Legare	6	'61	88½	91½	89
Maple L. M.	3	'58	82½	85	82
Man. Sugar	5	'60	102	104	100½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	96½	99½	96½
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	99½	102½	99
McCormicks	4	'52	96½	99½	96½
Do.	4½	'52	104	106	104
Mercury Mills	5	'59	96	98	96
Mersey Paper	5½	'57	95	98	96
†Do.	6	'49	98	101	98

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & McDonnell, Toronto)

Bid and asked as at June 2, 1942, and change in bids, from previous week.

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Ask.	Chge.
†Allens Tor. Th., pfd.	32	35	—½
Atlas Steels. 7% pfd.	105½	107	+½
Brantford Roofing, c.	2.50	3.00	+½
•Can. Gen. Rubber, pfd.	..	26	+4½
Can. Mach., new com.	8¾	10½	+½
C.P.R., 4% p. (£ par)	1¾	2.50	+½
Capital Wirecloth, pfd.	18½	22	—½
Cawthra Apts., pfd.	2½	..	—½
Century Finance, com.	..	27½	—½
Claude Neon, pfd.	1½	1¾	+½
Comm. Life, 10% pd.	6	7½	—½
Dairy Corp., pfd.	7½	10	unch
Dom. Alloy Steel, pfd.	.05	.15	unch
Dom. Life, 70% pd.	177	208	—1
Dover Industries	6	6¾	+½
Eastern Steel, 5% pfd.	19¾	21	—½
†Ft. Wm. Hotel, units	..	47	—½
Hart Battery, com.	4.05	4.75	—.05
London & West. Trusts	30½	33	—½
Mont. Deb. Corp., pfd.	2.05	2½	+.05
Mt. Royal, new com.	3.10	3.65	+.05
Murphy Paint, com.	7½	10	+½
Do., 5½% pref.	87	89½	+2
Nat. Hosiery, com.	.75	.90	unch
Do., pfd.	.85	1.10	+.05
†N. Amer. Elev., 1st pfd.	87	..	+3
•Do., 2nd pfd.	26	..	+½
Do., com.	..	1¾	unch
St. John Dry D., 5½% p.	100	102	—½
Sterling Rubber, 6½% p	—	63	+½
Supertest Pete., 6% pfd.	25¾	27¾	+½
Tip Top Tailors Inc., un.	12	13½	—½
Traders Finance, rts.	8	9½	—½
Viceroy Mfg., 6% pfd.	21½	23	+½
Waterloo Mfg., new c.	.85	1.15	unch
West Can. Hydro, pfd.	11½	12½	+½
West. Life, 10% pd.	9½	10½	+½
Windsor Hotel, com.	2½	3	—½

* Issue carries arrears.
† Currently paying on arrears.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid June 2	Asked June 2	Bid May 26
•M. & O. Paper	5	'60	96½	98½	97
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	83	86	83
‡Mtrl. Drydocks.	6	'48	83	86	83
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	56	59	56
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101½	..	101½
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	82½	85½	82½
Price Bros.	5	'57	94	97	94½
Do.	4	'57	..	80	..
•Prov. Paper	5½	'47	105	108	105
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	99	101½	99½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	102	104½	102
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	104	101½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	84	87	84
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	94	97	94
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	99½	102½	99½
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	103	105	102½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	98½	101½	98½
Sterling Coal	6	'45	99	102	98½
Stop Shop	3	'47	60	..	59
Unit. Amuse.	5	'36	100	...	100
United Corp.	5	'53	94	..	94
•United Gas	5½	'48	104½	107½	104½
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	100½	103½	100
†Western Grain	6	'49	60½	63½	60

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
•Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Municipal Bonds

June 2, 1942

	%	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	114.00	117.00	3.74
Hamilton	5	1950	109.25	112.25	3.25
Montreal	5	1945	91.00	94.00	•
Ottawa	4½	1945	104.75	106.25	2.45
†Quebec	5	1959	108.00	112.00	4.02
Saint John	5	1950	105.00	108.00	3.90
†Toronto	4½	1955	110.00	113.00	3.18
†Vancouver	5	1950	99.00	103.00	4.54
Winnipeg	5	1944	100.75	103.75	2.98

†Payable Can. & N.Y. *Flat.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	1.76	1.93
Can. Amer. Trust	2.50	3.00
Can. Inter. Trust	3.50	4.25
Can. Invest. Fund	2.95	3.25
Corp. Investors	5.01	5.40
Trans-Canada	8.35	9.20

Annual Meetings

1942 Company	Place
une 10—Thrift Stores	Toronto
une 12—Ottawa Light, H. & Pr.	Ottawa
une 13—Castle-Trethewey M.	Toronto
une 15—McIntyre Porc. Mines	Toronto
une 15—Omega Gold Mines	Toronto
une 15—Temiskaming Mining	Toronto
une 25—Sylvanite Gold	Kirkland Lake

Mining Dividends

	Rate	June 1	%
rgus Interests	†4c	2.05	..
nglo-Huronian	10c	.25	..
unor Gold	16c	1.14	14.2
ayenne	†1c	.03½	..
eattie Gold	7c	.70	..
erens River	6c	.65	..
ralorne	80c+40c	7.15	*16.8
roulan Porc.	12c	.42	..
uffalo Ankerite	▲30c	1.71	..
ulolo Gold	$3	8.00	..
an. Malartic	8c	.35	..
ariboo Gold	16c+1c	1.18	*14.8
entral Patricia	16c+4c	.90	*22.2
esterville	▲15c	.75	..
ochenour Willans	6c	.61	9.8
omiagas	10c	.80	..
oniaurum	17c	.72	..
ons. Smelters	$1+$1.50	37.00	*6.7
elnite	6c	.50	..
ome Mines	$1.60	13.25	12
ast Malartic	‡5c	1.47	..
rancoeur Gold	▲4c	.24	..
oldale Mines	2c	.07½	..
old Belt	2c	.18	..
randview	1c	.13	..
rull Wihksne	†.00½c	.01½	..
allnor	40c	2.15	18.6
ard Rock	3c	.42	..
edley Mascot	8c	.26	..
ollinger	65c	7.90	8.2
owey Gold	2c	.15	..
udson Bay	$2	24.00	8.3
nspiration	▲2c	.24½	..
nter. Nickel, com.	$2	30.75	6.5
sland Mountain	8c	1.02	..
ason	▲4c	.15	..
err-Addison	‡17c	3.85	..
err Lake	▲5c	.50	..
irkland Lake	8c	.44	..
amaque Gold	40c+15c	3.40	*16.2
ake Shore	80c	8.50	9.4
atch	8c	.50	..
ittle Long Lac	▲20c	.98	..
ocassa	32c+3c	2.28	*15.3
adsen R. Lake	3c	.46	..
alartic Gold	▲10c	1.58	..
cGillivray Coal	▲2c	.18	..
cKenzie Red L.	12c	.63	19
oneta	8c	.27	..
cIntyre-Porc.	$2.22+$1.11	39.00	*8.6
acLeod-Cockshutt	10c	1.40	..
rus	2½c	.38	..
ipissing	15c	.90	16.6
oranda	$4	44.50	8.9
orth Empire	‡10c	3.75	..
'Brien Gold	3c	.61	..
mour Porc.	▲12c	.52	..
te Cons.	‡25c	2.10	..
nd Oreille	▲6c	1.21	..
erron Gold	16c+1c	1.00	*17
ioneer, B. C.	32c	1.48	..
ickle Crow	30c	1.72	17.4
lacer Develop.	25c	4.25	..
remier	8c	.52	15.4
reston E. Dome	20c	1.94	10.2
rivateer Mines	12c+1c	.30	..
uebec Gold	▲2c	.20	..
eno Gold	•20c	.03¼	..
an Antonio	14c+6c	1.65	*12.1
heep Creek	18c+2c	.78	*23
herritt Gordon	10c	.62	..
igma Mines	30c	4.75	..
ilbak Premier	16c	.60	26.6
iscoe	‡3½c	.40	..
urgeon River	2c	.10	..
udbury Basin	2½c	1.55	..
ullivan Cons.	‡6c	.52	..
urf Inlet	▲2c	.10	..
ylvanite Gold	20c	1.45	13.8
eck-Hughes	40c	1.62	24.7
oburn	12c+4c	.85	*18.8
pper Canada	‡5½	.82	..
entures	‡15c	4.00	..
aite Amulet	40c	4.25	..
endigo	3c	.13½	..
right-Harg.	40c+5c	2.30	*19.5
mir Yankee	▲2c	.03½	..

▲Paid in 1941. *Yield including bonus.
†Initial. ‡Paid in 1942 to date.
•Capital distribution.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
mer. Cyan., A, B	†15c	July 1	June 12
Do., pref.	†12½c	July 1	June 12
new-Surpass, p.	$1.75	July 2	June 15
uminium	$2	June 5	May 15
bestos Corp.	20c	June 30	June 1
Do. extra	10c	June 30	June 1
soc. Brew.	25c	June 30	June 10
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 1	June 10
ax Oil	2c	June 23	June 5
Algoma Steel, pfd.	$2.50	July 1	June 15
Amal. Electric	25c	July 2	June 15
Beatty Bros., 2nd p.	$3.50	July 2	June 15
B. C. Power, A	50c	July 15	June 30
Bell Telephone	$2	July 15	June 23
Brazilian Tr., pfd.	$1.50	July 2	June 15
Bk. of N. Scotia	$3	July 2	June 15
Berens R. Mines	3c	June 15	May 27
Brazilian Tr., c.	40c	July 18	May 30
Belding Cort.	$1	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Beath & Son	80c	July 1	June 15
Barber Ellis, pref.	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Barber Ellis, c.	12½c	June 15	Mar. 31
Blue Top Brew., A	30c	June 30	June 15
Bruck Silk	10c	June 15	May 9
Bright, T. G., pfd.	$1.50	June 15	May 30
Beattie Gold	3c	June 26	June 4
Can. Cr. Stone	10c	June 15	June 1
Can. Canners	12½c	July 2	June 15
Do., 1st pref.	25c	July 2	June 15
Do., partic.	5c	July 2	June 15
Do., 2nd pref.	15c	July 2	June 15
Do., partic.	5c	July 2	June 15
Can. Wire & C., A	$1	June 15	May 31
Do., B	50c	June 15	May 31
Do., pref.	$1.62½	June 15	May 31
Canada Dry	†15c	June 10	May 22
Canada Malting	50c	June 15	May 30
Can. Machinery	50c	June 27	June 13
Canada Packers	$1	July 2	June 15
Canadian Oil, pf.	$2	July 2	June 20
Canada Cycle	30c	June 30	June 15
Do., pref.	$1.25	June 30	June 15
Can. Nor. Pwr.	▪15c	July 25	June 20
Do., pref.	▪$1.75	July 15	June 20
Can. Cottons	$1	July 2	June 6
Do., pref.	$1.50	July 2	June 6
Can. Inger. Rand	$1	June 4	May 15
Can. Breweries, pf.	85c	July 2	June 15
Can. Celanese	25c	June 30	June 16
Do., extra	25c	June 30	June 16
Do., pref.	$1.75	June 30	June 16
Can. Gen. Elec.	$2	July 1	June 13
Can. Malartic G.	2c	June 26	June 10
Cariboo Gold	4c	July 2	June 5
Can. West'ghouse	▪50c	July 1	June 15
Can. For. Inv., pref.	$2	July 1	May 15
Can. Foundries, A	37½c	June 15	June 1
Canada Bread, pfd.	$1.50	July 1	June 15
Do., (B) pref.	62½c	July 1	June 15
Canada Cement, pf.	$1.25	June 20	May 30
Can. Perm. Mtge.	$2	July 2	June 15
Celanese of Am., c.	†50c	June 30	June 16
Chartered Trust	$1	July 2	June 15
Cockshutt Plow	25c	June 18	June 4
Confederation Life	$1.50	June 30	June 25
Do.	$1.50	Sept. 30	Sept. 25
Do.	$1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 25
Command Oils	2c	June 15	May 21
Comm. Alcohols	5c	July 15	June 30
Do., pref.	10c	July 15	June 30
Cons. Div. Std. Sec., p.	37½c	June 15	May 30
Cap. W. Cloth, p.	37c	June 1	May 12
Coniaurum Mines	3c	June 26	June 8
Dom. Foundries	25c	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	$1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Dom. Glass	▪$1.25	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	▪$1.75	July 2	June 15
de Havilland, pfd.	$1.75	June 15	May 30
Do., arrears	$1.75	June 15	May 30
David & Frere, A	25c	June 30	June 15
Dom. Textile	$1.25	July 2	June 5
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 15	June 16
Dunlop Tire, pfd.	62½c	June 30	June 15
Dome Mines	▪40c	July 20	June 30
Distillers Seag., c.	55½c	June 15	May 29
Do., pref.	†$1.25	Aug. 1	July 15
Eng. Electric, A	63c	June 15	May 30
Famous Players	25c	June 27	June 13
Fernie Brew.	60c	July 2	June 15
Do., extra	40c	July 2	June 15
Fanny Farmer	†37½c	July 1	June 15
Ford Motor	25c	June 20	May 30
Foundation Co.	35c	July 18	June 30
Gold Belt M.	2c	June 15	May 30
Gatineau Pwr.	15c	June 30	June 1
Do., 5% pref.	$1.25	July 1	June 1
Do., 5½% pref.	$1.38	July 1	June 1
Greening Wire	15c	July 2	June 15
Halifax Fire	25c	July 2	June 10
Hollinger Cons.	5c	June 17	June 3
Hamilton Cotton, c.	°10c	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	50c	July 2	June 15
Harding Carpets	10c	July 2	June 15
Do., extra	5c	July 2	June 15
Hinde & Dauch	25c	July 2	June 15
Hard Rock Gold	3c	June 17	June 1
Honey Dew	50c	July 2	June 15
H. Smith Paper, p.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Hudson Bay M.	$1	June 29	June 12
Home Oil	▪15c	June 15	May 15
Howey Gold	2c	June 20	May 26
Inter. Nickel, c.	†50c	June 30	June 1
Inter. Power, pfd.	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Inter. Nickel, pfd.	†$1.75	Aug. 1	July 2
Imperial Tob., ord.	10c	June 30	June 12
Kerr Addison	7c	June 29	June 10
Lake Shore M.	20c	June 15	June 1
Landed Bkg.	$1	July 2	June 15
Lang, J. A.	17½c	July 2	June 15
Langley's, pfd.	▪50c	June 11	June 2
Do.	▪50c	Sept. 11	Sept. 2
Do	▪50c	Dec. 11	Dec. 2
Louisiana Land	†10c	June 15	June 1
Madsen R. L.	3c	June 25	June 10
Midland Loan	40c	July 2	June 15
Mitchell, Robt.	$1	June 30	June 15
Mtl. C. & D. Bank	$3	July 2	June 15
Do., extra	$1	July 2	June 15
Moore Corp.	55½c	July 2	June 5
Do., pref., A, B	†$1.75	July 2	June 5
Model Oils	3c	June 20	May 30
McK. Red Lake	3c	June 15	June 1
Mod. Containers	20c	July 2	June 20

Moisture Conditions Augur Good Crop

Some Areas Threatened With Saw-fly Menace

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—It is too early, at the beginning of June, to talk with any confidence of crop prospects in western Canada. It can, however, be reported that there is widespread optimism across the prairies together with expectation that the crop may be of least average size, and hopes that it may be better than average.

Moisture deficiencies have been overcome by widespread rains. True, over a large area, mainly in west central Saskatchewan and east central Alberta, moisture is only sufficient to carry the crop along for a short time, and plentiful rains will be required there before the crop reaches the stage at which it makes the greatest demand upon moisture supplies. In Manitoba, in southern Alberta and in the Peace River country, as well as in considerable areas of Saskatchewan, the moisture situation is excellent.

June is traditionally the month of rainfall in western Canada, and a good start in this respect is generally held to presage satisfactory conditions during the remainder of the month.

Saw-fly Danger

There is a serious threat in southern Alberta and southwest Saskatchewan of damage from the saw-fly, and widespread infestation of the soil by eggs of this insect pest has been recorded. To some extent, farmers followed the advice on entomological authorities with respect to certain practices of soil cultivation calculated to reduce the danger. Farmers, however, are not as conscious of this threat as of other pests and certain crop diseases, because damage from this source has rarely been so widespread or impressive. Damage, too, is harder to observe, except by the owner of the grain, as it makes itself apparent only a short time before harvest.

Some Flax Damage

There has probably been some loss of flax in Alberta from late frosts, although the area in that province devoted to flax is comparatively small, and not all of it was put in early enough to be affected. Frosts after germination may serve only to stimulate wheat growth, even if the young plant is frozen down, while a corresponding condition may be fatal to flax. Both oats and barley are also susceptible to frost, but the greater part of such crops went in too late to be hurt.

In the Red River Valley of Manitoba farmers are again grateful this year for rust resistant wheat. Moisture is so plentiful this year as to make reasonably probable later on just the conditions under which rust spreads rapidly.

Western Farmers Look For Fairly Good Year

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—All crop reporting agencies, banks, newspapers, railways or grain companies are now receiving reports from large areas in western Canada where uneasiness is felt at the lack of sufficient moisture reserves.

Deficiency appears greatest in central Alberta and in west central Saskatchewan, and it contrasts strongly with the situation in the Red River Valley in Manitoba where farmers have been worrying over too much, instead of too little rainfall. In spite of the anxiety which prevails in dryer districts and the fact that present conditions may be said to impair the probability of a good crop, the general statement is justified that if June rains are plentiful, and June is traditionally the rainy month in the West, practically all parts can give a good account of themselves in crop production.

A month from now lack of moisture reserves may be considered serious, as the crop will be in a state of growth and maturity as to be making heavy demands on the moisture supply, with little time to spare before needs are satisfied. Generally speaking, toward the end of May and in very early June, there is a period during which the crop can stand still, awaiting sufficient moisture, without any great damage.

Feed Worries

A check-up of the feed situation shows that in many areas farmers are afraid that they are not going to have enough feed grain to carry their livestock through until new crop grain is available. Some premature marketing, both of cattle and hogs may take place on that account, as well as a certain amount of grain selling from one farm to another.

The abundant pastures of Manitoba, the good hay crop which is in prospect, and Manitoba's hopes for good production of oats and barley will enable that province to take care of any considerable number of stock which have to be moved in early summer from farms farther west. Indeed, in spite of the large expansion which has taken place in livestock operations in Manitoba, it is probable that farmers in this province will be seeking more stock to feed if their coarse grains crops this year turn out as well as is now hoped.

Satisfactory as present prices for oats and barley are, as well as the somewhat lesser prices which are guaranteed for the new crop, it is generally recognized as more profitable to feed oats and barley than to sell them.

Most Prices O.K.

Several attempts have recently been made to check up sentiment among western farmers as to prevailing price levels. These have led to the opinion that farmers are generally well satisfied with all prices except those for wheat. Even with respect to wheat there is less grumbling than might have been expected from the fervency with which agitation was recently carried on for a guaranteed basic price of $1 per bushel instead of the 90 cents which was actually granted by the government.

That statement is not to be interpreted as meaning that farmers have gone back on previous ideas as to the price level desired. It rather means that the attention of farmers is fixed more on hopes for a satisfactory crop yield than for any revision of price. A comparatively small variation in yield can mean considerably more to any farmer than the difference in price per bushel which was at stake.

Satisfaction with prices for livestock and livestock products in western Canada is greater than it appears to be in eastern Canada. That is not necessarily because production costs are less in the West, but rather because livestock operations, for the majority of farmers, are in the nature of a side line.

Overhead expenses of the farm are not customarily attributed to such operations, but are usually considered in relation to receipts from grain. It is possible therefore for some prices, especially for butter, to be considered sufficient in the West, and to justify expansion, when an eastern farmer, whose dairy perhaps must provide his living and his farm expenses, will consider it less than the cost of production.

It may be said that on the whole western farmers are expecting, or more correctly, until they can estimate the size of their crops, hoping for a profitable year.

Given reasonable crop returns it will be possible for farmers generally to cover operating expenses, to carry a reasonable debt load, and with such a load to make some progress in repayment. Where debts, owing to past misfortunes, are disproportionate to reasonable earning power, it will take especially favorable results to enable such debts to be serviced satisfactorily.

Dividends Declared (Cont'd)

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Do., extra	10c	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	$1.37½	July 2	June 20
MacKinnon Stl., p.	$1.25	June 15	May 30
Montreal Loan	31¼c	June 15	May 31
Macassa Mines	8c	June 15	May 30
Montreal Cottons	$1	June 15	May 30
Do., pref.	$1.75	June 15	May 30
Nat. Biscuit, c.	†30c	July 15	June 12
Noranda Mines	$1	June 15	May 20
Nat. Breweries	50c	July 2	June 12
Do., pref.	44c	July 2	June 12
North Star Oil, p.	8¾c	July 2	June 15
Nor. Can. Mtge.	50c	June 1	May 15
Nat. Grocers, pfd.	°38c	July 1	June 15
Nat. Steel Car	50c	July 15	June 30
N. S. Lt. & Pwr., c.	$1.50	July 2	June 15
Ottawa L. & Pr.	15c	July 1	May 18
Do., pref.	$1.25	July 1	May 18
Ottawa Elec. Rly.	50c	July 2	June 10
Perron Gold	▪4c	June 20	June 1
Para. Pictures	†25c	July 1	June 17
Do., 1st pref.	†$1.50	July 1	June 17
Pato Cons. Gold	15c	June 15	May 29
Placer Develop.	25c	June 15	May 22
Porto Rico Pwr., p.	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Power Corp., c.	▪15c	June 30	June 10
Do., 1st pref.	$1.50	July 15	June 20
Do., 2nd pref.	▪75c	July 15	June 20
Paton Mfg.	$1	June 15	May 31
Do., pref.	$1.75	June 15	May 31
Preston E. Dome	5	July 15	June 30
Pioneer Gold	8c	July 2	May 30
Page Hersey	$1.25	July 1	June 15
Price Bros., pfd.	$1.37½	July 1	June 20
Premier Gold	2c	July 15	June 15
Proprietary Mines	7c	June 30	June 16
Remington Rand	†20c	July 1	June 10
Do., pref.	†$1.12½	July 1	June 10
Russell Ind.	20c	June 30	June 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	June 30	June 15
Regent Knit., c.	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Regent Knitting pfd	‡40c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Reliance Grain, p.	$1.62½	June 15	May 30
Simon & Sons	15c	June 27	June 13
Do., pref.	$1.50	June 27	June 13
South. Can. Pr., p.	$1.50	July 15	June 20
Do., com.	20c	Aug. 15	July 20
Stand. Fuel, pfd.	$1	July 1	June 15
Securities Hold., p.	75c	June 30	June 16
Sher.-Williams, pf.	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Sylvanite Gold	5c	June 30	May 9
Siscoe Gold	1½c	Jun 15	May 13
Stedman Bros.	15c	July 1	June 20
Do., pref.	75c	July 1	June 20
Sutton Horsley	°5c	June 30	May 30
Sullivan Cons.	3c	July 15	June 15
Trans. Can. Shs.	0.265	June 1	Coup. 18
Tuckett Tob., p.	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Tor. Elevators, p.	60c	June 6	May 22
Tamblyn, G.	20c	July 2	June 12
Do., pref.	62½c	July 2	June 12
Union Gas	20c	June 15	May 20
Ventures	▪5c	June 30	June 16
Wabasso Cotton	$1	July 2	June 20
Waite Amulet	10c	June 10	May 25
Weston, Geo., c.	20c	July 1	June 12
Walker, Hiram	$1	June 15	May 22
Do., pref.	25c	June 15	May 22
Wilsil	25c	July 1	June 15
Wr. Hargreaves	10c	July 2	May 28

†Payable in U. S. funds.
▪Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
‡Also 40c payable Dec. 1.
°Initial.
Dividends Deferred:
Bright, T. G., com. June 15.
Falconbridge Nickel, last paid 5 cents, Mar. 26, 1942.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.69	$11.25	$8.70
Hogs	15.33	15.25	12.41
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.2055	.2072	.1353
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0342
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	.79⅝	.79⅝	.76⅝
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.08
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	98.7	98.5	85.0
Wood, Gundy	76.9	77.1	71.8
Dow Jones (fut.)	86.04	86.46	67.83
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Apr.)†	115.9	115.9	108.6
W'sale (Apr.)	95.0	95.1	86.8
U. S. (Mar.)	97.6	96.7	81.5
Gt. Brit. (Feb.)	156.5	156.4	150.0

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic. New York. No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Grain Price Ceiling Brings Rare Machinery Into Play

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—An interesting effect of the price ceiling policy was observed at the end of May in the futures market for oats and barley on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Default occurred on deliveries of some small quantities of these grains on outstanding contracts for May deliveries. Not for many years had defaults been recorded, or had occasion arisen to put into effect the machinery provided by the rules of the Exchange for adjustment in such cases.

In the normal course of events, when the end of a delivery month approaches, and a seller of futures has not on hand in deliverable position grain required to make delivery he will buy in a corresponding quantity of futures, or cash grain to meet the commitment, and if necessary will bid up the price to make sure of getting what he needs.

Other holders will be willing to sell, as the rules of the exchange are designed to prevent the operation of a "corner" under such conditions. This year, however, holders of grain could be given no incentive to part with their grain, for, once prices had reached the ceiling level, any further advance was forbidden.

Actually the quantities of grain involved in this position were small, and the development was chiefly interesting as an instance of problems which may arise under the price ceiling, and as providing a rare occasion for use of certain adjusting machinery of the Exchange.

Can Discontinue Premiums Without Price Ceiling Breach

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — Canadian manufacturers and distributors have been given carte blanche to discontinue premiums without threat of penalty under the maximum price regulations, The Financial Post is informed.

Originally it had been planned to order all premiums discontinued at the time of Order 120 which restricted retail deliveries and placed a curb on refunds, etc. This regulation was withdrawn however.

Subsequently the Board has circularized leading manufacturers and distributors notifying them that they may discontinue giving "premiums, insurance policies or coupons" without fear of running foul of the price ceiling. This does not affect the giving of additional quantities of the same product (that is: an extra bar of soap or a razor blade, etc.).

The statement regarding premiums is as follows:

"Any manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer may discontinue the giving with goods sold by him of any premium, insurance policy or any coupon the holder of which shall be or become entitled to receive gratuitously or at a nominal price any premium, gift or money, and such discontinuance shall not be deemed to be a contravention of the provisions of Section 3 of the Maximum Prices Regulations; provided, however, that nothing in this Order shall be construed as authorizing any manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, when selling any goods, to discontinue the giving of additional quantities of the same goods, or the allowance of any price discount which has been customarily and lawfully allowed by such manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer."

Harbor Revenues At New High

Operating revenues of the National Harbors Board in 1941 were the highest on record, amounting to more than $11 millions, up 5% from 1940. Operating costs were $4.9 millions, an increase of 9%, due in part to the cost-of-living bonus to employees and to higher prices of materials.

Annual report of the N. H. B., tabled in Commons by Hon. C. D. Howe, Acting Minister of Transport, gave no figures for traffic at individual harbors, because of the war. The diversion of inland water carriers from their normal operations caused domestic water-borne tonnage to fall off. External traffic increased substantially. Lump statistics for all the harbors under the N. H. B. follow:

	1941	1940
Vessel arrivals	47,445	46,100
Net registered vessel tonnage	38,658,683	36,658,366
Cargo tonnage	29,902,518	29,772,815

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to June 1, 1942

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1941 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close June 1
		Wheat			
.82¾	.76¼	May	.79½	.79⅜	.79½
.82⅛	.77½	July	.80⅜	.80⅜	.80⅜
		Oats			
.51½	.38⅛	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
.51¾	.42⅛	July	.51½	.51½	.51½
.50⅝	.46	Oct.	.49⅞	.49¼	.49⅞
		Barley			
.64¾	.49⅜	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
.64¾	.55⅛	July	.64¾	.64¾	.64⅜
.63⅞	.57	Oct.	.63⅞	.63	.63⅛
		Rye			
.67⅜	.51¾	May	.62	.61¼	.61¼
.66⅜	.60⅜	July	.62½	.60½	.60½
.66⅝	.62	Oct.	.63⅞	.62	.62

Cash Quotations

	For Week June 1 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Wheat:				
1 Hard	.79⅝	.79⅜	.79⅜	.79¼
1 Nor.	.79⅝	.79⅜	.79⅜	.79¼
2 Nor.	.76½	.76⅜	.76⅜	.76¼
3 Nor.	.73¾	.72⅝	.73⅛	.72¾
4 Nor.	.71⅝	.71⅜	.71¾	.71⅝
5 Wheat	.69⅞	.69⅞	.69⅞	.69¾
6 Wheat	.67⅞	.67⅞	.67⅞	.67¾
Feed	.65⅜	.65⅜	.65⅜	.65¼
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley:				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64½	.63¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64½	.64¼	.63¼
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.62	.59⅝	.62⅛	.61

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED GRAIN
COMPANY LIMITED
Operators of Country Elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur
Grain Commission Merchants — Shippers and Handlers of All Grains
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

PARRISH & HEIMBECKER
LIMITED
Incorporated 1909
Grain Receivers
Shippers and Exporters
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES:
MONTREAL TORONTO PORT ARTHUR
CALGARY EDMONTON
VANCOUVER
"An old established firm with a reputation for doing business RIGHT"

McCABE BROS. GRAIN CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Grain Commission Merchants — Shippers and Exporters — All Grains-Sacked Feeds
Country and Terminal Elevator Operators
Grain Merchandising
MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA
Offices: DULUTH - MINNEAPOLIS

FEDERAL GRAIN
LIMITED
OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS - FORT WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR - VANCOUVER
423 COUNTRY ELEVATORS THROUGHOUT THE WEST
101 COAL SHEDS
Our Service and Facilities Guarantee Satisfaction

Since 1857
James Richardson & Sons
LIMITED
Grain Merchants
Shippers and Exporters
HEAD OFFICE
WINNIPEG
Branches Throughout Canada

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Company

220th DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share for the current quarter ending 30th June, 1942, has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on the 2nd July, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th June, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. MAIN,
Manager.

London, Ontario, 2nd June, 1942.

SIMON'S

H. Simon & Sons Limited

Dividend Notice

A dividend of $1.75 per share has been declared upon the outstanding 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of H. SIMON & SONS LIMITED, said Dividend to be payable on the 27th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record at the closing of business on the 13th day of June, 1942; also a regular Dividend of 15 cents per share which has been declared upon the outstanding No Par Value Common Stock of H. SIMON & SONS LIMITED, said Dividend to be payable on the 27th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record at the closing of business on the 13th day of June, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

H. A. SIMON,
Secretary.

Montreal,
May 29th, 1942.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of thirty-five (35c) cents per share for the Quarter ending June 30, 1942, has been declared on the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company, payable July 18, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. GREARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 28, 1942.

Acadia Sugar Refinery, Dartmouth, N.S., has closed its plant for the duration of the war. Its customers are to be supplied from the Atlantic Sugar Refinery plant at Saint John, N.B. Acadia Sugar owns all the common stock of Atlantic Sugar.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Sutton-Horsley Company Limited

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 1

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company, payable on June 20th, 1942, to shareholders of record May 30th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

J. S. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

Dated, Toronto,
May 29th, 1942.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited

Common Dividend No. 19

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on May 26th, 1942, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable July 2nd, 1942, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1942.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., May 27, 1942.

Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines

LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
Room 812, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto

DIVIDEND NO. 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 3 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability), payable in Canadian funds on June 25th, 1942, to shareholders of record June 10th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

W. G. HUGHSON,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 29th, 1942.

Gatineau Power Company

Notice of Dividend on 5% Cumulative Preferred, 5½% Cumulative Preferred and Common Shares

Montreal, Canada,
May 20, 1942.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the 5% Cumulative Preferred Shares and $1.38 a share on the 5½% Cumulative Preferred Shares of the Company payable July 1, 1942, to shareholders of said classes of record at the close of business on June 1, 1942; also a quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents ($.15) a share on the Common Shares of this Company outstanding at the close of business on June 1, 1942, payable on June 30, 1942, to shareholders of said class of record at the close of business on June 1, 1942.

Cheques in payment will be mailed. Stock transfer books will not close.

J. R. BINKS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canadian Celanese Limited

1401 McGill College Avenue,
Montreal, P.Q., Canada

June 1, 1942

The Board of Directors has this day declared the following Dividends:

Seven Percent Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock

One Dollar Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share, which shall be deemed to be for the three months period from April 1, 1942 to June 30, 1942, payable June 30, 1942 to holders of record at the close of business June 16, 1942.

Common Stock

Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share in respect of the second quarter of 1942; and, in addition, an extra dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share, payable June 30, 1942, to holders of record at the close of business June 16, 1942.

H. BLANCKE,
Secretary.

Acme Glove Works Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of Three and One Quarter Per Cent (3¼%) has been declared upon the 6½% Cumulative Preferred Shares of Capital Stock of this Company, to be paid on the second day of July, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 18th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. DAWSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 2nd, 1942.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend (No. 148) of ten cents (10c) per share on the paid-up Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared payable on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 12th day of June, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

A. L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.,
29th May, 1942.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

6% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock

No. 90, quarterly, $1.50 per share, payable July 15th, 1942, to holders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1942.

No Par Value Common Stock

No. 69, quarterly, 20c. per share, payable August 15th, 1942, to holders of record at the close of business July 20th, 1942.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 22nd, 1942.

Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Limited

Dividend No. 14

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share on the issued capital stock of the company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1942.

By order of the Board.

A. ARCHAMBAULT,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.
May 28th, 1942.

Coniaurum Mines Limited

25 King Street West, Toronto

DIVIDEND NO. 19

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 3 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Coniaurum Mines Limited, payable in Canadian funds on June 26th, 1942, to shareholders of record June 8th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

May 28th, 1942.

The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited

Notice of Dividend

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, payable on the 2nd July, 1942, to shareholders of record as at close of business on 20th June, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

H. W. CAPEL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.,
28th May, 1942.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Robert Mitchell Co. Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share upon the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 30th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record on June 15th, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

Montreal, P.Q.
May 28th, 1942.

H. S. McGEE,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1942.

By order of the Board,

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, May 27th, 1942.

The Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular Quarterly Dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding Preferred Shares of the Company and a Dividend of 10 cents per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company have been declared for payment July 2nd, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

E. GLOVER HOWE,
Secretary.

Dated May 26th, 1942.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 12

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of seven cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on June 29th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
May 27th, 1942.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

Thursday, the Second Day of July

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of June 1942.

By order of the Board.

WALTER F. WATKINS,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 22nd, 1942.

Proprietary Mines

Limited

DIVIDEND No. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Seven cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian Funds on June 30th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 16th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

J. INGRAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., May 29th, 1942.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

Dividend Number 358

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 17th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of June, 1942.

Dated the 27th day of May, 1942.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of June, 1942.

F. G. WEBBER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 27, 1942.

Mica Mine a Small Bonanza

Estimated $40,000 Mica in Place After Taking Out $11,000

One of the first strategic mineral finds of 1942—the mica deposit of Huntley MacDonald and Justin Purdy—has real further production possibilities after taking out an initial $11,000 of mica by hand labor.

It is estimated that some $40,000 of known mica remains in place with insufficient work done to determine full extent of the deposit. Work has been carried down to a depth of only 8 ft. on the 8-ft. wide pegmatite dyke in which the mica occurs.

The MacDonald and Purdy deposit is located three miles north of Eau Claire, just north of the Matawan River, a southern tributary of the Ottawa. The deposit is almost due east of North Bay but a considerable distance away.

Get Premium Price

Muscovite or white mica, turned out from the property, has commanded a premium due to the large size of the crystals with the operators reported securing an average of $5.25 a pound for their product compared with about $3.50 a pound for ordinary good mica sheets.

On the MacDonald-Purdy group, a single mica sheet or crystal may run for 4 ft. long by 6 ft. wide and be worth up to $1,000, it is stated. The value of mica increases greatly as the size of the sheet steps up. For instance, pieces of mica one inch by one inch are only worth around 30 cents a pound while a a piece five inches by eight inches is worth $3.50 a pound.

When large sheets of mica are unavailable, it is necessary to use built up mica plate or "micanite." Making micanite is an expensive operation.

Little Capital Invested

The MacDonald-Purdy property has been worked with a minimum of capital. The operation is similar to Cobalt where silver was taken out by hand allowing revenue to pay for further development. Mica has been packed out on back for four miles and shipped by truck to mica buyers in Ottawa. Recently Justin Purdy, one of the co-discoverers, met with an accident and is reported to be in hospital with his back broken in two places.

Inspiration Options Ground

Since MacDonald and Purdy made their discovery, there has been considerable activity in the general area. J. P. Norrie has optioned on behalf of Inspiration Mining & Development Co., 10 claims of Norman Vincent surrounding the original discovery property. Inspiration now has a crew of six men at work on these claims and six additional claims which have been staked.

George MacMillan, president of the Ontario Prospectors Association, and Norman Vincent have staked a further 600 acres to the southwest "on strike." Two parallel discoveries of mica are reported on this property with the stakers going in again last week end for further work.

Owing to the shortage of mica and the active demand, interest in mica took a sharp upturn last year. The number of small mica operators, particularly in Quebec, was stepped up, with a material increase of production. Few new deposits were reported last year and most of the output came from old properties and waste dumps.

Deposit A Rare Type

A deposit of muscovite mica as rich as the MacDonald-Purdy find is a rarity. The Dominion Department of Mines "Prospector's Guide for Strategic Minerals" has this to say about the muscovite mica situation:

"Sheet muscovite is always found in granite pegmatite dykes, which are widely distributed throughout the Archaen rocks of Canada, from coast to coast. Only rarely has it been found, however, that the quantity and quality of the muscovite of the dykes are such as to offer any possibility of commercial development. Small amounts have occasionally been recovered as a by-product of feldspar mining from pegmatites."

The Week In Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY. — Representatives of the Alberta Petroleum Association, the north Turner Valley extension operators, the securities commissions of Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia, the Dominion government, and royalty dealers, have been conferring in Alberta in recent weeks with the object of working out a plan for orderly development of north end Turner Valley oil prospects. Conferences were still in progress at last report.

Funds for further drilling and provision of necessary equipment are two of the key points which have been under discussion, it is understood. Unofficial reports have suggested that a greater concentration of drilling activity on proven acreage may be sought in the future. Exploration of the north end area is expected to be proceeded with by completion of most promising wells first and drilling of further wells to completion if initial wells prove successful. A problem, of course, has been which wells to drill first.

* * *

Finances a Problem

Drilling of wells in the north end of the field has already been held up to a certain extent by necessity of securing additional finances, finding additional drill pipe and other equipment, and a tendency to 'wait and see' results at other wells in order to avoid uneconomical expenditure on drilling.

Virtually all drill tests in Townships 22 and 23 are stated to have temporarily halted operations and steps are being taken to determine adequately and thoroughly oil prospects of the section extending north from present producers to the border of Township 22. Northwest-Priddis No. 1, to the east of Turner Valley, is drilling in Township 22 and the Inland Sarcee well is continuing drilling in the southerly part of Township 23.

* * *

Basis of Agreements

Under the agreements by which most north end Turner Valley wells have been drilled, financing of the well to a certain depth is arranged for with the driller while the underwriting firm or firms is also obligated to finance the well to completion if the well proves deeper than anticipated, the underwriters securing their money back out of first production. Drilling is supposed to be continuous until a geologist says the possibility of finding oil has been exhausted.

The Bonaventure and Adanac wells, which are in the more southerly part of the north extension being tested—in Township 22—have not perhaps been logging as deep as other wells to the north. Possibilities of early production from this section are considered by most oil men as being somewhat better than for the section further north.

Little Long Lac

While a drop in ore gold content from 0.5 to 0.4 oz. per ton at depth has resulted in lower production and profits at Little Long Lac Gold Mines, current output of $1.6 million annually is expected to be continued for an undetermined period, General Manager W. Samuel reports.

Net profit of $390,966 in 1941 was equal to 22 cents a share compared with 30 cents the preceding year.

Ore reserves as at Dec. 31, 1941, show drop in tonnage and grade, totalling 440,000 tons of 0.407 oz. grade against 451,000 tons 0.480 oz. grade a year previous.

A record total of 118,332 tons of ore was milled in 1941—up some 5,000 tons—and average recovery showed a marked drop at $13.82 a ton against $15.58 for 1940. Changed mining methods, greater dilution and lower grade ore contributed to the drop in recovery.

The new internal shaft has been sunk 591 ft. below the 16th level or nearly 2,800 ft. below surface and the vein has been intersected in a crosscut at the 17th level.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Bullion recovery	1,634,811	1,761,708
Less: Marketing	19,107	21,581
	1,615,704	1,740,127
Less: Development ...	221,480	201,192
Mining	357,793	329,686
Milling	182,762	174,236
Mine off. & super. .	38,434	38,975
Gen. exp. at prop. ..	60,909	58,648
Admin. & gen. exp.	28,516	32,565
Operat. income	725,810	904,825
Less: Depreciation ...	186,910	176,554
Income taxes	157,240	188,295
	381,660	539,976
Add: Non-oper. reven.	9,306	6,783
Net profit	390,966	546,759
Less: Dividends	368,200	552,300
Surplus for year	22,766	*5,541
Add: Prev. surplus ..	126,755	132,296
Surplus forward	149,521	126,755
*Loss or deficit.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.22	$0.30
Paid	0.20	0.30
No. of Shs. Outstand.	1,841,000	1,841,000
Working capital	697,879	663,296

Mining INVESTMENTS

Competition of metals after the war was reviewed in a Financial Post article, "The Metals Battle in The World of Tomorrow," appearing Jan. 24. The possibility that greatly enlarged capacity for turning out aluminum and magnesium would likely mean stiff competition with older metals, particularly copper, after the war was mentioned.

In last week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and well-known "trust buster" expressed views which strongly support the Post thesis.

Mr. Arnold stresses the fact that enlarged supplies of certain raw materials will tend to greater competition generally. "New production in other metals, new alloys and even plastics will compete with copper," states Mr. Arnold. "The whole supply will be more plentiful. The whole price structure will be lower.

"Aluminum and magnesium will compete in the building and transportation industries, in buses, in trucks," Mr. Arnold declares. "This means that copper is going to be cheaper."

* * *

Quebec gold output in April at 95,319 oz. was slightly lower than the 96,187 oz. turned out in the preceding month although output was still higher than the 90,215 oz. for April, 1941. Gold production has risen sharply in Quebec in recent years with development of the "Malartics" but it appears with the downturn in April that gold mining in Quebec may have reached a temporary peak.

One stabilizing factor in the Quebec gold production picture is the very large gold output from Noranda Mines. If anything, output from Noranda is likely to increase as the company strives for higher base metal production.

* * *

The strategic war minerals hunt has considerably enlivened mining in Manitoba. In the West Hawk Lake-Falcon Lake district, scheelite is reported located and the ground has now been staked practically solid.

Within the past few days Dr. J. F. Wright has been investigating showings of scheelite but is not prepared to say whether the finds are commercial or not. Some years ago a big boulder extremely rich in scheelite was found in the West Hawk Lake district. It was generally accepted the boulder was a float but no trace of where it might have come from was ever found.

Fluorescent ray lights are being used extensively in this most recent search and there are a number of prospectors still studying old workings.

* * *

Tin in Manitoba is also receiving attention. An engineer representing eastern capital has accompanied Ray Reahill into the Cowen-Reahill find at Red Sucker Lake. A party is investigating tin finds in the pegmatite dykes of southeastern Manitoba and a second party will leave shortly for the same district. Hilding Johnson, former manager of a number of mining properties around the Kenora district, has arranged a drilling programme for the Paige-Sweezy nickel-copper property a short distance from Point du Bois on the Winnipeg River. The drill has already been secured and will be moved to the property. Some surface work has been done, including fairly deep pits but heavy overburden makes diamond drilling the most practical type of exploration.

Oil Royalties

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	June daily allow. bbls.	May daily allow. bbls.	Feb. roy. pay. 1% $	Mar. roy. pay. 1% $	Apr. pay. 1% $	Paid to Mar. 31 1% $	Dealers offering price† 1%
Ace No. 1 gross	539	522	269.38	264.90	242.98	2,437.31	$ 7,200
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr. ..	109	114	61.60	65.60	53.20	3,294.80	2,400
Do., 1 net	109	114	50.80	56.00	44.40	3,834.80	1,300
Do., No. 2 gr.	573	565	214.80	251.20	229.20	4,572.00	7,900
Do., No. 2 net	573	565	196.00	229.20	208.80	4,645.40	6,700
Allied No. 1 pfd.	...	100	36.71	50.17	44.63	486.89	1,600
Arrow No. 1 net	163	118	81.20	85.20	77.20	1,215.60	3,100
Do., No. 2 net	203	207	76.80	86.00	76.40	1,138.20	2,700
Atlas No. 1 net pfd. ...	...	130	....	....	8.80	8.80	1,700
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 pfd.	746	750	....	....	....	......	10,600
D. & D. net pfd.	...	85	29.60	41.20	34.40	1,634.60	1,500
Drill. & Prod. No. 3 p. ..	...	150	..	....	....	......	3,750
Harris No. 2 gross	...	81	41.15	48.24	39.56	2,373.98	2,500
Do., No. 2 pfd. net ...	...	81	32.20	39.03	17.25	3,058.58	1,500
Independent No. 1 p. ..	...	250	114.30	152.64	150.65	1,319.88	4,400
Do., No. 1 gr.	...	250	85.29	109.66	107.84	1,466.14	4,200
Major Oil No. 1 pfd. ...	146	153	82.80	92.00	74.00	302.80	2,500
Do., No. 1 gr.	146	153	76.00	79.20	71.60	1,183.20	2,300
Do., No. 2 pfd.	708	744	483.20	485.20	446.80	2,641.60	8,000
Do., No. 2 gr.	708	744	358.80	367.60	334.40	2,932.40	10,600
Do., No. 2 dfd.	708	744	....	....	....	......	6,400
Do., No. 3 pfd.	850	872	648.80	638.40	549.20	3,127.60	9,500
Do., No. 3 gr.	850	872	464.00	456.00	406.00	2,962.40	....
Do., No. 3 dfd.	850	872	....	....	....	......	....
Do., No. 4 pfd.	480	536	....	185.60	384.40	570.00	7,200
Do., No. 4 gr.	480	536	483.60	341.20	276.40	1,128.00	7,600
Miracle No. 1 pfd. net ..	643	704	486.86	500.13	458.48	3,477.23	8,000
Do., No. 1 dfd.	643	704	....	.. .	....	......	7,500
Do., No. 1 gr.	643	704	336.43	347.22	316.47	3,230.19	10,600
Do., No. 2 pfd.	473	516	....	....	78.69	78.69	6,500
Royalite-Model 1 gr. ...	...	197	....	....	....	......	4,600
Sunset No. 1 gr.	...	103	47.15	52.23	58.41	6,769.47	1,900
Do., No. 2 gr.	...	85	36.64	43.15	39.57	3,874.58	1,900
Twin Valley No. 1 gr...	...	176	74.86	82.35	73.15	1,801.31	4,300
United Assets (deb.) ...	...	175	....	....	....	......	100
Vulcan Brown gr.	...	143	110.50	85.70	72.80	7,955.02	4,300
Do., net	...	143	63.00	52.16	54.43	4,779.64	3,100
Winalta No. 1 pfd.	...	105	53.20	72.80	54.40	3,187.10	1,500
York No. 1 gr.	...	92	47.43	46.69	44.84	4,645.01	2,250
Do., No. 2 gross	...	80	33.60	43.55	54.20	1,482.54	2,250

†Usually approximately 20% over dealer's bid prices.

Drilling Wells — Prices and Depths

	Drilling depth ft.	Offering price per 1%
Adanac pfd.	3,316	*$4,375
Admiral No. 1 pfd.	5,067	*4,375
Admiral No. 1 gross	5,067	5,000
Atlas Br. Dominion No. 3	2,543	*4,375
Bonaventure pfd.	6,216	*4,375
Ensign No. 1 pfd.	cellar	*4,375
Hastings No. 1 pfd.	7,072	*4,250
Lion-Davies No. 1 pfd. ..	2,814	*4,200
Major Oil No. 5 pfd.	6,481	*4,375
Major Oil No. 5 gr.	6,481	5,000
Major Oil No. 6 pfd.	5,630	7,200
Major Oil No. 6 gr.	5,630	8,000
Major Oil No. 7 pfd.	7,598	7,700
Major Oil No. 7 gr.	7,598	8,500
Major Oil No. 8 pfd.	7,001	7,800
Major Oil No. 8 gr.	7,001	8,500
Major Oil No. 9 pfd.	8,130	7,800
Major Oil No. 9 gr.	8,130	$8,800
Major Oil No. 10 pfd. ...	6,818	*4,375
Major Oil No. 10 gr.	6,818	4,500
Major Oil No. 12 pfd. ...	8,045	*4,375
Major Oil No. 12 gr.	8,045	5,500
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	3,950	5,800
Northclonmell No. 1 pfd.	3,126	*4,375
Northclonmell No. 1 gr. .	3,126	6,500
Northcross No. 1 pfd. ...	2,455	*4,375
Northcross No. 1 gr.	2,455	4,800
Northend Pete. No. 1 pfd.	7,478	5,600
Northend Pete. No. 1 gr.	7,478	6,000
Northend Pete. No. 2 pfd.	4,432	4,700
Northend Pete. No. 2 gr.	4,432	5,400
Northend Pete. No. 3 pfd.	6,823	5,100
Northend Pete. No. 3 gr.	6,823	6,500

*Pegged price.

New Plan Squeezes Out Non-war Copper Use

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — The government moved this week to place the sale and distribution of every pound of civilian and non-essential copper and brass under the restrictive thumb of George C. Bateman, Metals Controller.

As at June 1, all wrought copper and copper alloys came under a new allocations system which replaces the old quota plan in effect since last November.

Real aim of the new allocations system is to squeeze out all non-essential users and to bring control of all copper and brass sales under one central authority.

High lights of the new order include:

1. That all purchases of copper or copper alloy in any form must be approved by the Metals Controller excepting:

(a) scrap, wire and ingot (covered under separate orders).

(b) Orders of not more than 300 lb. made to war and essential users from existing warehouse stocks through licensed distributors.

2. Limitation on all wrought copper and copper alloy stocks for use or resale. In future these stocks may not exceed average consumption in the preceding three months.

3. Licensing of all distributors on and after July 1, 1942. (Distributors requiring to purchase wrought copper and copper alloys after that date will be given a definite monthly quota.)

4. Prohibition of the use or sale of any copper or brass sheet for building construction without permission of the Metals Controller.

5. Prohibition against the use or sale of copper or brass pipe or tubing without permission from the Metals Controller except for ship construction or repair; manufacture or repair of ordnance equipment, aircraft; maintenance or repair of motor vehicles when no suitable substitute can be used; necessary maintenance and repair of machinery when no suitable substitute can be used.

Amplifies Early Rule

Regulations affecting the use and sale of copper and brass were first instituted by the Metals Controller in July, 1941, through surveillance of export licenses and through informal understandings between principal producers and fabricators. On Nov. 1, 1941, use of copper and copper alloy products was reduced to 60% of the average requirements for 1937, 1938 and 1939 (exclusive of metal for direct war work). Further restrictions were placed during December on certain types of builders' hardware, use of copper or brass water tube and pipe for domestic and commercial use, etc. A new restrictive order on copper wire, rods and bars was issued May 11, 1941.

War use of copper and brass in Canada has grown to many times prewar consumption. The bulk of production is now going into direct war use. The amount of copper and brass used by essential and civilian users and affected directly by the new allocations system probably amounts to between 2,000 to 3,000 tons a month. Of this, a considerable amount is probably going indirectly into war use.

Box Closure To Be Factor In Lowering Gold Output

In order to conserve material and labor, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has decided to close its Box mine at Goldfields, Saskatchewan, for duration, it is reported from the west.

Operations are to be suspended on Sept. 30 and it is stated that the mine will not resume operation until things become normal again after hostilities are over. The 150 to 175 men employed will be given the opportunity to work at other company sites in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

The very low grade available at the Box property has prevented the mine from being a "winner" for Consolidated Smelters and operations have been more or less looked on as of a salvage character. While Canada still requires gold, employees were informed in a notice that it must now be produced at the least possible cost per ounce.

Businesses in Goldfields which will probably have to close up for the duration include a bank, a hotel, two restaurants, post office, laundry, general store and several other establishments.

While the war lasts, the plant will be maintained and production will be resumed when conditions again become normal. Employees are being given the chance of employment in Yellowknife, Kimberley, Trail and Pinchi Lake.

War Metals Body Has Big Job

Appointed by Canada's Metals Controller, George C. Bateman, a war metals advisory committee has been set up to survey the war metal field with a view to securing increased production of badly needed war metals. An office is planned at 350 Bay St., Toronto, under an engineer C. C. Huston, formerly field engineer with Macassa Mines.

Head of the committee is R. A. Bryce, president of Macassa Mines and of the C. I. M. M. through which the committee was first suggested. Other members of the committee are: A. A. MacKay, W. G. McBride, E. V. Neelands, Balmer Neilly, L. H. Timmins, J. G. McCrae, D. H. McDougall—all well known in mining circles.

Various authorities in the different provinces will assist them including: J. A. Allen, geology professor, University of Alberta, John Dryborough, Winnipeg engineer, A. E. Cameron, deputy minister of mines of Nova Scotia, Dr. W. J. Wright, New Brunswick geologist, A. O. Dufresne, deputy minister of mines, Quebec, Dr. J. F. Walker, deputy minister of mines, British Columbia and H. C. Ricaby, deputy minister of mines of Ontario.

Besides preparing lists of prope ties, suggestions are to be advanc for development of deposits whe the need for the metal is sufficient urgent. All the aspects of each i dividual deposit are to be looke into and the relative merits the properties are to be determi as far as possible.

The committee is to carry on work without remuneration, accor ing to the Order-in-Council und which it was established.

Inquiries invited regarding Canadian Industrial and Mining Investments. We specialize in the Dividend Paying Gold Mines and in new gold mining properties under present active and encouraging development.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY
Established 1886 Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St. Phone ADelaide 2431

FINANCING WARTIME BUSINESS

During wartime financing a business presents many problems and The Bank of Toronto is helping many who are engaged in production of war supplies by lending them money to enable them to take advantage of discounts, purchase raw materials, carry adequate stocks, meet payrolls and otherwise finance operations. We are particularly desirous to aid those businesses which find they can use credit in the expansion of their war effort. Our Manager will be glad to discuss your requirements with you.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855

Where Does Your Engineering Insurance Premium Go?

Your insurance dollars with Boiler Inspection give you insurance coverage plus the vigilant protection of trained trouble-finders.

THE answer to the question of what happens to your engineering insurance premium dollars is contained in the answer to another question: "What company underwrites your power and heating equipment?"

If your plant is insured with the Boiler Inspection Company, then from 46 to 47 per cent. of your premium goes to preventing accidents. The Boiler Inspection Company believes you would rather have assurance of continued operation than insurance indemnity for accident. So, to reduce the possibility of mishap to an absolute minimum the Boiler Inspection Company maintains a staff of more than 40 highly trained field men whose whole time is spent detecting incipient causes of disaster.

The effectiveness of this prevention service is a big reason why more than half the total engineering insurance premiums paid to all 23 companies writing this type of insurance in Canada is paid to the Boiler Inspection Company. Ask your agent or broker for full information about this company's specialized engineering insurance.

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada
THE NINTH FLOOR ATLAS BLDG., TORONTO
806 THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BLDG., MONTREAL

The SHAW way TO A BUSINESS CAREER

Position - Salary - Success

Your Future depends on you! Canada, right now, needs trained young men and women to take important and well-paid places in business and government service.

Why don't you plan now to enrol in one of the Special Shaw Courses by Correspondence, enabling you to study at home, from Lessons specially prepared.

Here are a few of the SHAW Courses:
Shorthand
Typewriting
Secretarial
Bookkeeping
Cost Accounting
Banking
General Accountant (C.G.A.)
Stationary Engineering
Higher Accounting
Short Story Writing
Chartered Institute of Secretaries (A.C.I.S.)

Write for Catalogue, Shaw Schools, Dept L79 Bay and Charles Sts. Toronto, Ont.

SHAW BUSINESS SCHOOLS

In the Van..

UNIVERSAL CARRIER HULLS by The CANADIAN BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Frames
Radio Masts
Marine Engines
Floodlight Towers
Observation Towers
Electric Furnaces
Railway Turntables
Scows and Barges
Transmission Towers
Machinery for Movable Bridges
Welded Machinery Bed Plates and Bases
Platework, Riveted and Welded
Structural Steel for Bridges and Buildings

The CANADIAN BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO
Branches—TORONTO, MONTREAL Associates—WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Keeping in Advance of Company Law Requirements

Amendments to the provisions of the Companies Acts throughout the decades since the rise of the joint stock company reveal the changing attitude towards the degree or extent of information about a company's business that should be included in the annual reports to shareholders. Improvements in this direction have been in evidence particularly during the past twenty years, and public accountants in Great Britain and Canada are indebted to The Economist of London for the tribute paid to them in a recent issue of that widely-read periodical when, in reference to this company reform movement, it stated that "in the same period the profession of accountancy has grown in stature."

The minimum information that must be given by a limited liability company is governed by the Companies Act under which it is incorporated. The form of the company's accounts and the additional amount of information about its operations to be given to shareholders, and thus to the public, rest with the directors in consultation with the auditors. It may not be generally known that in Canada many companies have in this respect kept in advance of legal requirements, and that legislative action in consequence has lagged behind general company practice.

The public holding of corporation securities has become widespread. Employees have been encouraged to invest in the shares of "their" concern. The publication by some company directorates of financial statements, which explain in some detail to shareholders, employees and the public generally the operations of their companies and provide comparisons with other years, sets an example to be followed by all other industrial firms and corporations. A significant point to be noted is that results need to be stated in language that demands only the minimum of special training for its interpretation. Here, in collaboration with company directorates, the chartered accountant has an important function to perform, and this he has undertaken in keeping with the standards and requirements of his profession.

One of a series of brief discussions of the work of the professional accountant.

W. D. Love & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg, Manitoba

T. A. GETTY
Chartered Accountant
Suite 302 Walter Scott Bldg.
Phone 4777
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Hudson, McMackin & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
SAINT JOHN and
MONCTON, N.B.

Ronald, Griggs & Co.
Chartered Accountants
WINNIPEG
SASKATOON

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON & McPHERSON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. J. HOWSON
R. S McPHERSON
Licensed Trustees
FEDERAL BUILDING
TORONTO
GALT
KITCHENER

McDonald, Currie & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Licensed Trustees & Receivers
MONTREAL TORONTO QUEBEC OTTAWA

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. Harold A. Shiach, F.C.A.
D. J. Sales, C. A. W. F. Gibson, C.A.
TORONTO—MONTREAL
Licensed Trustees and Receivers
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. F. R. McCutcheon, C.A.

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH & NASH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
15 Wellington Street West, Toronto
Toronto—Montreal—Hamilton—Winnipeg—Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Licensed Trustees and Receivers
15 Wellington Street West, Toronto

CHARTRE, SAMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants,
Licensed Trustees & Receivers
MONTREAL QUEBEC ROUYN

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
Chartered Accountants
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

LEGAL

Lang & Michener
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
DANIEL W. LANG, K.C.
D. R. MICHENER C. M. RICKETTS
H. S. DAY E. R. JOLLIFFE
372 BAY STREET, TORONTO
TEL. WA. 2831
CABLE ADDRESS "LAMER"

FENNELL, PORTER & DAVIS
ROBERT FENNELL, K.C. DANA H. PORTER
BRUCE F. DAVIS
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS
Telephones ADelaide 7382-7383-7384
CABLE ADDRESS. "THIMSON."
TORONTO CANADA

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY
(CANADA) LIMITED
ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION
OPERATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
100 Adelaide St. West WA. 8605 Toronto

Shoemaker & Burnham
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Specializing in Mill Design, Metallurgy, Power and Mining Plants.
Room 1201-1207
45 Richmond St. West,
Toronto, Ont.
Waverley 4466

DEPENDABILITY
Its ability to get the news and interpret it accurately is what leads wise investors in Canadian securities to rely each week on
THE FINANCIAL POST
$5 One Year — $2.50 Half Year

Speed Hunt For Crude Oil

Shales, Tar Sands, 50 Fields, All in Biggest Oil Search

By GORDON M. GRANT

As Canada faces its first "oil famine," efforts to find new sources of crude oil are being intensified by the Dominion government and oil men alike.

This is not the first time that a wide oil exploration programme has been carried on in Canada to isolate elusive "wildcat oil." But no search in the past has been prosecuted under quite the same circumstances.

Never before was there the same urgency for greater supplies of oil; never before has oil bulked so important to an uninterrupted Canadian war effort. At one time, greater production of crude was desired as a method of saving foreign exchange. To-day the oil is wanted to prevent and mitigate actual shortages.

New Faces In Oil

Wildcat drilling of previous years was largely carried out by either the smaller independents or by Imperial Oil Co. through its subsidiaries Northwest Co. and Royalite Oil Co. The independents and Imperial Oil are still looking for oil but they have been joined by a number of other large oil companies and the ranks of the independents show an increase too.

The big oil companies not only realize the Dominion's great need for oil but they have their own problem of keeping plants running. The Dominion government has taken steps to assist and encourage the search for oil and, if its own oil investigations turn out, the Dominion may assist increased production of oil by putting up money for production facilities.

The Dominion has greatly expanded its field work which primarily involves the search for "structures" or domal formations which may be oil traps. To stimulate actual drilling, the Dominion is permitting a write-off of development expense of a well before earnings become taxable.

Dominion Drills in N.B.

So far, the Dominion has not gone into the business of well drilling on its own account but in conjunction with the Province of New Brunswick, diamond drilling is being undertaken of oil shales located near Rosevale, 39 miles southwest of Moncton.

Investigation of processes designed for distillation of oil shales has been made by the Department of Mines. Finances are being provided by the Dominion Department of Mines and Natural Resources under the plan for supplying finances, in certain instances, for exploration and development of war-needed minerals.

Location of a domestic supply source of oil in the maritimes is perhaps more urgent than anywhere else in the Dominion. Disruption of Atlantic tanker service has hit the maritimes severely and even if excess supplies were available elsewhere, it would likely be impossible to get the oil to the maritimes for lack of tank car capacity.

Small oil production in recent years has come from an oil field near Moncton and further exploration of this field might improve the situation.

"Millions" for Tar Sands?

McMurray tar sands are still being looked on as a possible source of crude production. Hon. C. D. Howe has given some further information to the House of Commons on this question, revealing that the government is seriously considering financing their development:

"As regards the Alberta tar sands, I do not know whether I can announce a policy at the moment. This field is being thoroughly studied, and we hope to formulate a policy after we have determined what the problem is. There has been a small pilot plant operating on the tar sands, but its operation has never been wholly successful.

"There are several problems there which have never been worked out in a way to encourage development on a large scale, and one of the principal difficulties is the mining of the sands themselves. That is being extensively studied, and I hope that before the middle of June we shall have a report on it which will enable the government to evolve a policy.

"The path seems fairly clear, and it is reasonably certain that the government investment will pay, or at least that we shall get something worth while. We may, in the case of the tar sands, invest directly in the development. I offer that as a possibility only, because no decision has been arrived at and the complete facts are not available at the moment."

Mr. Howe stated further that there are a "good many problems" that require further development before a large scale plant will be warranted; "that is a plant running into tens of millions of dollars."

Wildcatting Most Extensive

A more immediate possibility of production, however, may be new fields now being "wildcatted" by Imperial Oil and its associates, by Standard Oil of B.C., Shell Oil Co. of Canada through Shell Exploration (Alberta), McColl Frontenac and others.

The chances of success are perhaps greater than in the past. Wildcat drilling was never so extensive previously—and probably not as well founded by preliminary survey work. Drilling has now extended over into Saskatchewan, and the oil prospects of that province are getting their first real testing.

Undoubtedly crude oil showings secured in drilling two outside fields in Alberta this last year have proven a powerful stimulant to further work. Crude oil production of the Princess-Steveville area showed that crude possibilities were not confined to Turner Valley and lower grade crude fields such as Wainwright and Vermilion. Imperial Oil's Tilley field was the second real 'whiff' of crude oil for the operators outside Turner Valley. While water intrusion has been a most serious problem in both these shallow depth fields, Princess and Tilley, there is still a chance yet of important production from each.

50 Areas Get Attention

Altogether there are about 50 potential oil and gas fields in Alberta currently receiving attention. In Turner Valley, unusually deep drilling depths to the north may bring a greater concentration of drilling on proven acreage—with less wildcatting.

Prospects appear bright for maintaining Turner Valley crude production for some time but abandonment of Aee No. 2 was a severe blow to north end hopes and perhaps to long-term Turner Valley possibilities.

Drilling of further wells by Imperial Oil at Fort Norman may be an important factor in supplying the Alaska highway. Hon. C. D. Howe states a short pipeline will be built from Fort Norman to the highway. The "short" pipe line will actually have a minimum length of 600 miles.

With the construction of this pipe line, it is possible Fort Norman oil might find a use further south. The Fort Norman oil might be a return fuel load for trucks coming back from Alaska. That is something for the future to determine, however.

Peace River-Pouce Coupe

Outside of the McMurray tar sands and Fort Norman oil, the most northerly oil developments in Alberta and British Columbia are the Peace River and Pouce Coupe developments. Oddly enough the Peace River area located in British Columbia lies further east than the Pouce Coupe area on the Alberta-B. C. boundary.

British Columbia is still drilling in the Peace River area and the Dominion government is sending in several survey parties this summer. In the Pouce Coupe area, the C. C. Cross interests are putting down a test hole.

Imperial's Big String

Getting down into the foothills and central plains area of Alberta the country is literally dotted with wells. The Imperial Oil people through Northwest Co. are working in the Brooks, Tilley, Vermilion, Priddis, Radville (Sask.), Jenner, Claymore and Calling Valley areas.

Standard Oil of B. C., which pioneered the Princess area, has added the Taber and Eyremore areas to the areas in which test wells are being put down.

Shell Exploration (Alberta), subsidiary of Shell Oil Co. of Canada, is taking an extensive interest in the Castor, Entrance, Herronton, and the Drumheller sections. Location has been selected for a first Castor well and it is expected a site will be chosen shortly for a well in the Entrance area. The Castor area is in central eastern Alberta while the Entrance area is in the foothills west of Edmonton.

McColl on Third Well

McColl-Frontenac, holding a Dominion government tax concession, is drilling its third test well in the Oyen - Monitor - New Brigden area of central eastern Alberta. The latest test, lower on structure than the recently completed second well is felt to stand a better chance of securing crude oil production.

While the big companies have been dominating the wildcat oil news lately, the independents have been largely participating in the Alberta-Saskatchewan new oil field development programme.

The R. A. Brown interests, for instance, are participating with Shell in the Castor test. Besides its Pouce Coupe venture, C. C. Cross and Co. has put down another well in the Wainwright area. Independents, New Ranchmen's Oil Co., Clonmel Petroleum, and Ram River Oils are either putting down or planning wells on the Aldersyde, Bruderheim and Ram River structures, respectively.

Willow Creek, Watson, Ross, Pincher Creek, Livingstone, Keho Dome and Del Bonita are just a few of the other potential fields in the drilling news.

Bobjo Mines is busily engaged in exploring a 5,000 square mile tract in Saskatchewan.

Vermilion, now proven, is experiencing quite extensive drilling. A market with the railways has been arranged for its fuel grade oil. Wells are small but this is offset by the low drilling cost.

Turn to the East

Over the next year, the oil hunt may spread from western Canada to eastern Canada. The Dominion Department of Mines and the new Quebec Department of Mines are surveying the Gaspé and south side of the St. Lawrence for possible oil structures.

In Ontario, the Petrolia district for years was the Dominion's foremost oil source but production from there has fallen to small proportions. There has been little well-drilling in Ontario in recent years but it is a fact there are approximately 2,000 oil wells still in operation in Ontario covering some 17 fields. Some test drilling has been done on Manitoulin Island in recent years and it is understood that Terrace Oils is negotiating finances for completion of three test wells on a structure indicated there.

Anticosti Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has long been regarded as a possible oil source.

Many Places Untested

Many wells have been drilled in Canada which have not secured oil but undoubtedly there are many places which have yet to be tested that may possess very real possibilities of solving Canada's oil problem. A surprising number of potential oil structures have never had a drill on them; some of them are getting their first testing today.

Nearly 1,000 dry holes were put down in Illinois alone last year and records for other states show many dry holes. It might be thought—on a drilling basis—that the reason the United States has a large oil production and Canada a small one is because so much more exploratory drilling has been done in the United States. If this is the case, Canadian possibilities are all the more likely to secure a better going over as the U. S. resources become more fully developed.

Mining Concentrates

B. C. Peat Co. has secured permission of the Ontario Securties Commission for sale of its bonds and shares by Milner Ross & Co., Toronto. Permission is granted for sale of $250,000 principal amount of first mortgage 6% five-year bonds and 295,000 shares of common stock to be issued in units comprising a $1,000 bond with 500 common shares. Authorized capital is $500,000 of bonds and 600,000 shares of stock. A total of 500,000 common shares has been issued to date of which 295,000 shares have been set aside for bonusing the bonds and bonusing underwriters.

* * *

Hasaga Gold Mines has indicated a new ore body to the west on the 500-ft. level, it was stated at the annual meeting. The ore has been traced to the 650-ft. level and deeper drilling is projected. All the personal loans from J. E. Hammell have been retired.

* * *

Kerr-Addison Gold Mines has declared a dividend of 7 cents a share payable June 29, 1942, to shareholders of record June 10.

* * *

Nor-Zinc Syndicate is stated to be making satisfactory progress in surface exploration which is in charge of Paul McDermott. Negotiations have been entered into with several parties for diamond drilling The management has decided to have a report made by C. O. Stee, consultant for Malartic Gold Fields and East Malartic director.

* * *

Trafalgar Longlac Gold Mines granted an option on a million shares to Wilmington Traders Ltd. on May 4, 1942, at price ranging from 5 to 15 cents a share. Authorized capital is 3 million shares of which 1,500,000 shares have been issued to vendors including 1,287,268 shares in escrow.

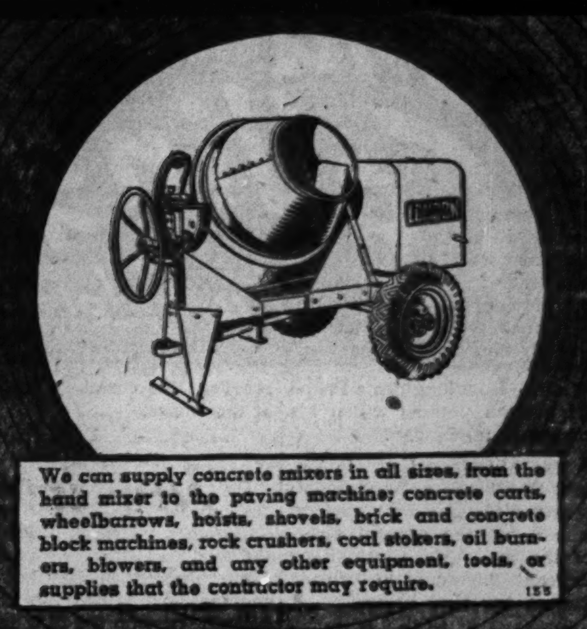
* * *

Yukon Consolidated will operate its full fleet of 10 dredges in the placer grounds of the Yukon this season, although it will probably curtail its stripping and thawing operations, according to announcement made by head office. It is also announced by R. F. Sharpe, president of Bullion Placers, one of the largest hydraulic gold operations in the world, that mining of the main property will be discontinued this year, although a newly acquired property will be developed in the Cariboo.

Norwin Molybdenite Mines was qualified for sale through a registered broker on April 29, 1942. By an agreement with J. R. Stratton, 60,000 shares are to be paid for at 5 cents a share within 75 days of April 29, and an option on 1,065,000 shares was granted as follows: 40,000 shares at 5 cents a share; 200,000 shares at 7½ cents a share; 325,000 shares at 10 cents a share with balance of 500,000 shares at 12 to 24 cents. A total of $2,000 is payable within 105 days of the date of the permission, $2,250 monthly is payable thereafter for seven consecutive months, the first payment is stated to be payable within 135 days from date of permission and the remainder as decided by the company and optionee. Authorized capital is 3 million shares of which a million were issued to vendors and 890,000 shares escrowed.

The finest beverages bear the name
O'Keefe's
O'KEEFE'S BEVERAGES LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS OF GINGER ALE, SPECIAL SODA, ETC.

CONTRACTORS EQUIPMENT


We can supply concrete mixers in all sizes, from the hand mixer to the paving machine; concrete carts, wheelbarrows, hoists, shovels, brick and concrete block machines, rock crushers, coal stokers, oil burners, blowers, and any other equipment, tools, or supplies that the contractor may require. 155

The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY Limited
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON WINDSOR
FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA
FACTORY: SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Keep Your Buildings Clean!
SAVE MONEY WITH
Sturtevant
Vacuum Cleaning
EQUIPMENT
♦
Write for Literature

Ventilating Fans
Mechanical Draft Units
Dust Collection Units
Air Conditioning Systems

Sturtevant
Puts Air to Work
Established 30 years in Canada

THE B. F. STURTEVANT CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
Factory: GALT, ONT. Sales Offices: TORONTO - MONTREAL
Western Representatives:
Gordon Russell Ltd., Vancouver
Precision Machine & Foundry Ltd., Calgary
Mackay-Morton Limited, Winnipeg
H. Kelly & Co., Edmonton
Eastern Representatives:
W. J. Banks, Quebec
E. S. Stephenson & Co. Ltd., St. John and Halifax
McCarthy & Robinson, Kirkland Lake, Ontario
The World's largest makers of Air Handling Equipment

Stitching up A BOMBER'S WING

RAT-A-TAT-TAT! This air tool sets the quick tempo for Canadian war production—stitching up airplane wings, rivetting battleships and tanks. Tools like this must have the right oil—*light* for fast operation, yet *tough* to guard against wear.

Wherever there's a turning wheel, a driving gear, a rolling ball—there is a lubrication problem. And for every lubrication need there is the *correct* Gargoyle Lubricant.

76 years of experience and more than half a million "case histories" have equipped Gargoyle makers to solve your lubrication problems.

Sold throughout Canada and Newfoundland by
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

For Correct Lubrication use

GARGOYLE LUBRICANTS STAND OUT AND STAND UP!

Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W—famous for its year-after-year ability to maintain a tough, adhesive film on piston and cylinder walls.

Gargoyle D.T.E. Oils 1-to-5—specially made to resist heat, pressure and oxygen.

Gargoyle Voco Engine Oil No. 1—resists wear, high speeds; repels moisture; efficient in extreme heat or cold.

Gargoyle D.T.E. Oils—stand up under heat and pressure; have unusually long life; are used in more than 51% of America's major-sized steam turbines.

Gargoyle Vacuoline Oils—combine lubricity and stability for circulation-oiled machines.

Gargoyle special oils and greases for every industrial operation.

IMPERIAL SERVICE
Gargoyle Lubricants
GARGOYLE LUBRICANTS
Gargoyle Industrial and Marine Lubricants are made by the makers of Mobiloil, the world's quality motor oil.

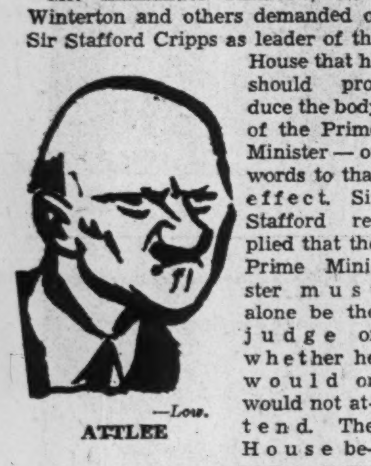
London Calling

by Adelphi

LONDON.—How long can a Prime Minister remain popular when his government is unpopular?

That is a quandary I put to The Financial Post readers, the question arising out of the two-day debate at Westminster on the general direction of the war. Mr. Churchill, I am sorry to say, refused to turn up. This caused the first breeze.

Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, Lord Winterton and others demanded of Sir Stafford Cripps as leader of the House that he should produce the body of the Prime Minister — or words to that effect. Sir Stafford replied that the Prime Minister must alone be the judge of whether he would or would not attend. The House became angry and refused to agree to such a proposition. The government is the government and the Premier is the Premier but the House is the Master or so the M.P.'s said. Sir Stafford repeated that Mr. Churchill alone could judge whether his presence was necessary.



—Low.
ATTLEE

When the storm had sullenly subsided Mr. Attlee, Leader of the Labor Party, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Dominions, opened the debate.

This man is an enigma. He possesses a splendid character, he was a brave soldier in the last war, and he loves Britain and her institutions as deeply as any. But someone once said of him: "He looks like Groucho Marx but lacks Groucho's sex appeal." A Tory also said of him: "He is a sheep in sheep's clothing." To be Deputy Prime Minister of Britain and Secretary of State for the Dominions is to hold a gigantic position at a time like this and, as Beverley Baxter said in the debate, such a man should speak like a giant.

Alas! Poor Attlee merely gave the House an elementary lesson in geography. The scenes of the war were all mentioned with the meticulousness of a schoolmaster but the spirit of the war was mislaid "somewhere east of Suez." I am afraid that Attlee lost more ground than he could recover. He certainly lost the ear of the House.

• • •

Butterfingers

On the first day we witnessed the "comeback" of Oliver Stanley the handsome, puzzling, gifted son of the Earl of Derby. When Churchill came to power Stanley left the government and joined the army as a colonel (he won the M.C. in the last war). Since then he has not spoken in the House but in the two-day debate he decided to break his silence.

Surely in the history of contemporary politics there has been no more tantalizing figure than this younger son of the most popular man in Britain. In many ways Oliver Stanley has the best brain in the House of Commons. He has a fine voice, a splendid presence, delightful irony and a superb coherency.

Over and over again he has been touted as the coming man and over and over again he has fumbled his chances. When he walks down the road the trees do not shower blossoms on his head but coconuts—and no coconut ever misses its mark. As Minister of Labor he ran into a storm. As Secretary of State for War he was overwhelmed by the blunders of Norway for which he certainly was not responsible. As President of the Board of Trade he angered the House with his film quota bill. The trouble is that he has a streak of obstinacy in him that causes him to make a fighting issue out of things that should merely be a matter of easy compromise.

Bearing a great name, married to Lord Londonderry's daughter, gifted beyond his fellows, he fumbles the catch whenever the golden crown is thrown to him. Yet the House gave him a most cordial reception when he rose. He responded with a speech of such style and point and irony that it could not have been excelled by Lord Hugh Cecil himself.

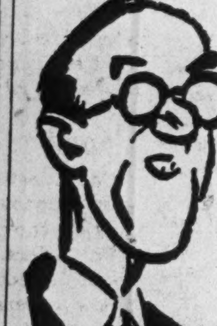
By the way, it is an interesting thought that two of the best speakers at Westminster in recent years have been a Cecil and a Stanley. What about this theory that the old families degenerate into mere echoes of their once sonorous pasts?

• • •

The Decline of Cripps

And now you will be glad to know I am coming to Sir Stafford Cripps and I apologize for keeping him out of my notes so long. It was left to him to announce on the second day that the Prime Minister had decided that he wouldn't come to the party. This was sheer mutiny on the quarter deck! The captain wouldn't appear and the crew were most indignant about it.

But, as Sir Stafford pointed out, the House had insisted upon the Prime Minister delegating some of his authority, that he had done so by appointing a Leader of the House, and that by staying away and looking after other things he was really carrying out the wishes of the House. One could almost see Churchill chuckling to himself over this little game he was having with his masters.



—Collins in Montreal "Gazette."
CRIPPS

So it was left to the unhappy Cripps to wind up the debate. Three months ago he was the new star in the heavens, brighter than any others and full of exciting promise. Now he is as dim as the rest. No one doubts Cripps' selflessness or high ideals but unfortunately he is a lawyer with all a lawyer's instinct for pleading to his brief. When he was a rebel he scourged the front ministerial bench with knots that cut the skin and inflicted painful wounds. Now as counsel for the defense he finds no fault or flim or flaw in the government.

It is not sycophancy, it is not place seeking (for he has attained high place) but the weakness that legal training often brings to statesmen. Then, of course, he is a man without a party. The Socialists expelled him and have no automatic loyalty despite a certain sympathy with his outlook. The Tories suspect him of planning their destruction. He carries a lone sword and cannot rely upon the ranks of Tuscany cheering him. His speech was dull and he made the mistake of reading it. Toward the end the House yawned.

So I put it again to readers of The Post . . . How long can Churchill remain popular if his government is unpopular? Attlee and Cripps both fell at the first jump in this debate. And having propounded the question I shall hazard an answer. Churchill will survive for a long time even if his government be stoned from all directions. But if any of you have been buying shares in Cripps' futures I suggest you hedge a bit without parting completely with your holdings.

• • •

Naval Wizard

So burly Admiral Harwood is going out to the Mediterranean as Commander-in-Chief. This is indeed a man. He is so completely a product of the navy that he has never got over his indignation that he and his three cruisers were not sunk by the Graf Spee.

In his opinion the captain of the Graf Spee let the whole naval side down by not demolishing his outranged and out-gunned attackers. He thinks the Nazis are not a patch on the Germans of 1914, "They're brittle" he once said to me "and they crack under the strain." He puts the whole blame for the loss of the Graf Spee on her captain. "He cracked!" says Harwood who sees no necessity for using up a lot of words when one will do.

For months he has been sleeping in a small dormitory at the Admiralty with six other officers of high rank. "Some of the best snorers in the Navy," says Harwood briefly but meaningly. Now he will have the comparative quiet of the Mediterranean for a change with only the drone of hostile aircraft and the booming of guns to disturb him—and a cabin all to himself.

He is going back to the sea, that old devil sea, which calls with irresistible voice to those who have given their souls to it.

Your Investments

What We Do:

1. Give information on Canadian securities to Financial Post subscribers.
2. Publish anonymously letters of general interest.
3. Supply facts rather than opinions.

What We Don't Do:

1. Answer enquiries of non-subscribers.
2. Answer enquiries on foreign securities.
3. Reply by telephone or telegraph.
4. Select list of securities; express opinions; or make forecasts.

Three-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. Address letters to The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2.

C.P.R.

Will you please let me have your views on the outlook for the Canadian Pacific Railway ordinary shares?

Canadian Pacific Railway's position has improved very much as a result of wartime conditions. Earnings last year were substantially above those for many years past, while net income available on the ordinary shares was the highest reported in more than a decade. Currently revenues are even higher than they were a year ago, but at the annual meeting, Mr. D. C. Coleman, president, stated that he expected a flattening out of earnings over the balance of the year. Financially the company is in a much better position. On the other hand, there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of dividends on the ordinary stock. It would appear that the policy will be to conserve cash resources to take care of maturing obligations and to set up a fund to meet capital expenditures involved in making changes considered necessary during the post-war period.

Withholding Tax

I had understood that the withholding tax on U. S. dividends had been reduced to 15%. However, 27½% is still being deducted from my cheques. Can you explain this?

While the new agreement on withholding taxes has been signed by representatives of both Canada and the United States, it will not come into effect so far as the United States is concerned until it has been ratified by the Senate. Just when this will take place, we do not know but understand it should be within a relatively few weeks. In the meantime payment of dividends or interest from the United States to a Canadian is still subject to deduction at the source of tax at the rate of 27½%. The new agreement places a 15% rate in effect back to January 1, 1941. This means that a refund of any over-deductions will be made to the taxpayer without the necessity for him having to make application for this refund. So far as Canada is concerned the agreement is already in effect.

Anglo-Can. Telephone

Among my holdings are some Class "A" shares of Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co. Would you let me have a report on the current position of this enterprise?

Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.'s Class "A" stock is generally regarded as a satisfactory investment. It controls telephone systems in British Columbia, the Dominican Republic and the Philippine Islands. The latter system is now in enemy hands, but this development has not seriously affected earnings of Anglo-Canadian Telephone as little or no revenue from that source appeared in the company's income accounts. The main B.C. property—British Columbia Telephone Co.—is operating on a larger scale than ever before. Income from other investments has been maintained.

Lethbridge Irrigation

I have received no interest since 1936 on my Lethbridge Northern Irrigation bonds. Does the same condition as to interest payments apply as to Alberta bonds?

Lethbridge Northern Irrigation bonds are guaranteed by the Province of Alberta and are being treated in the same way as other Alberta bonds. That is the province is offering to pay one half interest. Recently a report was sent out to holders of Alberta bonds by the committee acting in their interests which draws to the attention of bondholders the possibility that the province may invoke the Statute of Limitations. By this measure, there is a possibility that interest payments more than six years in arrears would be outlawed. The committee is drawing this additional risk to their attention. Cashing coupons at present would mean receipt of one half the regular interest rate but it is known that some large holders have cashed coupons nearing the 6-year limit while holding later coupons.

Cons. Paper

I hold Consolidated Paper first mortgage bonds, 1961 series. I have been advised to sell these and as a subscriber to your valuable paper, I would appreciate your comment.

Consolidated Paper first mortgage bonds appear to have attraction in a diversified investment portfolio, because of the marked improvement in financial position and the high yield at present prices.

Floating debt has been eliminated, subsidiary debt paid off, and working capital substantially improved. While income this year may be lower than in 1941, when bond interest was covered by a wide marign, indications are net returns will be adequate to cover debt charges.

New Books . . .

How Others Do It

PRICE CONTROL, The War Against Inflation, by Erik T. H. Kjellstron, Gustave Henry Gluck, Per Jacobsson and Ivan Wright. Published by Rutgers University Press. Price $2.50. U. S.

These four studies are designed particularly for United States readers now that America is moving—though not yet on all fronts—toward war on inflation.

They are largely reports, rather than analyses which would hardly be possible at this stage. For the information they give about how other countries have tackled the job, these studies, however, have considerable interest for Canadians.

One of the most interesting is that on Sweden which in many respects has been a leader in this field. Its experience in economic management over the past decade may be of much use to some of the prodigal.

Remember that Sweden started the double-budget system. One is the current budget for running expenditures and current income of the government; the other the capital budget which deals with the country's long-term assets. Sweden also abandoned the fiscal year in favor of the business cycle as the unit of accounting. In lean years, the current budget should be underbalanced. In good years, it should be over-balanced. The good times should help the bad times.

The Grievances

FRENCH CANADA AND BRITAIN, a New Interpretation by L'Abbe Arthur Maheux. Published by The Ryerson Press. $1.50 cloth, $1 paper.

This is a very scholarly demonstration that there is no good basis in fact for some of the most cherished plaints of French Canada about their treatment under the English conquerors.

L'Abbe Maheux is one of Canada's outstanding historians and in this translation of his volume (by Professor R. M. Saunders, University of Toronto) he sorts through the masses of evidence and finds that traditional interpretations are unjustified.

Writing of the particular version of history that has had the widest acceptance in French Canada L'Abbe Maheux says:

> "Garneau . . . illustrious author of our national history . . . attained maturity when French romanticism was at its height. In this way history turned rapidly into lyricism. Thus explains the very marked tendency of some of our historical works to be filled with numerous plaints, to become, indeed elegiac rosaries in which our misfortunes are bemoaned over and over. Sturdy, vigorous history gave way to a tearful tale . . . you feel bound to say . . . How many difficulties Champlain had! How Bigot made us suffer! How much the English have wronged us. We are asked to believe that our people have always been unfortunate, that ill luck has clung to them, that adversity has attended their every effort."

The author goes through the facts, and leaves the conclusion that sober and realistic appraisal of early British policy with respect to French Canada was probably not in all respects immaculate, but that for decades their histories have seriously and dangerously misled them.

Lucien Lortie, member of the Quebec bar, has just compiled a 150-page bibliography of the prolific writings of L'Abbe Maheux.

Autos For Victory

AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION IN THE WAR EFFORT. By Charles L. Dearing, The Brookings Institution, Washington. 25 cents.

Significant for Canadians is the lastest Brookings Institution booklet, which crams into 47 pages the most important statistics on the role of the automobile in the U. S. economy. Their conclusion—that without wholehearted conservation, U. S. automobiles fit for service would be inadequate to look after war needs by mid-1943.

Mr. Dearing ably interprets his figures, shows to what extent various areas and industries are dependent on automobile transport, and draws a blueprint for conservation.

A National Duty—

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

There is no type of investment available in this country which, from the standpoint of security of principal, attractive interest yield and ready marketability, can compare with DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

Telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

15 King Street West, Toronto

Home Defence

Complete home defence includes provision for guarding the future of your family. When you appoint the Montreal Trust Company as Trustee of your estate, you insure experienced continuity of management and financial responsibility for the protection of your dependents.

We will be glad to explain in detail the services of this company.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
Montreal Trust Building Toronto

Canadian Nickel

YESTERDAY... IN LINERS
TODAY... IN WARSHIPS

TODAY as hundreds of new fighting ships and freighters slide down the ways, there is a heavy demand for Canadian Nickel.

Peacetime research proved the superior efficiency of Nickel alloys in marine service. Condenser tubes of Cupro-Nickel have lasted six times as long as those of other metals. Nickel steels were adopted for turbine parts and numerous highly stressed mechanical parts because of their great strength, toughness, durability.

With Empire life-lines threatened, those tough, strong, rust-resistant alloys of Canadian Nickel are performing a real service.

Today, Canadian Nickel is not only a national asset—it is vital to the defence of the Empire.

NICKEL MONEL

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Estate problems need a competent executor

Head Office - London, Canada

CANADA TRUST COMPANY

London Toronto
Hamilton Windsor
St. Thomas Chatham
Winnipeg Regina
Edmonton Vancouver
Victoria

The WESTERN SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
OFFICES:
Agency Building - - - - Edmonton, Alta.
221 A 8th Ave. W. - - - - - Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building - - - - - Regina, Sask.
421 Avenue Building - - - - Saskatoon, Sask.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. Roberts, F.C.A.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
TORONTO KIRKLAND LAKE

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO
LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870
DEPOSITS ACCEPTED 5-YEAR DEBENTURES ISSUED
Deposits and Debentures (31 Dec., 1941), $12,531,188

THE FINANCIAL POST

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Vol. XXXVI — Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations — PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JUNE 6, 1942 — 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year — No. 23

Paper is Needed For Victory
Do not burn or destroy this copy. See that it goes to paper salvage.

Winged Sentry of the Atlantic

Newfoundland Holds a Vital Place In The Mighty War of Hemispheres

By ROBERT C. STARK

Out in the Atlantic, an old island is sprouting wings. The past of Newfoundland has been in the history of sailing ships. Its future will be the broad future of travel by air.

Although this island was discovered over 400 years ago by John Cabot, although it played a dramatic role in the war of 1914-18, this war has brought a re-discovery.

Close as it is to both Canada and the United States, Newfoundland in the past entered little into the thoughts of most Canadians or Americans.

All that is changed now. This great island, bestriding the mouth of the St. Lawrence, is not only the key to the vital industrial heart of Canada and the United States. It is a strategic point of major importance in hemispheric warfare.

Newfoundland at war is no mere bastion of defense. Newfoundland is a spearhead of attack.

That has meant a vivid re-awakening of interest in this island outpost. To Newfoundland itself it has meant unprecedented activity, unparalleled responsibilities.

Before the war, Newfoundland was virtually defenseless—like one of its own seals idly basking on an ice floe.

Spending Millions

Today, it is a two-way battle engine. It can slash out at any enemy near our shores. It can leap out to cut down the foe on his own ground. To build this mighty weapon of offense and defense, Canada and the U. S. have spent and are still spending millions of dollars.

That money has gone into construction of important naval bases, great army camps and—most important of all—tremendous air fields.

Greatest of all these air fields is at Gander, called the world's largest airport. Started before the war by Imperial Airways as a link in its proposed round-the-world service, the Gander field has been taken over for the duration by Canada.

This field is so huge that its runways fade into the horizon. Stand at one end of a runway and you can't see the other.

At Stephenville, on the west side of Newfoundland, the Americans are constructing another air base under the Lend-Lease plan.

At Torbay, just outside St. John's, is still another sprawling field, one that serves as terminus for the recently inaugurated Trans-Canada Air Lines service to St. John's.

Bombers for Britain

From the air fields of Newfoundland there go almost daily flights of planes bound for the battlefront, for Newfoundland is the western terminus of the famed Bomber Ferry Command that handles the delivery of great bomber fleets from American and Canadian factories and sends them winging on their way in another step for their appointment over Berlin.

Obvious are the advantages of Newfoundland as the western anchor of the ocean-spanning arch of planes. For this island is well over a thousand miles closer to the United Kingdom than any Canadian or American base.

Still held so highly secret by military authorities that even many Newfoundlanders are not aware of their existence are details of the air bases up in Newfoundland's Labrador.

Up here the proximity to Europe, sustained perfect flying weather, and limitless room for expansion of fields to take care of the heaviest planes, have all combined to bring this previously isolated section right into the front rank of war-important locations.

Unbelievable as it may sound, those Labrador bases have brought scores of miles of paved roads, automobiles and electric lights into the sub-Arctic Labrador. Their eyes widened by the sight of modern plumbing and soda fountains, Eskimos may eventually bring the salesman's millennium by buying refrigerators.

Long Air-Minded

Newfoundlanders are no strangers to air travel. In the early hectic days of experimental crossings of the Atlantic by air, Newfoundland played a vital part.

In May, 1919, three U. S. Navy planes took off from Newfoundland for the Azores with one plane successfully completing the crossing.

A month later, Alcock and Brown made their famed non-stop flight to Ireland from St. John's.

In Newfoundland today is very evident a quick transition from the old to the new. The years of keeping watch from the mast of a pitching schooner are giving way to a scanning of the horizon for ships of the sky. In well equipped control towers more than the arrival and departure of planes is being guided — here is being laid solid foundations for Newfoundland's assumption of a first-rank place in the field of world air transportation when the days of peace return. Her position will be further improved by the air growth of Labrador.

In the following years, Newfoundland greeted Amelia Earhart, Charles Lindbergh, Charles Levine, Post and Gatty, Byrd, the Mollisons—many another intrepid flier bound to fly the Atlantic or sink trying.

Both Germany's great DO-X and Italian Marshal Balbo's Chicago-bound air fleet found shelter in Newfoundland. Over the island hovered Germany's Graf Zeppelin and Hindenburg. Today Newfoundlanders are convinced that those German craft took back with them many detailed, militarily-useful, pictures of Newfoundland's topography.

Emphasis on Newfoundland aviation at the moment, of course, is in the military sphere. The development has high importance from the post-war standpoint.

It will be no trick at all to turn those fields which now kiss the bombers good-by into civil airports that will speed round-the-world commerce and travel by plane.

T. C. A. Starts Service

First outline of the shape of things to come became visible only last month as Trans-Canada Air Lines extended its Canada-wide service to Newfoundland.

Length of time taken up in travelling has long been a deterring factor in the development of Newfoundland. To get to Moncton, a St. John's man had to take a train that wound its way right across the island, then take a boat across Cabot Strait, again take a train for the rest of the trip. That trip is scheduled to take 54 hours, a schedule easily upset by weather conditions or military needs on Newfoundland's overloaded transportation system.

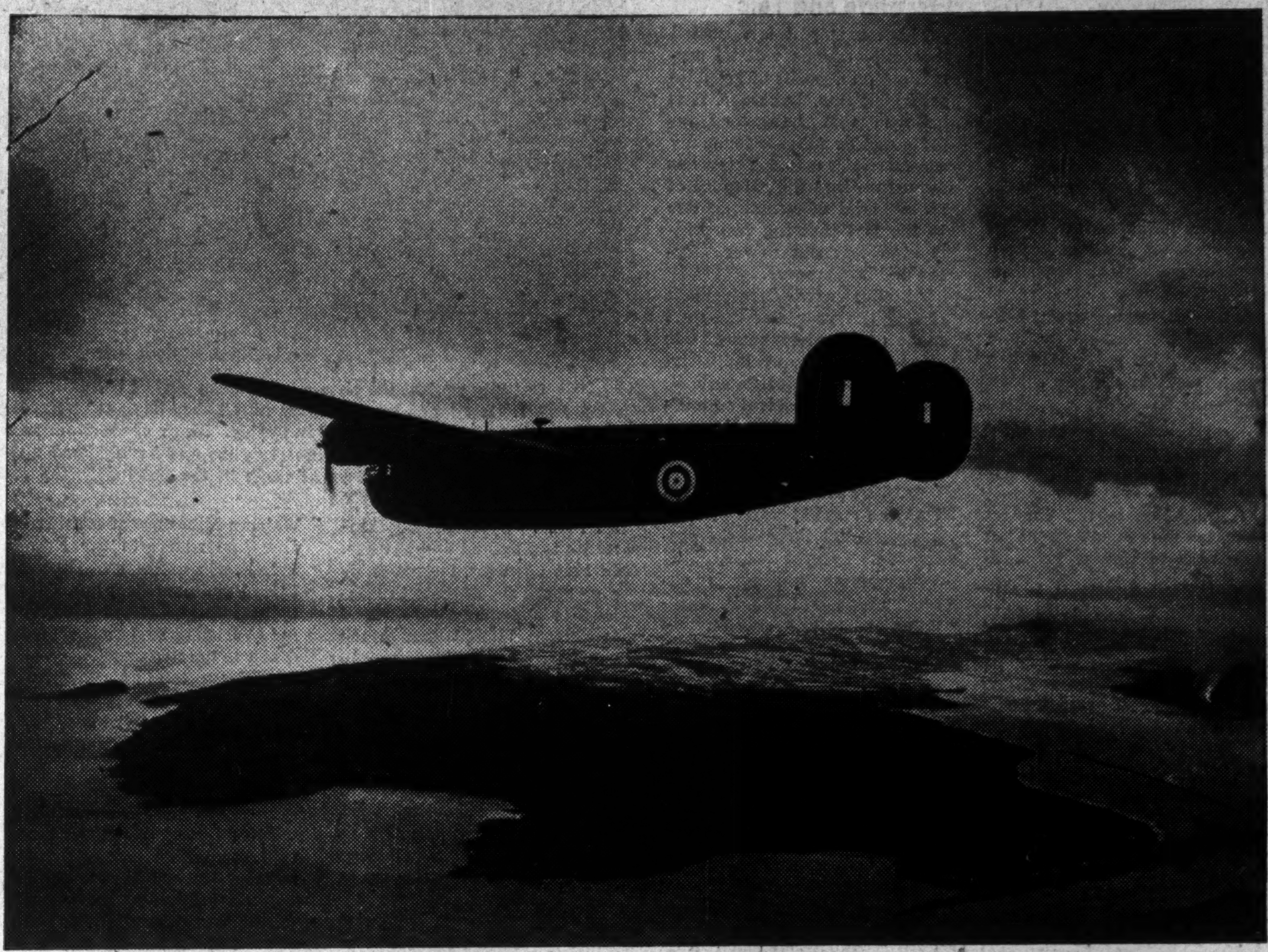
Via the T.C.A. that same trip to the Moncton terminus takes some four hours. Personal contacts will be immeasurably speeded up; important letters that mean new business for Newfoundland in Canada and the U. S. are now taking hours to reach their destination when they used to take days.

Not only with the mainland will air travel prove a tremendous boon to Newfoundland. In its system of internal communications lies a great undeveloped field for enterprising fliers. Newfoundland has a single railway line that covers the 550 miles between St. John's in the southeast corner of the island and Port aux Basques in the southwest corner.

Most of the country's road system is located in the Avalon Peninsula in the southeast. That means to get to many parts of Newfoundland one has to rely on the railroad service (twice a week in winter, three times weekly in summer) or resort to slow coastal shipping.

Air-minded Newfoundlanders are already envisioning the day when passengers and freight will be swiftly hauled by air to inland and distant coastal points.

This new looking to the sky trails for the future of Britain's oldest colony is merely the outward indication of a new briskness that is stirring Newfoundland life to its depths. From its placid pace of pre-war years, the island's way of doing things is being stepped up to double quick time. It is doubtful if the old way will ever entirely return.



From secret Newfoundland airports there are springing great air fleets — bombers for Britain with bundles for Berlin. A thousand miles closer to Europe than Canadian or American bases Newfoundland's great new fields are matchless jumping-off places for the ocean-hopping bombers, a vital link in the operations of the famed Ferry Command. From these fields, too, the patrol planes go out on their endless vigil, keeping constant watch for lurking enemy submarines, herding convoys as they leave on the first leg of their peril-ridden voyage. Newfoundland's peaceful skies today resound to the thunder of the growing air power of the Allies.

Construction of the new American and Canadian bases is giving work to around 22,000 Newfoundlanders. Unemployment, which hung like a dead weight around the island's neck for years, has been entirely wiped out and many of those working on the new bases are making more money than ever before in their lives.

The wave of prosperity that is sweeping through Newfoundland today is materially helping to raise the depressed standard of living that has existed in some parts of the country. When the war ends, come what may, most Newfoundlanders will be in a much better position to meet changing economic conditions than they were before hostilities started.

In the past, Newfoundland's financial affairs have long been written in large daubs of red ink. This year it will be deep in the black with a sparkling, unprecedented surplus of around $7 millions.

Bases vs. Fishery

So great has been the lure of high wages at the bases that many Newfoundlanders have left their work on the fishing schooners. This migration of labor has reached such a point that the government has had to issue a warning that these workers should not neglect their fishing gear, so that when the present construction activity ends, as end it eventually must, they will be able to move back to their familiar peacetime occupation.

This problem of keeping the home fires burning has given Canadian and American bosses something new in the way of a labor situation.

Many of the Newfoundlanders now at work on the military bases were fishermen who combined with that activity enough farming to grow enough produce for their own immediate families.

Now at the distant bases, these Newfoundlanders have to knock off work for a little while so that they can go home to keep their fishing gear in shape, tend their little farms and cut the winter's supply of fuel — the latter a time-eating task. Even though going back home to take care of things means loss of pay the Newfoundlander has no alternative; the jobs have to be done and there is no one else to do them but himself, all of his neighbors are just as hard at work as he is.

This increased contact with the North American world is bringing vital changes to the Newfoundland character. The flood of Americans and Canadians in uniform is bringing new ideas, a fresh outlook. Just as outside interest has been stimulated in Newfoundland, so has the Newfoundlander's interest in the outside world been stimulated, so that today he is forming a new and fuller conception of the island's place from the standpoint of the western hemisphere as a whole.

One of the liveliest topics for discussion wherever Newfoundlanders gather these days concerns the political future of their country.

Newfoundlanders generally want to get away from their Commission of Government. They want a return to responsible government. But their ideas as to what form responsible government should take have not yet crystallized.

Under the present system Newfoundland is governed by a Commission of Government responsible not to the people of Newfoundland, but to the Dominions Office in London. That arrangement was agreed to by Newfoundlanders in 1934 when, burdened by debt, they asked Britain to suspend temporarily their charter as a Dominion. Now, however, they ardently desire return to a form of government in which they have a voice.

Actually the present system is not a permanent form of government; rather it is machinery designed merely to hold the country in trust until conditions improve sufficiently to let it get back on its own feet.

The fact that Newfoundlanders had nothing to say in the granting of 99-year leases on bases to the United States has made some of them fearful that their political future will be decided for them by the Commission of Government without recourse to the public.

Authoritative opinion, however, is that what will happen must be decided by the people themselves and that before any change in the form of government takes place, a general referendum will be held. No change appears likely, though, while the war is on.

There are two plans which, while not an immediate return to responsible government, aim to get at that objective by easy stages and would satisfy some Newfoundlanders.

First of these is making the Commission of Government entirely Newfoundlander in personnel. Second is to have an elected Legislative Assembly to act in an advisory capacity to the Commission.

While feeling that both of these systems have merit, their advocates have small expectation they will be realized.

The more general feeling is that Newfoundland will be entirely with or entirely without its Commission of Government—with no hybrid set-ups.

No Training Ground

One deterring factor in the island's return to responsible government is said by residents to be its lack of training ground for legislators. Outside of St. John's and a few "company" towns, there are no municipal government organizations. This has hindered an on-the-spot handling of local social problems while municipal councils would also provide political experience throughout the country.

Desirous as Newfoundlanders are for a return to responsible government, a moot question is whether the island can consistently support and maintain a Dominion government with all its trappings. To support such a government Newfoundland has 300,000 people. The problem of administration is made more difficult by the fact that those 300,000 are scattered in 1,300 villages around a 6,000-mile coastline.

A tragic overtone is that many of the men who would today be taking high places in the councils of government lie dead overseas. The casualty list of this island in the First World War was heart-breakingly long.

Most Newfoundlanders feel that the full destiny of their country does not lie wholly within Newfoundland. If for no other reasons than global strategy, Britain, Canada and the United States now have, and will likely continue to have, a major interest in the future of Newfoundland. The position of this island is too important to allow it to become an orphan of the Atlantic.

Some of the more calculating figure that this three-fold interest has put Newfoundland into a first-class bargaining position—that among the three the island can work out a good deal for itself.

In contrast is one branch of opinion that feels Newfoundland should go to Canada and the United States, not in a bargaining frame of mind, but rather in a spirit of co-operation, and out of that spirit attempt to find an agreement that would benefit not only Newfoundland alone, but the entire Western Hemisphere.

This type of broad, hemispheric thinking is of vital importance in attempting to size up Newfoundland today. It represents the new point of view.

Canadian Relations

The question of Newfoundland's relations with Canada is one whose long roots are tangled through the history of many years.

To understand how Newfoundlanders feel about Canada one must grasp a fundamental of the general Newfoundland point of view. The Newfoundlanders are proud of their country, proud of the constant struggle they and their ancestors have waged against the sea and the land.

That same feeling can be found in Canada. Also in Canada can often be found an inferiority complex, inevitable because of the Dominion's proximity to the United States. Something of the same feeling is evident in Newfoundland which nestles against not one larger neighbor like Canada, but two.

By and large, Newfoundlanders are not sympathetic to the idea of Confederation with Canada.

There is, in many quarters, suspicion of Canada's motives in almost any move the Dominion makes concerning Newfoundland; in some cases, that suspicion has smouldered into outright resentment.

In both of Newfoundland's chief exports, fish and newsprint, Canada is a competitor. That suspicion is partially attributable to a fish trade deal Newfoundland was negotiating with the U. S. in 1890, which, they feel, Canada blocked. Another sore point was the removal some years ago of the Canadian Government subsidy on the "Caribou," the little Newfoundland-owned steamer that plies between Canada and the island. Of more recent vintage is the attempt of the Newfoundland Government to bring St. John's under the Canadian scheme of war risk insurance. A little more goodwill was lost when Ottawa turned down that request.

There is a definite feeling in Newfoundland that, through the years, Canada has treated their country in a niggardly way. They feel that, being so close to Canada, and being a good customer of the Dominion, some more generous treatment would have been justified.

Currently, there is a ready admission that in most respects, Canada's treatment is of a more handsome kind.

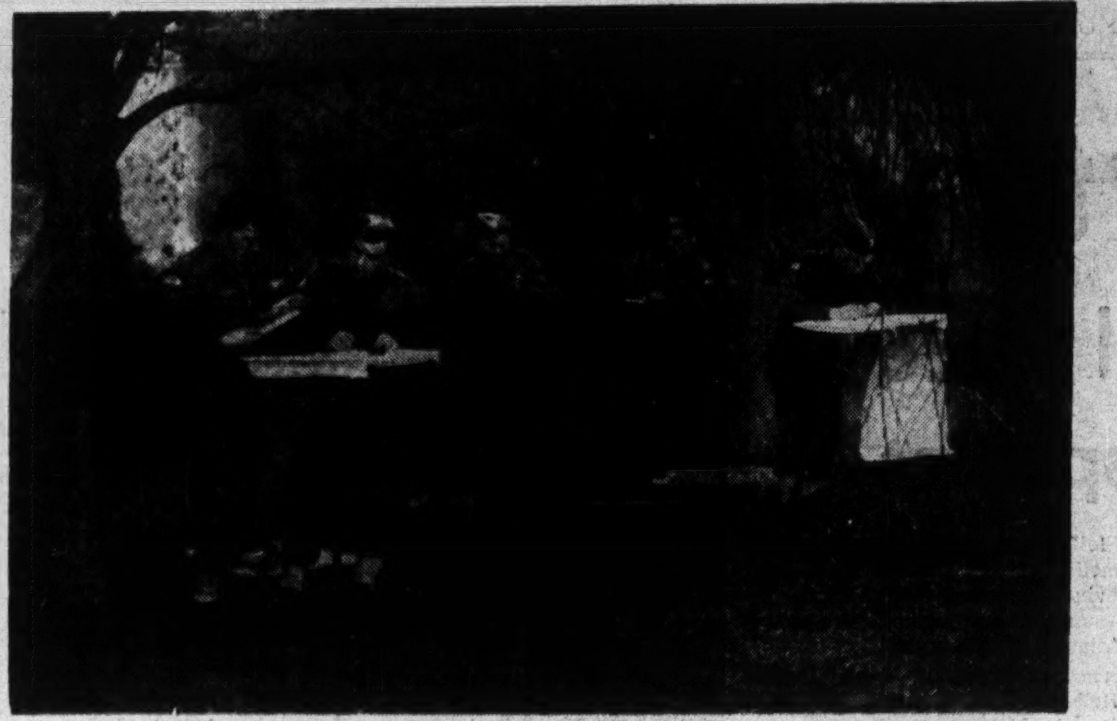
Canada is sharing supplies with Newfoundland on almost the same basis as if it were one of the provinces. Canada today is sending to Newfoundland fats, oils and sugar—all commodities very scarce at home.

Regardless of what has happened in past years, it is on the record now that Canada

(Continued on page 18)

Growing Mining Industry Has Prime War Place

Supplying Many Vital Materials for United Nations' Effort



Battling against the elements has been part of the daily life of many Newfoundlanders. Hardened by that daily round they have entered fully into the battle against the Axis on land, sea and in the air. Many of the Newfoundland boys overseas have shown a preference for the big guns and have joined up with the Royal Artillery. Newfoundlanders at work in the field with the artillery are shown.

Accounting for around 20% of the country's total exports, Newfoundland's mining industry is a major factor in the island's economy. From the war standpoint, the industry is performing a key function with copper, lead, zinc, iron and fluorspar flowing in considerable quantity from Newfoundland to the war industries of Britain, Canada and the United States.

Full development of Newfoundland's mining industry has been hampered by lack of capital, lack of internal communications and by the heavy overburden that prevails in many parts of the country. Newfoundland is a land of many minerals but most deposits located so far are of too limited an extent to allow economic mining.

This has by no means discouraged prospecting in Newfoundland. Actually there is a vigorous search for new mines, a search in which Canadian capital and enterprise is playing a large part.

Labrador Iron

Outstanding in this connection is the development of Labrador Mining & Exploration Co. in which Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines has a large financial interest. This company has a concession of 20,000 sq. miles in Labrador on which five major ore deposits have been indicated from surface exposures. Grade runs from 60 to 65% with one of the deposits at Sawyer Lake running 65% in iron with low content of phosphorus and sulphur and no silica. With the recent entrance of Hollinger into the Labrador mining and exploration picture, it is expected that a more vigorous programme of development will be carried out. The deposits are in the Hamilton River area, about 300 miles from the St. Lawrence shore.

The concession contains, in addition to its iron possibilities, a large undeveloped hydro electric power site. Grand Falls, on the Hamilton River, is estimated to have a potential of from three million to five million h.p.

The Labrador Co. under the terms of this concession has exclusive rights for the development of the area and after 1946 can take out leases for a period of ten years at five cents per acre and can later convert these into leases for 30 years with renewals for an additional 30 years.

Chromite Deposits

Another interesting mining development which is being carried out with governmental co-operation is in the Fox Island River section on the west coast. In this section Springer Sturgeon Gold Mines has been carrying out exploration on a deposit of chromite extending over distances of about 1,200 ft. Should this ore be developed to a commercial extent a road either to the railway line or to tide water would be necessary. In the same area government prospectors have located several additional deposits of chromite.

In the Rambler area on the northeast coast of the island, interesting gold showings have been located. Canadian and American mining interests have attempted to negotiate deals on this property, so far without success.

Graphite and Talc

This summer it is expected that explorations will be carried out on deposits of graphite at Saglek Bay, Labrador. It is believed that Labrador graphite will be suitable for many commercial uses. This has moved up into the category of an essential war material due to the fact that the two principal prewar sources were Ceylon and Madagascar.

Another new development during the year was the start made on developments of talc mines at Foxtrap by Industrial Minerals Co. of Newfoundland. Due to the late arrival of milling machinery and equipment, production of talc did not reach an important scale in 1941. However, it is expected that the current year will see a substantial increase in production.

Manganese mining is another new possibility for Newfoundland as this spring a bulk sample of one ton of manganese ore was sent from an outcrop at Manuels to the Bureau of Mines at Ottawa. Tests there are to determine the most economical method of treating this ore.

While the Newfoundland government has no overall plan designed to stimulate production of essential minerals it has a policy of encouragement for this type of development. Any new mining development which seeks assistance from the government is considered on its own merits. Example of this policy was the granting of a moratorium to the Labrador Exploration Co., exempting it from certain provisions of its charter for 1942.

Iron Still Leads

Still the backbone of Newfoundland's mining industry is the production of iron ore at the Bell Island mines of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. Volume of production from these mines is largely governed by shipping space available. Due largely to this factor the mines were operated at only half time from February to November of last year with full time operations for the remainder of the year. With production on this restricted basis, output for the year amounted to 980,000 tons as compared with 1.5 million tons in 1940.

Markets Switched

War to the Bell Island iron mines has meant complete disruption of its prewar market. Before the war, most of Newfoundland's iron ore went to Germany with shipments to that country in 1939 approximating 700,000 tons. The complete elimination of that market was partially compensated for in 1940 by increased shipments to England and Sydney. In 1941 however, lack of shipping space cut exports to England to approximately 331,000 tons from 730,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Sydney expanded to 853,000 tons from 651,000 tons in 1940. The United States also took more Bell Island ore with shipments there amounting to 57,000 tons as compared with 19,000 in the previous year. Dependent on shipping, it is expected that about a million tons will be sent to Sydney in the present year.

At Bell Island Dominion Steel & Coal employs some 2,100 men and in 1941 paid a total in salaries and wages of $1.9 million as compared with $2.3 millions in 1940. The Wabana Mines are of considerable importance to the Newfoundland economy. During 1941, Dominion Steel and Coal spent locally around $280,000 for various materials, paid duties to the customs of $28,000, royalties to the government of $107,223, $4,968 rentals and $4,000 in government road tax in addition to its wage and salary disbursements.

Buchans Big Factor

Second in the Newfoundland mining spotlight is production of lead, copper and zinc by the Buchans Mining Co. which carried on actively in 1941 with the exception of a two-week period in August when a strike was in progress. Operated by American Smelting & Refining Co., Buchans ships its zinc concentrate to the United Kingdom and its lead and copper to the United States. The large stocks of zinc concentrates which existed at the beginning of 1941 have now been entirely shipped.

Since August, the company has been paying a cost-of-living bonus. This move increased the cost of operations so that the company had to suspend work on two of its ore bodies. Average number of men employed in 1941 was 635 — approximately the same as in the previous year.

Fluorspar Important

On the south coast of the island, St. Lawrence Corp. of Newfoundland Ltd. is engaged in production of fluorspar which is shipped to the aluminum and steel industries of Canada and the United States. Production by this company is being materially expanded this year to take care of the heavily increased demand for its products. To date power shortages in the area have been a deterring factor in expansion. In addition to the St. Lawrence Corporation production, development of fluorspar deposits is being carried out by Newfoundland Fluorspar Ltd., which is approaching the production stage. Production of fluorspar at St. Lawrence during the past year has been interrupted by labor troubles.

Record of Newfoundland's mineral production and exports for 1941 and 1940 are shown in the accompanying table.

NEWFOUNDLAND MINERAL PRODUCTION

	1941		1940	
	Tons	Value $	Tons	Value $
Prophyllite	500	5,000	280	1,680
Iron ore	967,727	2,472,879	1,508,774	3,847,374
Limestone	389,448	399,902	373,869	378,744
Lead concentrates	46,362	894,499	40,850	248,513
Copper concentrates	38,410	1,058,634	40,850	1,416,652
Zinc concentrates	116,836	936,687	117,313	960,990
Gravity concentrates	382	200,893	421	181,531
Fluorspar	11,341	170,115	12,500	135,000
Grinding pebbles	655	7,171	931	5,586
Total	1,559,861	6,145,781	2,101,426	7,176,071

MINERAL EXPORTS

	1941		1940	
	Tons	Value $	Tons	Value $
Copper concentrates	22,889	1,224,057	43,578	1,970,642
Lead concentrates	41,006	1,056,451	42,897	1,141,596
Gravity concentrates	375	219,694	201	105,695
Iron ore	1,177,880	3,020,711	1,116,009	2,858,219
Fluorspar	11,400	171,000	8,950	62,375
Limestone	310,700	370,700	253,400	253,400
Talc	500	5,600	......	......
Zinc concentrates	148,429	1,606,104	67,861	782,732
Zinc dross	25	1,133	......	......
Total	1,713,204	7,673,450	1,532,696	7,174,659

Herring Plant Adds To Business Activity

Latest addition to the expanding industrial life in the Bay of Island region has been the construction of an up-to-the-minute fish reduction plant. Located close to a bountiful supply of herring, this plant is producing herring oil and fish meal. The firm is known as the Newfoundland Dehydrating Process Co., with control being shared equally between John Ryan of the Dehydrating Process Company, Boston, and C. A. Crosbie of Crosbie & Co., St. John's, Nfld.

The new factory is some 400 ft. long and 60 ft. wide. It operates wholly on an automatic system, handling 250 tons of round herring every 24 hours. It is planned to dispose of 140,000 barrels of herring every season, November to April.

Wharf at the plant is 200 ft. long and 26 ft. wide, with more than 600 piles having been used in its construction. There is a depth of 23 ft. of water at the shipping berth. Electric hoists lift the fish from the boats to the wharf conveyor which carries them into the storage room. This storage shed has a capacity of 15,000 barrels of herring. From here the herring travel into the cooking machine room where the fish are cooked and the oil pressed out and pumped into great settling tanks.

Next step is into the dryer room where the fresh fish is dried, ground into meal and then weighted into 100-lb. sacks. Final step is the passage of these sacks into the meal storage room where the finished product awaits shipment.

The efficiency of this system is such that within a few hours of leaving the fishermen's boats, the herring are converted into fish meal, a valuable food for cattle and poultry, and into herring oil, the base of many commercial products.

This new industrial development has meant a considerable rejuvenation of activity in the region. In recent years the herring fishery has been somewhat depressed, owing to poorer markets prevailing for fish which did not have the benefit of the modern treatment which is now available. To obtain fish it has been necessary for the company in some cases to supply the men with nets and rope.

However, the returns have been such that in many cases this gear has been paid for in a single day's fishing. Herring draws $1 a barrel and it is not unusual for the two men in a boat to bring in a hundred or more barrels in a single day. The factory has taken as high as 3,000 barrels of herring in one day, with the goal now being 4,000.

Plan to Stamp Out T. B. in Cattle

Inauguration of an accredited herd plan to eradicate bovine tuberculosis took place this year under the leadership of the Newfoundland Department of Agriculture. Testing under this plan is voluntary with herds in the St. John's area being tested first.

Under the plan compensation will be paid for reacting cattle based on two-thirds of replacement value or appraisal value of the animals slaughtered. Before tests are made or compensation paid, cattle owners have to satisfy inspectors that their barns conform to certain standards of sanitation.

When two successive tests fail to reveal any tuberculosis reaction the owner will be entitled to a certificate "Tuberculosis Free Accredited Herd"

Service Clubs Provide War Cheer and Comfort

Traditional Newfoundland hospitality has been hard put to keep up with the influx of servicemen and merchant mariners since the start of the war. The problem has been particularly acute in St. John's, but considerable is being done to help entertain those who find themselves in an unfamiliar town.

One of the best known places that St. John's has opened to servicemen is the famed Caribou Hut, located fairly close to the waterfront on Water St. This hostel is operated by the St. John's War Services Association with some financial aid from the Government and Y.M.C.A. Into it pour over 500 men every day.

1,241 Per Day

Some idea of the activity of the Caribou Hut may be gained from the fact that in the first three months of 1942 the canteen served 111,754 customers or an average of 1,241 per day; total number of beds used was 11,713 or 130 per day; 4,107 men used the swimming pool; approximately 9,000 checked parcels or coats; nearly 5,000 magazines and newspapers were placed in the reading room, most of which were gradually taken away by the men to their ships and barracks.

About 33,000 men used the Hut's reading and writing room during the three months and enough Y.M.C.A. stationery was used to write 24,950 letters to relatives and friends.

In addition to its swimming pool the Caribou Hut provides a bowling alley, ping pong tables, facilities for checkers and darts while concerts, sing songs and shows of various types are held.

Other Popular Places

Another popular spot is provided by the Terra Nova Club, operated by the Presbyterian and United Churches of St. John's. To men of the Canadian, American and British armed services, the Mercantile Marine and the Newfoundland Militia, the Terra Nova offers writing and reading rooms and facilities for games of all kinds. The auditorium with a seating capacity of 500 is the scene of many enthusiastically attended entertainments. This hostel celebrated its first birthday in April.

Additional facilities in St. John's are afforded through the Y.M.C.A.'s Red Triangle Club and the Knights of Columbus Huts. Both of these hostels are new, modernly equipped buildings which have the usual entertainment facilities and concert halls which can seat some 600. In addition they can provide beds for 250 to 300 men.

To these large hostels the citizens of St. John's have added a more personal touch through taking visiting servicemen right into their homes. Many St. John's people rarely see a Sunday pass without having someone in the forces in for dinner.

Something Different for The Menu

To a Newfoundlander, home means a place where there is tasty food that he cannot find any other place in the world.

One of the most sustaining features of the Newfoundland diet is hard bread or "hardtack." Made in St. John's with a secret formula this special concoction of flour and water becomes hard as a rock and will keep indefinitely.

Special delicacy to many Newfoundlanders is fish and "brewis." This latter is hard bread soaked overnight in cold water and then boiled. Devotees of this dish stress that loving care is necessary in its preparation to get the full flavor.

Another tasty Newfoundland favorite is the caplin—a small smelt-like fish all of which can be eaten like a sardine. In the spawning season the caplins come to the sandy beaches of Newfoundland in such tremendous numbers that they seem to form a solid mass in the ocean, so thick that one could almost walk on them.

Loss to the rest of the world is the fact that no way has yet been found to preserve the delicate flavor of the fresh caplin in a form suitable for export.

Seal Flippers Liked

Big feature of the Newfoundland menu in the spring is a dish of seal flippers. Gala occasions are made more memorable by seal flipper dinners which the people greet with hearty approval and hearty appetites. The flippers when prepared for eating are usually about two inches thick and taste something like a duck that has been feeding on herring.

With the very small catch of seals this year the price of seal flippers has gone sky high and lovers of the dish this spring were paying around $8 a dozen, an unprecedented peak.

MUNN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL MADE IN NEWFOUNDLAND
94 YEARS ON THE MARKET
Year by Year Following the Most Improved Method of Manufacturing.
MUNN'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
ANIMAL AND POULTRY COD LIVER OIL
COD LIVER OIL MEAL CAKE
Sample and Prices on Application.
W. A. MUNN & CO. LTD.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

GEO. P. BOWDEN
Manufacturers' Agent
12 WATER STREET WEST
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland
Enquiries Solicited for Newfoundland

NEWFOUNDLAND LIGHT and POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Supplies the City of St. John's with
Electric
LIGHT HEAT POWER
Service
Operates the Tram Car System
Two Hydro-electric developments
12,000 H.P. 9,600 Customers
Operating Office:
Water Street West,
St. John's, Newfoundland
Head Office:
244 St. James Street,
Montreal, Canada

Harvey and Company Ltd.
St. John's, Newfoundland
(Established 1767)
Importers and Wholesale Provision Merchants (Including Naval Stores and Groceries)
Buyers and Producers of all Newfoundland-Labrador Fish Products
Producers Quick Frozen Fish and Fruit Products
Outfitters for Banking Schooners
Shipowners and Shipping Agents
Agents for: Furness Red Cross Line, Newfoundland-Canada Steamships, Limited; Fjell Line; British Overseas Airways Corporation, Trans-Canada Air Lines, Pan American Airways, Inc.; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Montreal.
Correspondents for Board of Underwriters of New York.
Head Office:
St. John's, Newfoundland
Branches: Corner Brook, Rose Blanche

CABLE ADDRESS, RENGOOD. P. O. BOX E. 5285. TELEPHONE, 163.
TORS COVE TRADING CO., LTD.
EXPORTERS OF CODFISH AND OTHER FISHERY PRODUCTS.
Canadian Agency
CHARLES ALBERT SMITH LIMITED
123 LIBERTY STREET,
TORONTO.
Finest Grade
MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

For 65 Years
Confederation Life Association
has been providing life insurance protection for the people of Newfoundland.
The confidence enjoyed by this Company is shown by the fact that for many years it has been a leader in the amount of insurance in force and the amount of new sales in Newfoundland.
Confederation Life Association
ERNEST FOX
Manager for Newfoundland
Bank of Nova Scotia Building, St. John's

New T.C.A. Link With Newfoundland

New Service Tightens Bonds With U. S. and Canada

Another stage in the story of Britain's oldest colony was entered upon with the inauguration by the Trans-Canada Air Lines of a daily air service for passengers, mail and express between Canada and Newfoundland on May 1, 1942.

Inauguration of this new air service, which is a combined commercial and war measure, brings Newfoundland into closer contact with Canada, particularly in matters of defense, and ends the partial isolation that has been a factor in preventing greater co-operation between the two countries. A journey that was a matter of days is now accomplished in the same number of hours. The flight from Moncton, New Brunswick, to St. John's, Nfld., takes approximately four and a half hours.

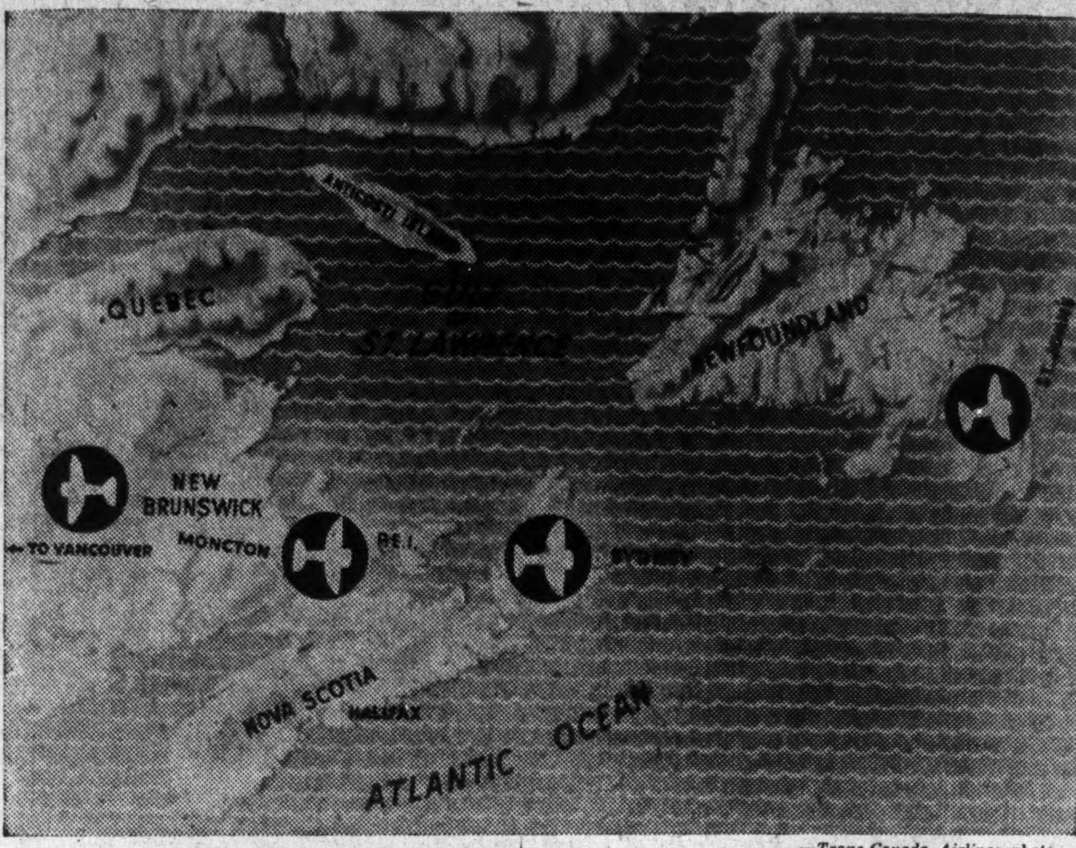
Aid to Maritimes

The new service also gives Sydney, in Cape Breton, N.S., its first regular air communication. The defense industries of that part of Nova Scotia are now within the orbit of the faster transport and communication that air service provides, and greater co-ordination in matters of western hemisphere defense is possible. A stop is also made at Gander, in Newfoundland.

At the present time powerful, swift twin-engine V-14H Lockheed planes are used in the service between Canada and Newfoundland, the schedule providing for a daily trip each way leaving Moncton at 6.00 a.m. Atlantic Time, arrive Sydney 7.20 a.m., leave 7.30 a.m., arrive Gander, Nfld., 11.15 a.m. Nfld. Time, which is one hour and a half ahead of Atlantic Time, leave 11.25 a.m., and arrive at St. John's airport at 12.20 p.m. On the return trip the plane leaves St. John's airport at 1.45 p.m. Newfoundland Time, arrive Gander 2.40 p.m., leave 2.50 p.m., arrive Sydney 3.40 p.m. Atlantic Time, leave 3.50 p.m., arrive Moncton 5.15 p.m. At Moncton connection is made with the Trans-Canada Air Lines' planes in the Halifax, Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto service. A stewardess looks after the comfort of passengers on the flight and a buffet breakfast and lunch is served leaving Moncton and St. John's.

Communications Vital

Communications with the outside world has been a controlling factor in Newfoundland practically since the day of its discovery June 24, 1497. Shortly after Cabot's voyage of discovery English and Portuguese fishermen found their way to the Newfoundland fishing grounds, were closely followed by those of French, Spanish and Basque nationality. Since that time Newfoundland's well being has depended on its trade with other nations. To export its goods, to bring in all the imports it needs has brought close dependence on transportation.



—Trans-Canada Airlines photo.

One of the biggest developments in decades to Newfoundland life has been the bringing in this spring of the Trans-Canada Airlines service. This extension of the air route now provides a wartime service for mail, passengers and express to the strategic island and, in addition, ties in the industrial Sydney area to the national airline network. With a daily round trip between Moncton and St. John's, Nfld., TCA has telescoped a journey of days into less than five hours.

Control of the destinies of the island was a vital question that precipitated a series of struggles between the French and English. The struggle did not entirely cease until 1904 when the French finally withdrew from the entire Newfoundland seaboard.

To carry on trade with the outside world the Newfoundlanders built for themselves vigorous fleets of sailing vessels that became known in ports throughout the world.

First Wireless Signal

A long step in speeding up its system of communications was taken when Newfoundland took the honor of receiving the first trans-oceanic wireless signal. St. John's also witnessed the first wireless telephone message to a ship passing far out at sea.

The latest move to bind Newfoundland closer to the mainland, the running of the T.C.A. service, finds the island no stranger to this form of travel. It was early associated with transatlantic flying, many of the first famous Atlantic flights having been made from the island. In the hazardous days of 1919 and afterward Newfoundland was the jumping off spot for many an intrepid flier starting out for Europe.

With the inauguration of the new airline service by the Trans-Canada Air Lines, Newfoundland is now placed within easy reach of the sportsman and tourist. Hay fever is unknown and like Ireland there are no snakes or in fact any other reptiles. There are various places where good accommodation can be had at reasonable rates and in addition to the scenic attractions there are facilities for golfing, tennis, motoring, bathing and boating of all kinds.

This, however, is looking into the future. For the time being the war effort takes first place and the new TCA service is of inestimable value in furthering this, not only by transporting members of the armed forces of both Canada and the United States, but also in getting in air mail and urgently needed supplies.

Railways Work at Capacity

Peak Traffic Brings New Responsibilities to Vital Roads

While having adequate facilities to handle prewar traffic, the Newfoundland Railway has been hit with a terrific deluge of business that has strained its resources to the limit. Piling into freight yards have come shipments of food and materials in such quantity as to push the island's imports to record peaks.

To the railway that has meant the greatest volume of traffic in its history. In its fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, after yearly deficit reports, the railway turned in a shining half million dollar profit.

Carloadings have jumped 50% with tonnage handled in proportion. Passenger traffic has increased at about the same rate while the working capacity of equipment and facilities of every kind has been raised from an operating production average of around 35 to 65%

Traffic Holding Up

This peak demand is continuing; the railway figures it will hold up at least as long as the defense bases are under construction. Expectation is for a traffic that will continue to tax both men and equipment to the limit.

To help ease the strain on the Newfoundland Railway's equipment the Reconstruction Finance Corp. of the United States suggested more equipment should be made available and that it was willing to finance such purchase. Accordingly, a 15-year loan for $2,100,000 at 2½% was negotiated with the R.F.C. and is now being used to purchase new equipment for the road. This new equipment at some points will replace worn out and obsolete material. The railway expects that by replacement with more economic power and higher tonnage units, a more efficient service will be rendered.

Facilities Needed

The railway has had to use facilities which have not been sufficiently adequate to meet demands from heavy construction developments all over the country. The fact that in Newfoundland there is no well developed continuous system of highways means a particularly heavy burden on the railway. Pier and terminal facilities designed to handle only one shipment at a time have hampered operations while inadequate warehouse space has, from time to time, meant congestion of materials.

Coastal Services

In the coastal service, also operated by the railway company, the impact of war conditions has been felt. The number of small craft which formerly operated in competition with the coastal service has steadily become scarcer as their operators turned to other fields. The traffic carried by these small craft has been turned back to the railway's coastal service to bulk larger its already much improved trade.

Expectation for the current fiscal year is that a reasonable operating profit will be turned in by the railway. There has not been the slightest slackening in the tide of traffic that has flowed into Newfoundland by steamer and rail.

Following is a summary of revenue and expenditure accounts of the Newfoundland Railway Co. for its past two complete fiscal years:

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY
Operating Statement
Years Ended June 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Revenue:		
Passenger	752,776	531,096
Freight	1,672,748	1,209,797
Mail	48,000	48,000
Dining & sleeping cars	125,765	93,645
Miscellaneous	105,986	87,395
Express	206,364	151,920
Steamships	1,081,752	925,104
Dockyard	1,021,725	465,228
Total revenue	5,015,117	3,512,186
Expenditures:		
Railway	2,686,530	2,356,446
Steamer	1,019,565	799,551
Dockyard	810,392	439,143
Total expenditures	4,516,487	3,595,140
Operating profit	498,630	*82,594

*Deficit.

Now Need License To Import Salt

Regulations relating to the control, importation and distribution of salt for use in the fisheries of Newfoundland were made effective May 15, 1942.

The regulations give the Commissioner for Natural Resources authority to issue directions relating to the time, manner and place of importation of salt, quantities and qualities to be imported and the countries from which such importations may take place.

Salt may not be imported unless a license to import has first been obtained from the Commissioner. In view of the shortage of shipping space applications to import will only be issued to persons who imported salt during 1941 or to those who own vessels and are prepared to send their vessels to such places as the Commissioner may direct for cargoes of salt.

Failures in 1941 At Low Level

Further improvement was registered during 1941 in the number of commercial failures reported in Newfoundland with the total of ten being the lowest for many years.

This condition was a reflection of business improvement which for most manufacturing companies meant capacity operations. Volume increases from 15% to 100% were reported during the year. In many cases it has been found difficult to keep raw materials in stock and there has been a tendency for unfilled orders to accumulate.

Wholesale and retail trade has been active with many establishments reporting record sales. Bad debts, long a serious problem to Newfoundland business, have been at a minimum.

Following is a record of commercial failures in Newfoundland over the past ten years:

Year	Number	Deficit $
1941	10	39,777
1940	14	124,253
1939	26	105,566
1938	19	115,891
1937	20	78,657
1936	31	225,406
1935	32	391,504
1934	39	258,297
1933	49	248,566
1932	62	1,161,572

Herring Important For Food Values

Extensive efforts are being made to popularize the herring as a food in Newfoundland. This fish is in large supply in the waters around the island and is said to have an important food value, being rich in proteins and containing Vitamins A and D.

The Herring Industries Board of Great Britain has prepared the following table of comparative energy values:

	Calories
1 lb. herring	755
1 lb. meat	685
1 lb. eggs	635
1 lb. milk	310
1 lb. cod	220

In addition, herring contains the health-essential iodine.

Salt Cod Stocks Heavier in April

Stocks of salted codfish declared by Newfoundland's licensed exporters were appreciably heavier as at April 30 when compared with the same date a year ago. The total of 115,304 quintals compared with 84,722 quintals at April 30, 1941.

It is estimated that new fish in stock at the end of April was approximately 14,856 quintals against 33,800 quintals a year ago.

Following are stocks held as at April 30 with comparative figures for 1941:

Stocks of Salt Cod
As at Apr. 30

	1942	1941
	—Quintals—	
Shore	78,348	35,671
Bank	10,596	29,968
Labrador & Nfld. soft cure	26,360	19,083
Total	115,304	84,722

LEADING SALESMEN

H. G. R. MEWS
Branch Manager
St. John's

W. T. HUMPHRIES
St. John's

P. J. MAHER
St. John's

These Men are Your Good Neighbours

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE pays tribute to the members of the Newfoundland Branch Office who played such an important part in the Company's progress last year.

These men are your good neighbours. Through their efforts, the future of many families has been made secure. Children have been assured an education; wives have been assured an income for the upkeep of the home; and men and women have guaranteed themselves an income for the time when they will retire.

Today the willingness of the citizens to save is a most vital part of our war effort. As loyal representatives of this Company, these men are helping in a task which is of supreme importance to the Empire.

Newfoundland Representatives
BRIAN CAHILL, St. John's
R. PEEL, St. John's
W. THOMAS, Channel
R. J. FINN, Corner Brook
J. F. KENNY, Corner Brook
W. J. KELLOWAY, Dildo
C. G. M. BUTTON, New Melbourne
S. E. PARSONS, Freshwater
C. P. BATT, Botwood
O. K. CROCKER, Fogo
L. S. ROBERTS, Brown's Arm

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO, CANADA
ST. JOHN'S BRANCH
BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.
ESTABLISHED 1881 · A MUTUAL COMPANY

SHAW STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

Operating services from SARNIA, DETROIT, WINDSOR, ERIEAU, BUFFALO, PORT COLBORNE, TORONTO (Control permitting) and MONTREAL to ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

For Service and Satisfaction Route Your Shipments via "THE SHAW LINE"

For Freight Rates, Space, etc., Please Apply to Nearest Agent

MARINE AGENCIES LIMITED, AGENTS
GEORGE T. SHAW, Special Representative
DIRECT WATERWAY SERVICES LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.
SHAW STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED
Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal

Genuine Newfoundland Hospitality

THE CROSBIE
ST. JOHN'S

famous for food and Service

Rooms $5.00 with Meals

NEWFOUNDLAND! VACATIONLAND!

Avalon — Marconi Radiotelephone Link to Canada and U. S. A.

Local and Long Distance Telephone Service in Newfoundland.

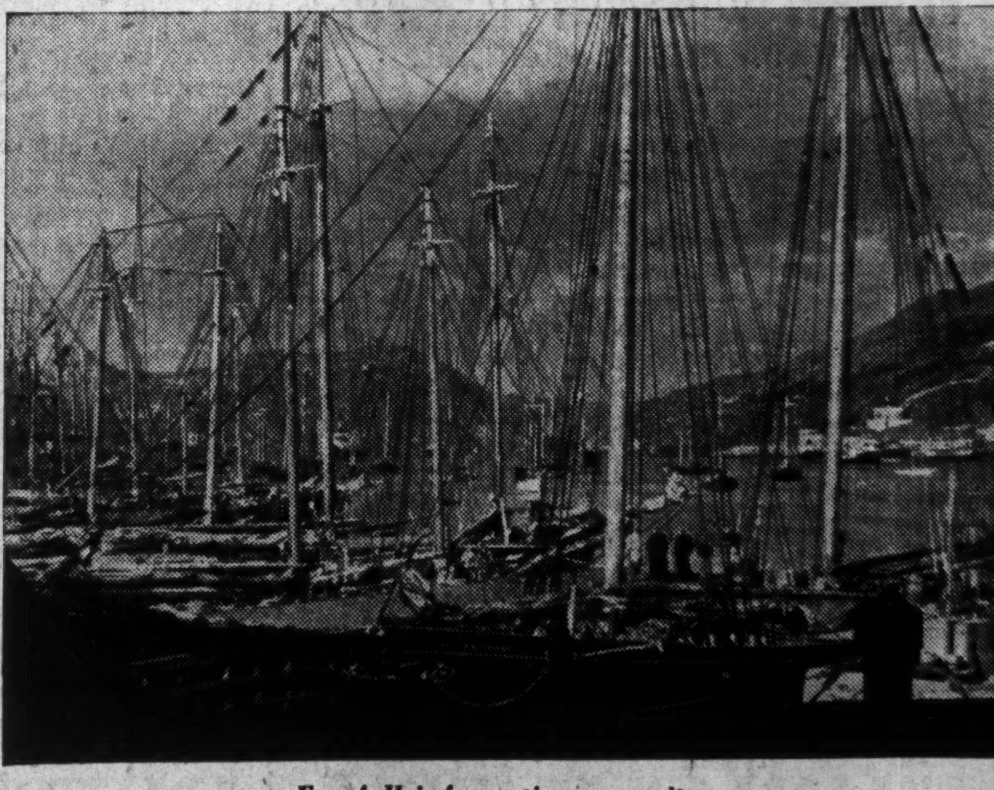
The Avalon Telephone Company, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

DIAMOND ENGINEERING WORKS
Engineers, Boilermakers, Machinists, Ironworkers
WATER STREET EAST, cor. Cochrane St.
Telephone 704 ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND P. O. Box E5179

NEWFOUNDLAND · THE GREAT ISLAND

VISIT NEWFOUNDLAND

Where a warm welcome awaits you and the charm of a new vacation land will make this year's holiday outstanding.



For full information — write
Newfoundland Tourist Development Board
Temple Building, 339 Duckworth Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
or
Newfoundland Information Bureau,
Room B, British Empire Bldg., 620 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.

AN OPPORTUNITY

To the East of you on the North Atlantic is the Island of Newfoundland. Its strategic value has been discovered and except for its fisheries, mining and paper industries it is virgin country. Other industries are limited and untold opportunities await the Capitalist and investor. Industrial development, Real Estate and public needs are creating a boom unprecedented in the history of the Island. With 44,000 square miles and a population of 300,000 or an average of six people to the square mile gives you an invitation to the wide open spaces. If you want to invest your money ask us.

●

Newfoundland
Permanent Savings
Investment & Loan
Assoc. Ltd.
39 Water St.
St. John's, Nfld.

Heavy Load on Communications

Upsurge in the country's normal business life coupled with the tremendous activity brought by establishment of the military bases has meant for Newfoundland's system of communications a full share of new problems.

Normal telegraph and cable business has gone up 200% over pre-war levels in addition to heavy new demands for military purposes. In the early days of the war there were at times some delay in the transmission of cables to and from Newfoundland due to censorship restrictions. Such difficulties, however, have been fairly well ironed out and most cables now go through with the speed that is routine in this business.

A similar story of business increase can be told in the field of telephone communications. In 1941 the Avalon Telephone Co. had its busiest year since it took over and modernized the telephone system in 1919. At that time the system consisted of 800 telephones. Last year there were 1,500 new installations bringing the total number of telephones up to 10,500 of which 9,000 are in St. John's and the balance in other parts of the Avalon Peninsula.

Number of calls handled by the Avalon system during 1941 was nearly 50% greater than in the previous year. During peak hours the company's operators frequently handle over 13,000 calls an hour.

Extensive plant additions costing over $200,000 have been necessary to take care of the increased demands on telephone facilities. The influx of personnel for the various bases has caused a material increase in radio-telephone calls.

The company reports that materials are becoming more difficult to obtain with it now being impossible to get them fast enough to keep up with the demand for phone service.

Winged Sentry of the Atlantic

(Continued from page 15)

intends to remain well in the foreground of the Newfoundland picture. Behind that record is a diplomatic mix-up about which the whole story has yet to be told.

Previous to final negotiation of the Lend-Lease plan, Prime Minister Churchill announced: "We are ready to allow the United States to lease on a 99-year lease, bases and facilities in the West Indies and, with the assent of Canada, in Newfoundland." The phrase "with the assent of Canada" indicates how closely Canada was bound up with the negotiations.

Actually, the U. S. bases now established in Newfoundland, as in Bermuda, were outright gifts. The exchange of bases for the 50 destroyers applied only to bases south of Bermuda. The important point, however, is that in the formal negotiations Canada was permitted to send only an "observer" rather than an accredited negotiator despite the desire of the Dominion to be a principal. The upshot was the addition of a protocol to the agreement clarifying Canada's place.

Add Protocol

In effect this addition is a recognition of Canada's special interest in the defense of Newfoundland, something that the agreement between Britain and the U. S. did not concede. The protocol, dated March 27, 1941, stated:

> "It is recognized that the defense of Newfoundland is an integral feature of the Canadian scheme of defense, and, as such, is a matter of special concern to the Canadian government, which has already assumed certain responsibilities for this defense.
>
> "It is agreed therefore that, in all powers which may be exercised and in such actions as may be taken under the agreement for the use and operation of United States bases, dated the 27th of March, 1941, in respect of Newfoundland, Canadian interests in regard to defense will be fully respected.
>
> "Nothing in the agreement shall affect arrangements relative to the defense of Newfoundland already made by the governments of the United States and Canada in pursuance of recommendations submitted to those governments by the Permanent Joint Board of Defense — United States and Canada.
>
> "It is further agreed that in all consultations concerning Newfoundland arising out of Article 1 (4), 11 and XI (5) of the agreement, or of any other articles involving considerations of defense, the Canadian government as well as the government of Newfoundland will have the right to participate."

That last sentence highlights the intention of Canada to hold a place of primary importance in Newfoundland's defense. It is a guarantee to Newfoundland that it will not be cut adrift after the war.

The question of a closer Newfoundland alliance with the U. S. has been more closely examined by Newfoundland since start of construction of the American bases. Thousands of American soldiers and workmen have poured into Newfoundland, and with them has come the glamor of high wages, new activity.

Newfoundlanders want outside capital to develop the island's natural resources. Some of them feel that American capital and initiative will result in quicker development of Newfoundland than any arrangement with Canada. Many Newfoundlanders have blood ties in the U. S. and the percentage of Newfoundlanders in U. S. centres like Boston is very high. Against any feeling of union with the U. S., however, is a strong and widespread desire in Newfoundland to remain within the Empire.

How Newfoundlanders will want to paddle their canoe after the war is still very much in the guessing stage but small doubt exists that, with victory achieved, the first step on the Newfoundland political scene will be toward return to the people of a government of their own. It would appear likely that in such a move there would be substantial help forthcoming from the United States and Canada. That help would be based on recognition of Newfoundland's place in world aviation travel and its strategic importance to the western hemisphere.

Stuff of Victory

Those are some of the possibilities that the war has brought to Newfoundland. They are all contingent upon victory but much of the stuff of which victory is made is visible in Newfoundland today.

On Newfoundland harbor streets today you can meet a ruddy faced merchant captain who will reluctantly admit that he "got his feet a little wet" on his last trip over. You find out that a Nazi torpedo blew his vessel in two and he piloted half of his ship into port. Another merchantman casually reports that his ship took a torpedo in her engine room, was then towed 600 miles into harbor.

One of the most dramatic sights that Newfoundland at war offers has nothing to do with the clash of arms, thrilling parades or plane-filled skies. It is simply the sight of a freighter slipping out of port.

There is nothing heroic about these ships quietly putting out to sea. There are no flags, no farewells. The noise of their departure is the clank of a loading winch, their only bunting is a bill of lading. These are the rusty tubs with their iron-gutted crews who face quietly and calmly all that lies beyond the horizon.

Behind them they leave the sentry of the Atlantic, Before them awaits their destiny of victory.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED

PRODUCTS
on sale in
Newfoundland

THE products of Canadian Industries Limited are available in Newfoundland through the sales offices of C-I-L in St. John's, and, in some instances, through Newfoundland distributors.

●

Sole Newfoundland Agents for:
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.

C-I-L

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Board of Trade Building, St. John's, Newfoundland
Head Office: Montreal
Factories and branches throughout Canada.

Newfoundland Travel A Scenic Adventure

Most Canadians on their way to Newfoundland these days say good-by to their homeland at North Sydney, N.S. Here the Canadian rail service ends and Newfoundland transportation facilities begin.

North Sydney is a busy seaboard town of some 7,000 with most of that population finding its livelihood in coal mining and fishing. One of the Dominion Coal Co. mines is about 2½ miles away from the town proper while Sydney with the huge steel mills of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. lies only some 15 miles distant.

A highlight of the town is the long Commercial Street which hugs the harbor so closely that one can almost reach out and touch the fishing schooners riding placidly at anchor.

Traffic is Heavy

Striving nobly to cope with the wartime flood of passengers is the small, sturdy S.S. Caribou. To its bottom is given the vital task of bringing in much-needed workmen and a considerable quantity of food and other materials for Newfoundlanders.

Business has been so great that a rigid system of priorities has had to be established for the Caribou. The military gets first call and the steamer at no time carries more than 250 passengers for safety reasons. With those restrictions it sometimes means that there is just not enough room for all those who want passage. That means those who are left behind must wait for the Caribou to return.

Reserve Early

Tip to those going to Newfoundland this way is to get their reservation in good and early and upon arrival in North Sydney check with the ticket office. In that office hours before the Caribou sails there is often a jam of scores waiting to buy passage across.

After ploughing through the 100 miles of Cabot Strait the Caribou delivers its passengers and cargo to Port aux Basques, a town of some 3,000 clinging to the steep shore line. For the customs authorities passengers are required to fill out forms declaring their baggage and their purpose in visiting the country. American visitors require passports, Canadians do not. Examination by the customs officials is usually swift and the traveller is then free to board the waiting train.

This is Newfoundland's famed narrow-gauge railway which winds in a sweeping arc from the country's southwest tip at Port aux Basques to the southeast tip at St. John's.

Leaving Port Aux Basques the railway at first holds close to the coast through a country of stubby evergreens and brush out of which the plateau-like Long Range rises suddenly. Small farms with frame houses, a few cows and sheep pop out at intervals.

American Base Passed

At Stephenville, 100 miles up the line first impact of the Lease-Lend plan in Newfoundland is felt. Here a great American base is being constructed by over 2,000 workmen. Farther along at Corner Brook the line swings from north to east and passes through this important development which includes the great Bowater's pulp and paper mills. Close by is the Humber River—a little bit of heaven to salmon fishers.

Pushing along east into the interior of Newfoundland the terrain becomes more mountainous, the scenery has a rugged grandeur. This is the section which causes the railway the most trouble of the whole run, most often throws the schedule out of joint.

In the mountainous "Topsails" storms can develop quickly; even in the early spring the winds can whip down drifts of 12 to 15 feet of snow to blanket the tracks. After the snow plow has done its work after such a storm passengers can have the novelty of riding along and not being able to see out of the windows due to the piled up snow beside the tracks.

Gander Guarded

The southward turn of the line comes at Gander, an immense development with shoals of workmen and crowds of buildings visible from the train. The train incidentally is as far as the ordinary traveller gets here for armed guards are on constant sentry-go. This is the world's largest airport and for the duration of the war is under Canadian direction. It provides one of the most important links in the chain of air communications with the United Kingdom.

Two hundred miles later comes journey's end at St. John's—war swollen capital of the island, this is the beating heart that sends the life blood of supplies and trade throughout all Newfoundland.

Those who knew St. John's in its placid prewar days would be hard put to recognize its brisk business-like air today. Up and down its steeply climbing streets military cars and trucks dash. Civilian cars all have their headlights blacked out except for a tiny spot in the centre; they all bear a wide strip of white paint around their bodies so that they can be seen during the dark St. John's nights. Off the sidewalks of St. John's nonchalantly step American and Canadian soldiers and civilians to risk life and limb as they look for traffic the wrong way, forgetting that a continuing St. John's tradition is driving on the left side of the street.

Busy Shops

To the long rambling stores of Water Street flock hordes of shoppers, their pockets and purses swollen with the new found prosperity that has spread over all the island. Shelves of these stores are jammed with goods of every type. Shortages are just beginning to show up and Newfoundland merchants have no worries about where they can sell their goods, their concern is where can they get more.

Something to behold is Water Street on a Saturday night as shoppers pack the stores right to the doors. St. John's has to concentrate much of this type of activity into the early part of the evening for with the nightly blackout most people like to stay close to home.

Close to War

Here in blacked out St. John's one finds new evidence of the proximity of the island to the battlefront. This is truly an outpost looking out over the Battle of the Atlantic. While its streets are darkened nightly one finds no similar gloom in the hearts of the people. Rather it accentuates the calm belief in ultimate victory that is in their hearts. These people are closer to the war than other North Americans. They are ready to play whatever part is asked of them; they are confident which way the war is going.

Such is the brief snapshot that a hurried traveller takes in Newfoundland today. It is really a land that asks much more than a quick glimpse for this island is redolent with the history of the days of romance. As Britain's oldest colony Newfoundland contains much of the historically significant, presents to the traveller something of an old world charm.

In Newfoundland there is comfortably mingled the old and the new. Along the streets of St. John's speeds modern commerce with all its bustle but the homes and buildings are such as are not built today. To live in a house a hundred years old is nothing special. About such places is the easy air of well-worn service. These are the places that have seen Newfoundland come through many trials to its place today of world importance. In the little villages one can find abundant evidence of the old way of doing things, the practices of an old land uprooted and transplanted in a new world.

Thus Newfoundland links the old world with the new to offer a true adventure in travel.

Mayor Reports On St. John's

St. John's, and all Newfoundland, are enjoying a wave of prosperity right now, which is reflected in the volume of business which is being done by the city's Water Street firms and the various industrial firms, states Andrew G. Carnell, mayor of St. John's.

Mr. Carnell adds that there is plenty of work and money in circulation. The people of Newfoundland are wholeheartedly behind the war effort, and are doing their best to cooperate with the Canadian and U. S. Military and Naval Forces stationed there. The City of St. John's is also cooperating to the fullest possible extent, and has given many sites for the erection of buildings required for administration and other purposes.

HOME OF BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Roofings
Paints
Wallboards
Pipe and Pipe Fittings
Plumbing Fixtures
Radiation and Heating Boilers
JAMES G. CRAWFORD
ST. JOHN'S - - NEWFOUNDLAND

STEERS LTD.
St. John's, Newfoundland
DEPARTMENTS
STORE, wholesale and retail, Provisions, Groceries and Hardware.
DRY GOODS, wholesale and retail, all kinds household and wearing apparel.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life, Sickness, Accident and Marine.
FISHERY, Exporters of Codfish and fishery products.
AGENCY, Representatives of Canadian, American, English and European Manufacturers.
AGENCIES

FLOUR	International Milling Company
LEATHER, SOLE	Anglo Canadian Leather Company
CLEANSERS and LYES	B. T. Babbitt, Incorporated
SALT, TABLE and DAIRY	Western Salt Company
PAINTS, VARNISH, ENAMELS, ETC.	Burrell & Co.
RADIOS	Zenith Radio Corporation
ENGINES, DIESEL	Bolinders Company, Incorporated
BOLOGNA	Dumarts Limited
SHORTENING and LARD	Southern Oil Company
MACARONI	Toronto Macaroni & Imported Foods Ltd.
ELECTRIC LAMPS	Hygrade Sylvania Corp.
OIL CLOTHES	J. F. Creaser Co.
FERTILIZERS	Humber Fishing & Fish Manure Co.
WOOD PRESERVATIVES	Osmore Wood Preserving Co. of Canada Ltd.
FEEDS, CATTLE and POULTRY	Toronto Elevators Ltd.
INSURANCE, FIRE	Underwriters Lloyds, London
LIFE	Dominion Life Insurance
MARINE	World Marine and General Insurance Co.

Canadian Exporters wishing to obtain representation are invited to communicate with us.

E. HISCOCK
J. KNOX CLOUSTON
P. O. Box E5199
Phone 516
HARRIS & HISCOCK, LTD.
165 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S,
NEWFOUNDLAND

Importers	*Exporters*
LEATHER, AXES, HANDLES, SHOT, PUTTY, GLASS, PAINT, OIL, OCHRE, ENAMEL AND ALUMINUM WARES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GENERAL HARDWARE, ETC.	LINGON BERRIES PICKLED TURBOT PICKLED SALMON CANNED LOBSTERS CANNED SALMON

With the Compliments of
The Newfoundland Butter Co. Ltd.
ST. JOHN'S

CHARLES R. BELL LIMITED
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
Manufacturer's Agents and Distributors
Sole Distributors in Newfoundland for:
Libby McNeill & Libby; Kelloggs Corn Flakes; Five Roses Flour; Cow Brand Soda; Flit; Nujol; Alka Seltzer; Cream of Wheat; Nestle LeMur; Robins Meyers; Leland Electric; Johnson & Evinrude Outboard Motors; Onon Electric; Proctor & Gamble; Canadian Shortening; Beech Nut Packing Co.
Enquiries Solicited

CITY OF ST. JOHN'S
NEWFOUNDLAND
●
Facts About St. John's

The following facts concerning the City of St. John's are of interest:
First elected council took office in 1888.
Present population of City: 44,000.
The City has a Property Valuation of $40,000,000.00.
Annual Rental Valuation: $2,500,000 (on which taxation is based).
Fire Insurance Premiums collected within the City amount to approximately $300,000,000 annually.

THE CITY DEBT. The City debt of $1,000,000.00 to the Government of Newfoundland at 3 per cent. interest; loans from the Bank $396,700; bond issue of $500,000.00 has been reduced to $240,000.00.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is secured from Windsor Lake, situated five miles from the City of St. John's. The elevation of the lake is 500 feet above the City. Area of watershed: about twenty miles. A practically inexhaustible supply of first-class water is available for all requirements. Water pressures all over City are maintained at 80 to 130 lbs., which ensures ample fire protection. Although the supply is capable of giving 20,000,000 gallons per day, the average daily consumption at present is only 7,000,000 gallons.

In addition to the main water supply, an auxiliary supply is situated at George's Pond. This, however, is only used in case of emergency.

POWER AND GAS

Hydro-electric power is supplied by the Newfoundland Light & Power Company in conjunction with the United Towns Electric Company, Ltd., at a low rate. Ample power is available for future development.

St. John's Gas Company. New capital has been acquired to increase the scope of the company's activities and to supply gas to residences and for power purposes.

STREETS

Fifty miles of macadam roads; 2 miles paved roads; over 13 miles of concrete walks. Both concrete walks and paved roads will be increased in the very near future.

BANKS

Branches of the following Canadian banks are located in St. John's — Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada; also Head Office of the Government of Newfoundland Savings Bank.

EDUCATIONAL

The following are some of the City's well-equipped educational institutions:—Memorial University College, Bishop Field College, St. Bonaventure's College, Prince of Wales (United Church) College, Bishop Spencer College, K. of C. Memorial School, Presentation Convent Schools, St. Patrick's Hall and Holy Cross Schools.

MANUFACTURING

Some of the leading industrial firms are:
Bennett Brewing Company
Browning-Harvey Factories
Bavarian Brewing Co. Ltd.
Carnell's Carriage Factory
Chalker & Co. Ltd.
Colonial Cordage Company
Wm. Dawe & Sons, Ltd.
Harvey-Brehm Butter Company
Horwood Lumber Company, Ltd.
Imperial Tobacco Co.
Lawrence's Carriage Factory
Newfoundland Boot & Shoe Factory
Newfoundland Brewery
Newfoundland Butter Company
Newfoundland Clothing Company
Newfoundland Furniture & Moulding Co. Ltd.
Newfoundland Lime Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Parker & Monroe's Shoe Factory
Pope's Furniture Factory
Purity Factories, Ltd.
Riverside Woollen Mills, Ltd.
Standard Manufacturing Company
United Nail & Foundry Company
White Clothing Company

Head offices of the United Towns Electric Company and Avalon Telephone Company, Ltd., are situated in St. John's.

HARBOUR and SHIPPING

St. John's land-locked harbour is one of the best on the Atlantic sea-board.

All steamers must pass St. John's on the way to and from Canada, the United States and Europe.

ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Mayor: ANDREW G. CARNELL
Councillors:
ERIC COOK (*Deputy Mayor*)
O. L. VARDY
E. LAWRENCE
J. J SPRATT,
J. P. KELLY
J. T. MEANEY
City Clerk: J. J. MAHONY, J.P.

Friendly Invasion Brings Many Changes

Canadian and American Troops Going All-out in Defense Measures

Through the streets of Newfoundland's towns and villages today, jumping jeeps are piling past the quaint, old, horse-drawn, two-wheeled carts that droop sadly at the rear.

On the sidewalks, just as in many Canadian and American towns, soldiers purposefully stride along on some business or lag along trying to think up some excitement. On country highways the traveller is liable to meet a column of marching soldiers or a convoy of trucks and mechanized equipment.

Thus war has tinged the peaceful roads and byways of Newfoundland. For into this island there have poured thousands of soldiers and airmen to make all the preparations that mean modern warfare, preparations that can't be talked about.

Building the bases that these forces have come to man is the work that has lifted Newfoundland up to its present peak of prosperity. This work will certainly last well into 1943, perhaps beyond.

One of the important American bases is hard by St. John's where on the sloping shores of peaceful Quidi Vidi Lake there has grown a sprawling military city. Construction work is continuing at a feverish pace as hills are ripped down and giant bulldozers crunch the way for scores of new buildings.

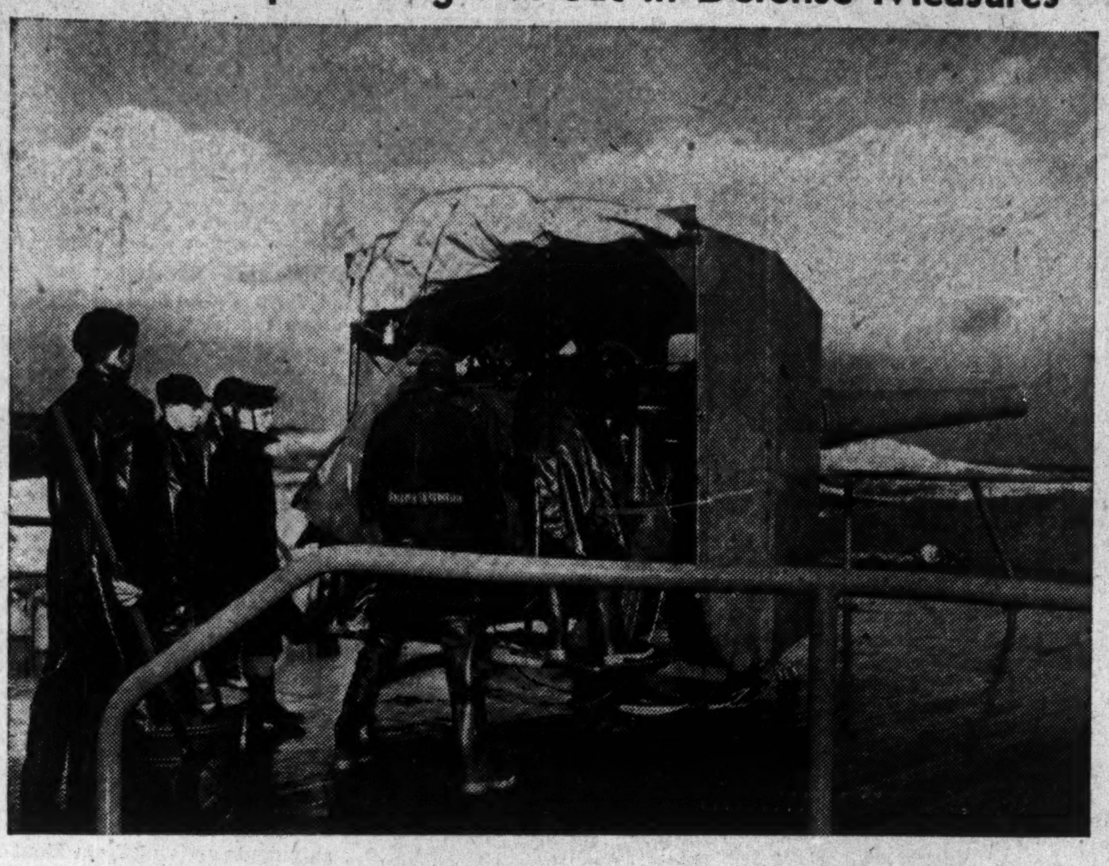
This is Fort Pepperrell where from rude beginnings tremendous progress has been made with rows of well ordered, neatly designed barracks now meeting the eye. No barren, grim military huts are these; they offer many of the comforts and even some of the atmosphere of home. In summer, the soldiers stationed here can take advantage of many features including golf, swimming, sailing, tennis and fishing.

Canadian forces on the island are commanded by Major-General L. F. Page, formerly in command of Canadian troops in Iceland. Headquarters is right in the middle of the finest residential district in St. John's, in the great former home of Sir Marmaduke Winter, rich Newfoundland merchant. Brand new, modern barracks house the men.

Life for troops in Newfoundland, however, is far from a pleasant stay near a summer resort, or holding down a comfortable spot in a St. John's mansion. Service in Newfoundland means combatting all the changes the seasons bring. It means trying to arrange an adequate defense system for places where roads are scarce, sometimes non-existent. It means maintaining a constant watch out over the sea from stations all up and down the coast.

Man Isolated Points

To man those stations soldiers are liable to be posted for six months at a time to isolated spots where outside amusement is just not to be had. In a barren location like these, soldiers wouldn't be human if they didn't grumble some. They do grumble but actually their morale could not be higher. What they ardently desire more than anything else is some action. If any enemy pops up around Newfoundland he will become the immediate target for a lot of pent-up energy.



In and out of Newfoundland ports come grim vessels of war bound on their never-ending task of guarding the life-line to Britain. To refuel the ships, give the fighting seamen a chance for a few hours rest the strategic location of Newfoundland has become of vital importance to the Battle of the Atlantic.

One of the most striking things to be found among the troops in Newfoundland is their opinion of the islanders. These men have found that traditional Newfoundland hospitality is no figment of a press agent's imagination or just tourist bait. On every hand soldiers make it a particular point to tell a visiting stranger that Newfoundlanders could not possibly treat them better. Residents there are taking the Canadian and American boys into their homes, softening their loneliness, treating them with all the simple warmth others might reserve for their immediate family.

That friendship and mutual respect often ripens into a romantic attachmeht. There have been a surprising number of marriages between Newfoundland girls and Canadian and American boys.

With Newfoundland virtually in the front line of battle it is naturally possible to report only a very little of its state of preparedness. But along the island's rugged, jagged coast big coastal guns keep their grim-mouthed watch. In charge of those guns are some of Canada's most famous artillery units. They stand watch 24 hours a day, every day; this is no training post, this is the real stuff.

Setting up of these artillery posts is a story of considerable achievement in itself. Many of those posts are at spots vital to the defense of Newfoundland but which are not serviced by roads. That meant bringing in all the equipment, including the great guns, by sea. The materials in many cases had to be hauled up mountainous approaches to the sea-sweeping gun emplacements. Those emplacements, in turn, are often solidly set right in the rock.

Kept on Toes

The Canadians stationed in Newfoundland know their business as befits their important job. Troops are kept in constant practice in handling their guns whether they are the big coastal guns, anti-aircraft batteries, machine guns or rifles. Long route marches familiarize the men with the surrounding country, they know the terrain around their posts as well as the hills, fields and streets back home.

The American forces are on a footing fully as efficient as the Canadian with their men well equipped and their store rooms well supplied with food and clothing. The vast extent of their programme is an obvious indication that they know the 99 years for which they have leased the bases is a long time and they mean to get off on the right foot.

In fashioning Newfoundland's breastwork of defense there is a complete lack of "fooling around." The whole island is an outpost vital to the whole Western Hemisphere, the task of making it as strong as possible is a grim, urgent job. From the progress made so far that job is in capable hands.

Board of Trade Head Sees Continuing Prosperity For Postwar Years

By E. L. HICKMAN
President,
Newfoundland Board of Trade

Newfoundland is today enjoying an era of prosperity that we have not experienced for a number of years. This has undoubtedly been accounted for mostly by the tremendous amount of employment and work available, due to the establishment of various Bases in our Island.

Newfoundland, however, had started a comeback before the present construction jobs commenced. We were gradually working ourselves into a better position and the last year or so has undoubtedly given us greater opportunities than we would normally have had.

During March, and the previous month of February, we did not have a single case of able-bodied relief in the country. Our producers fared well last season, particularly in respect of prices for the various commodities produced here, although in some cases the reduced production of Codfish, due to weather conditions, offset the material gain that would have otherwise been enjoyed.

Cost of living increased sharply, but then so did wages and earning power. This is well demonstrated by the increased sales in merchandising stores, increased deposits in savings banks and the very creditable showing in the sale of War Savings Certificates. The government has shown the highest returns ever received and has budgeted for still greater returns for the end of our present fiscal year.

After this present war is ended I hope to see a continuation of prosperity in Newfoundland; not, perhaps to the extent which we are enjoying today, but at least to a normal state.

Better International Relations

Our closer association with Canada and the United States, brought about by the present world conflict, should cement our relationship more than ever before. While there has always been pleasant and friendly contact on all sides, the closer co-operation of these war days should make for a closer relationship afterward.

The United States and Canada have become more conscious of Newfoundland, and this undoubtedly applies to the business section of these countries as well as the general public. We have our natural resources ready for development, resources that could be of interest to Canadian and American financiers and businessmen. We have wealth in our seas, and with the ever advancing progress of production and processing of our present fisheries, there is a large business in various types of fresh fish, etc. that would be and is today welcomed by the consumers in these two countries. Development here can well bring into being a business of a substantial nature that could go a long way to keeping Newfoundland producers in the state of good living that they enjoy today.

Tourist Trade

The present projects under way here in Newfoundland today of necessity mean extension of our road system. This can be very easily extended to an East to West road across the island, connecting us then by motor car, with a short trip across the Gulf of Cape Breton and on through Canada. This brings us the possibilities of a tourist trade which, with proper development, could be a big asset to Newfoundland, as we undoubtedly have the best to offer in this type of trade. The fishing, shooting and scenery is difficult to surpass and has brought forth loud praise from those who have visited here. The opening up of roads leads to the opening up of a country and in this way we would have further natural developments.

With the commencement of the service in May of this year of the Trans-Canada Airlines, we are no longer at a distance from our American or Canadian neighbors. Newfoundland, with our airports, can become the centre of Trans-Atlantic Air traffic between England and the Western hemisphere.

With the mention of the above few possibilities, and in addition more industrial development, Newfoundland should have something in the future to which it can look forward.

Total of 30,000 for Forces and War Work

While not supporting an army of its own as it did during the last war, Newfoundland has already given an important percentage of its population to the fighting forces of the United Kingdom and Canada.

In the various services Newfoundlanders are serving or fighting in almost every theatre of war. At the end of 1941 over 8,000 men from the island were in direct war service.

Just as important from the standpoint of the general war programme of the United Nations is the work being done by some 22,000 Newfoundlanders at home in constructing the great bases for the American and Canadian army, navy and air force.

Following is a summary of the number of Newfoundland men in the various services, along with the casualties reported to the end of 1941.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS AT WAR

Royal Navy	2,889
Royal Artillery	1,508
R.A.F. as air crew	245
R.A.F. as ground crew	71
R.C.N., R.C.N.R. and R.C.N.V.R.	367
R.C.A.F.	45
Canadian Army	54
Transferred from Nfld. Overseas Forestry Unit to fighting forces	529
Serving with Nfld. Overseas Forestry Unit	1,876
Serving in the Merchant Navy	500
Total	8,084

Casualties

Royal Navy	117
Mercantile Marine	83
Royal Air Force	15
Royal Artillery	12
R.C.N.V.R. and R.C.E.	4
Total	231

From its prewar position of undefended exposure Newfoundland has been whipped into a strong spot capable of handing out a nasty surprise to any wandering enemies. With the establishment of many new airfields provision of defense against air attack has become an important part of the picture of Newfoundland at war.

CORNELL, MACGILIVRAY LIMITED
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Board of Trade Bldg.
St. John's, Nfld.
P. O. Box E5281
Queen Bldg.
Halifax, N.S.
P. O. Box 123
Specializing in bonds and stocks of companies operating in Newfoundland and the Maritimes.
Stock exchange transactions executed. Marginal accounts carried.

GEORGE NEAL, Limited
Wholesale Dealers in
PROVISIONS
AND
GROCERIES
ST. JOHN'S - NEWFOUNDLAND
Established 1894 Incorporated 1920
We solicit consignments of Livestock for sale on St. John's Market.

Select an organization famed for "fine work"
COUSINS
(NFLD. LIMITED)
Master Cleaners, Dyers and Furriers
ST. JOHN'S - NEWFOUNDLAND

JAMES BAIRD *Limited*
Baird Buildings. Water Street.
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland
Branches at
Marystown, Bell Island, Curling
JAMES BAIRD (Labrador) Limited
IMPORTERS OF
Dry Goods, Millinery, Boots, Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Rubber Clothes, Ladies' and Children's Wear, Men's and Boys' Wear, Housefurnishings, Stationery, Gift Goods, Provisions, Feeds, Flours, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.
EXPORTERS OF
Codfish, Cod Oil, Lobsters, Herring, Herring Meal and Oil, Caplin, Dried Squid and all Fishery Products.
Agents for
The Northern Assurance Co. Ltd., London, England
"Burberrys" of England Vogue Patterns, New York
"Lake-of-the-Woods" Milling Co. Ltd.
TOURISTS! *Visit our Souvenir Dept.*

FRICK
REFRIGERATION
When you think of Air Conditioning, Cooling drinking water, Food Service, Dispensing Beverages, Cold Storage, Ice Making, Display Counters, Soda Fountains, Ice Cream Cabinets, Butchers' Rooms, etc.
— THINK OF —
Clayton Construction Co.
ROYAL BANK BUILDING ST. JOHN'S
P. O. Box 102 (23 Years Giving Service) 'Phone 1158

ASBESTOS
INSULATIONS & FIREPROOFING
FOR
AIRPORTS & HANGARS
CANTONMENTS
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
MARINE FOUNDRIES
FLYING SCHOOLS
DEFENCE PROJECTS
MUNITION PLANTS
CORVETTES & MINESWEEPERS
TANKS, GUN PORTS, ETC., ETC.
ASPHALT PRODUCTS
UNDERGROUND INSULATIONS (Argentum Shell)
BUILDING FOUNDATIONS (Expansion Joint)
RUNWAYS FOR AIRFIELDS (Expansion Joints)
MACHINE FOUNDATIONS (Expansion Joint)
ROOFING & WEATHERPROOFING
(Asphalt Roofing & Shingles)
CAREY ASBESTOS ROOFINGS,
CEMENTS, ETC., ETC.
THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY LIMITED
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

War Brings Transport and Supply Problems

Steps Being Taken to Maintain Flow of Vital Imports

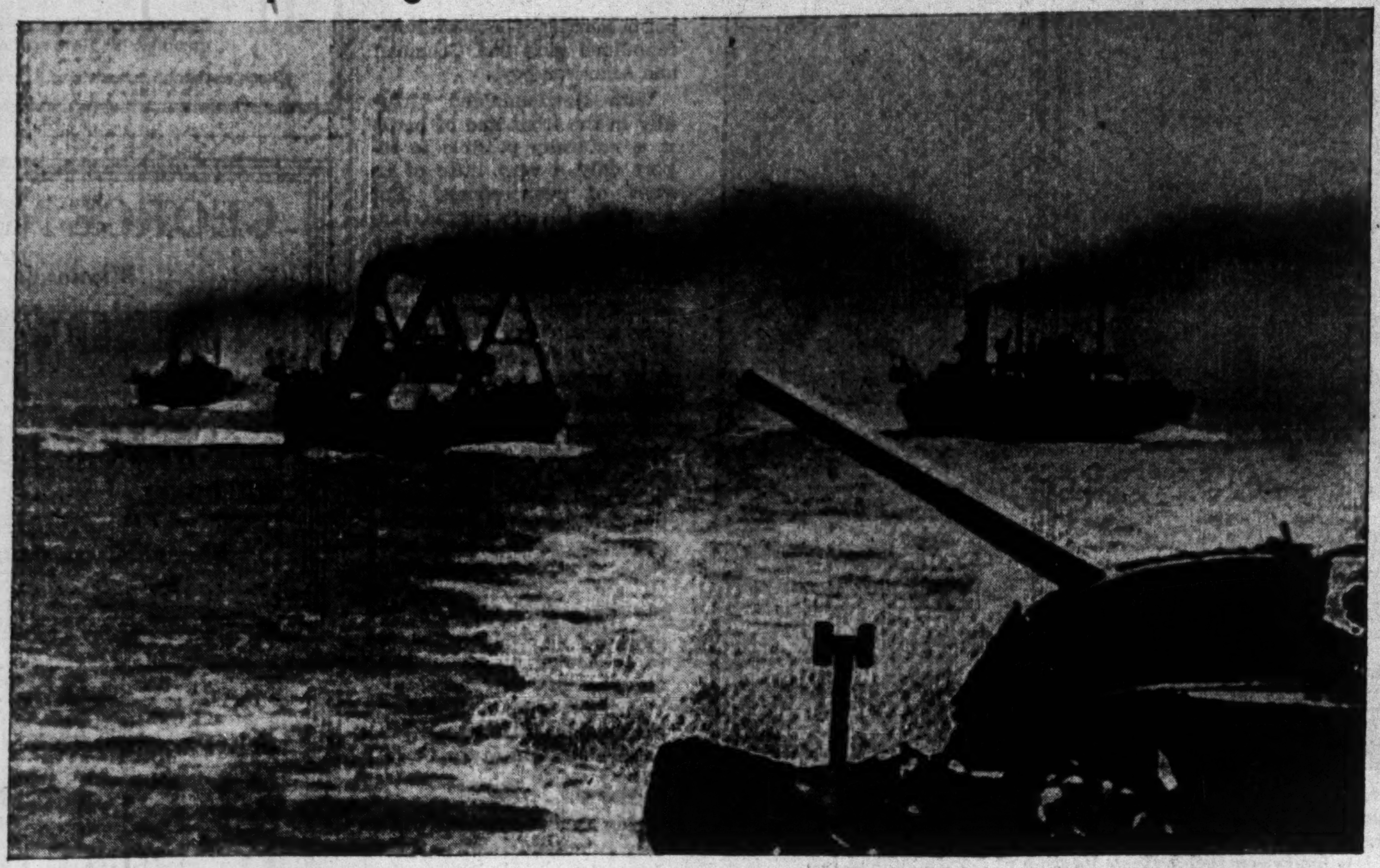
Transportation and supplies are prime problems to Newfoundland today — transportation because much of what Newfoundlanders eat and use must be imported, supplies because many materials are just not available for import from Canada or the United States.

In the field of transportation the story is the same that holds true elsewhere in Newfoundland at war; facilities that were adequate to handle peacetime business have been swamped by the deluge that war has brought. The railway has been straining at capacity for months, took a $2.1 millions loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to buy new equipment. The shipping facilities between Newfoundland and the mainland before the war were fully adequate for all the trade that showed. Today the lack of shipping space is the No. 1 reason for the tight transportation situation.

To get around that situation Newfoundlanders have informally discussed several plans. One of these plans envisages the pooling under a centralized management of a fleet of small local vessels. It is claimed that there is a substantial number of 135-150 ton vessels that can be used for freighting between Newfoundland ports, Halifax and North Sydney. With all these small boats under one management handling and turn-around would be speeded up.

Another plan which has come in for considerable discussion has been the building of new power vessels. Proponents of this scheme claim that a wide place exists for Diesel-powered boats of around 150 tons capacity. It is pointed out that even ten such vessels could carry 80,000 tons of inward and outward freight between Newfoundland and Canadian ports.

There is an apparent difficulty in this latter plan, however, as some trouble may be encountered in fitting out the boats with engines. But this is a dual plan that has as its idea not only the present need to relieve the transportation situation but also lay the groundwork for further fishery development when peace returns. This latter would involve an expansion of the deep-sea fishery in which these new vessels could play a large part.



Past the guardian of the Gulf that is Newfoundland sail great convoys laden with all the vital materials and men necessary for the making of modern warfare. To protect those convoys on their first step across the Atlantic, Newfoundland sends forth its patrol planes, shelters escorting vessels. Its harbor towns cheer the merchant and fighting sailors as they go out to face their grim task.

Along with the ordinary desire to keep a steady flow of materials coming into the country on as large a scale as possible to keep regular business operations on a stable basis, the Newfoundland government has another very direct interest. This interest springs from the fact that by far the greater part of governmental revenues comes from import duties. Tight transportation and supply shortages will mean a reduction in imports, in turn a cut in government revenues. That condition is already being forecast for the government's approaching fiscal year.

To meet the situation the Commission of Government has set up a Transportation Control Board. Under the chairmanship of H. J. Russell, C.B.E., general manager of the railway, the Board includes representatives of the Board of Customs, Food Controller, Natural Resources Board, Harbor Commission, Department of Public Works and the Board of Trade.

At the time of its appointment a little over a month ago the Board proclaimed its chief functions as follows:

1. To exercise such control over available transportation facilities as it is practicable for the Newfoundland government to impose so that these facilities may be put to the best possible use in the national interest and to assist the Trade and Public Departments in obtaining transportation for goods and passengers by rail or sea where such assistance is in the public interest.

2. The Board will exercise its control over available transportation facilities through existing authorities who will be represented on the Board. For example, priority of shipments by ships under the control of the Newfoundland government, e.g., Railway Steamers, will be enforced through the General Manager of the Railway; priority of shipments in ships not under control of the government will be enforced to the extent possible through the Customs Department and control of priority of accommodation at berths in St. John's Harbor will be exercised through the St. John's Harbor and Pilotage Commission. The degree of priority of transportation facilities to be accorded to particular commodities will be decided in the Board after consultation with the departments and interests affected. It will also be the duty of the Board to collect and furnish to those interested information as to transportation requirements in respect of different commodities and information as to the transportation facilities which are available at any time.

3. It is the duty of the Board, through the General Manager of the Railway, to seek shipping space whether by chartering ships or otherwise, in order to make up as far as possible a shortage of transportation facilities for any purpose decided by the Board to be of national importance.

Another need in the Newfoundland transportation situation is additional sheds and another berth at North Sydney, through which much of Newfoundland's imports are handled from Canada. This would allow the bringing in of additional vessels, avoid pile-ups of materials.

Some Newfoundland businessmen put a good deal of the blame on the warehousing facilities at North Sydney in connection with their current transportation difficulties. They say that the little shed at North Sydney is unable to cope with the flood of goods that is coming from Canada to Newfoundland. This means that goods have had to be kept in railway cars and shunted back on sidings awaiting arrival of the boat to carry the freight across to the island. Newfoundlanders back up their claims by producing records which show shipments arriving from Montreal which they ordered a month after other shipments, with still no sign of the materials ordered first arriving.

They claim that such a condition is due to the first shipment having had to be shunted so far back on the railway siding that it could not be brought up in time for the boat when the boat was available, while the second shipment was more fortunate and made connections.

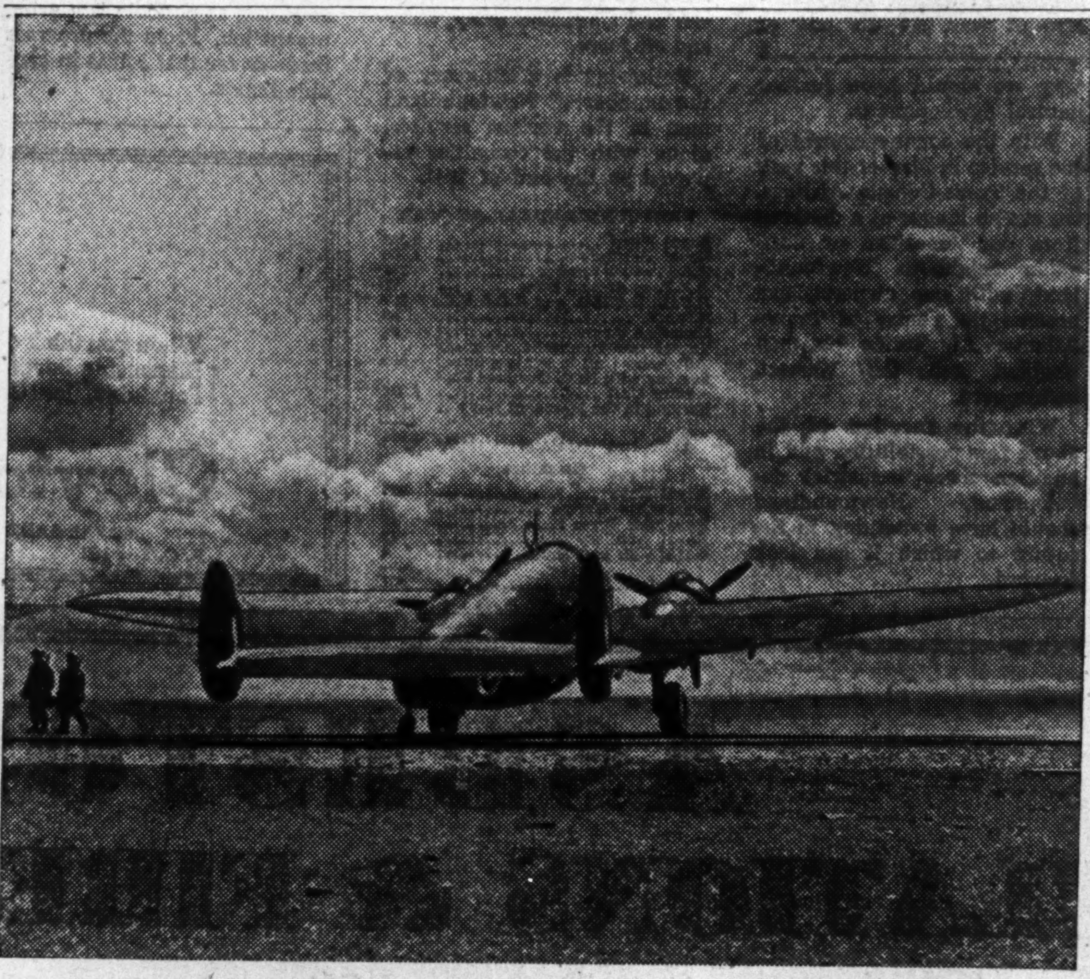
Priorities Set-up

Recent ally of the supply problem of Newfoundland is the question of priorities. This is now the direct responsibility of hard-working W. E. Curtis, one of the best-liked civil servants in the whole government set-up.

All purchases Newfoundlanders want to make in the U. S. and Canada pass through the hands of Mr. Curtis in his capacity as head of the Priorities Division of the Department of Public Works for examination as to actual priority rating.

The American and Canadian governments pay no attention to direct requests for priorities without the stamp of approval of the Newfoundland government.

Along with his duties of watching priority ratings Mr. Curtis represents the Priorities Board on the Transportation Control Board, is purchasing agent for the Newfoundland government and is representative of the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply, purchasing for the Canadian forces in Newfoundland. His manifold duties sometimes put him in a position where he puts an order through in his capacity as purchasing agent and then has to pass on the priority rating of his own order in his capacity as head of the Priorities Division.



Ready to start rolling down the tremendous runways of Newfoundland fields are scores of bombers such as this. This is one of the fields of the Bomber Ferry Command, it is the last land the crews see as they head out over the Atlantic until they reach their goal in Britain. Through such fields is being funneled much of the production of our aircraft plants.

Civilian Corps on Watch For Enemy

Scattered around the coast of Newfoundland and up along the shore of Labrador are some 1,500 civilians on the alert to report any suspicious aircraft, troops and naval vessels in their vicinity.

Under the guidance of Canada's World War veteran Air Commodore C. M. McEwan, M.C, D.F.C., Air Officer Commanding No. 1 Group Headquarters R.C.A.F. at St. John's, the organization and training of these civilian spotters has been carried out since August, 1941.

Administered by the R.C.A.F. the Aircraft Detection Corps of Newfoundland is the island's adaptation of similar bodies operating in Canadian coastal areas.

The corps is composed mainly of men of non-military age along with women. All observers perform their duties without remuneration.

Those duties include informing their reporting centre of any hostile or unidentified aircraft in the district with description, height, number and direction of flight. Observers are also to report any submarines, strange or suspicious looking trawlers or other craft, all ships in trouble, shipwrecked crews, any ship-to-shore signals, soldiers, sailors or airmen other than American, Canadian or Newfoundland, any caches of gasoline or supplies found along the coast.

The system of reporting is geared so that messages from the observers receive full priority on telephone, telegraph and wireless lines, with these reports being immediately transmitted to all branches of the service, Air Force, Naval, Military and Civilian Defense.

No hostile aircraft have yet been sighted over Newfoundland but enemy submarines are known to have been in the vicinity. Danger of plane attacks still seems slight but Newfoundlanders well know the penalty other lands have paid for unpreparedness and against the possibility of any surprise the Aircraft Detection Corps stands ready to do its part.

University of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N.B.

Forestry
The University of New Brunswick has one of the best schools of Forestry in Canada.

Electrical and Civil Engineering
Complete courses extending over four years and leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Engineering.

Arts and Science
Courses leading to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees and special courses for those intending to enter Medical and Law Schools.

Law
The Law School is situated in Saint John where courses to the B.C.L. degree are given.

Residence and Gymnasium
The men's residence is one of the most attractive college residences in Canada. The Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium completed this year is the finest of its kind in Eastern Canada.

Rates
Tuition in Arts $120. Science $125. Forestry and Engineering $150. Room and board in Residence $8.75 and $9 per week.

For fuller information write the Registrar.

NORMAN MACKENZIE
President, University of New Brunswick

THE STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Makers of Enamels, Fine House Paints, Marine and Industrial Paints, Putty, Shellacs, etc.

Also:

Fishermen's Oiled Clothing, Coats, Leggings, Hats, Aprons, Covers, etc.

WM. DAWE & SONS, LTD.
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS, ST. JOHN'S and BAY ROBERTS
— Distributors for —
BERGER and MATCHLESS PAINTS
THE MONARCH METAL WEATHERSTRIP CO. LOCKTITE PLYWOODS
CROMAR OAK FLOORING CO. (Laid and Used the Same Day)
— Manufacturers of —
DOORS SASHES MOULDINGS and GENERAL TRIM
— Importers of —
LOCKS, HINGES, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, HARDWOOD FLOORING,
ROOFING, Etc. ESTIMATES FREE
"WOOD GOODS MADE OF GOOD WOODS"

DICKS & CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Stationers
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Saunders, Howell & Co.
Limited
CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND

Lumber Manufacturers and General Contractors
Timber Merchants including Pitprops and Pulpwood
•
34 Years of Steady Production
Our Facilities Are Second to None

References
THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
CARBONEAR

CROSBIE & CO. Ltd.
WATER STREET
St. John's - Newfoundland
EXPORTERS
Fish and Fishery Products

AGENTS FOR

- MAZAWATTEE TEA
- MONARCH TEA
- BULK TEA
- FLAME ROOM COFFEE
- PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR
- NEWBRIGHT'S SOAP
- MONARCH TINNED GOODS
- PALCO INSULATION WOOL
- NEON SIGNS
- MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
- FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

To Men Who Make Decisions

The ability and experience you bring to the management of your business largely determine how it will weather the storm.

How much greater is the necessity for competent management of your estate under your Will, to safeguard your dependents' future.

The appointment of your Executor is the most important decision in your Will. We shall be glad to show you how our long experience and practical business knowledge, our financial stability and continuing existence can serve your estate efficiently and economically, often in circumstances that would severely handicap the most capable individual executor.

• • • • •

Decisions put off until "tomorrow" are sometimes never made.

The EASTERN TRUST Company
Head Office — Halifax, N.S.
NEWFOUNDLAND ADVISORY COMMITTEE
David Baird, Esq., *Chairman*
Hon. Frank McNamara Hon. W. S. Monroe
P. B. Rendell, *Manager*

When You Come to Halifax

To the Good People of the Empire's Oldest Colony, the Lord Nelson Extends Greetings:

Residents of Newfoundland — On your next visit to Halifax, whether for a day or a week or more, you will find the finest of accommodation at THE LORD NELSON, with service unexcelled anywhere. Moderately priced rooms and the choicest of foods prepared for your enjoyment also at reasonable rates.

Your stay in Halifax will be a real pleasure for a most cordial welcome awaits you at

The LORD NELSON HOTEL HALIFAX N

New Era in Educational Field

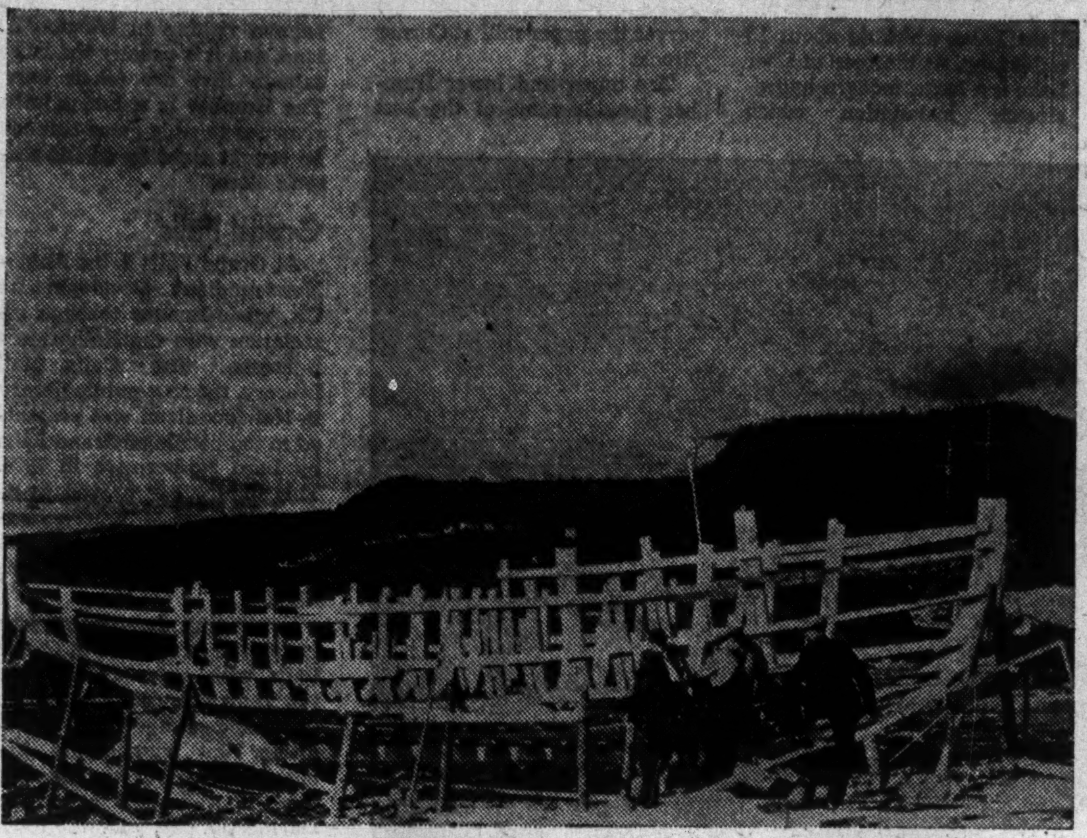
Free and Compulsory Education Starts This Fall

This fall with the start of a new school year Newfoundland will inaugurate a system of free and compulsory education.

Up to now there has been no compulsory education in Newfoundland and a quarterly fee ranging from $1 to $3 per pupil has been charged.

The aim is to have every child stay at school until he is at least 14 years of age. Stating that it is hoped eventually to remove all traces of illiteracy the government in announcing its policy of free and compulsory education stated:

"The Commission of Government intend to see to it that in due course, but as soon as possible, the opportunity will be given to every child in the country, to every boy and girl of school age, to attend school regularly to receive the benefit of at least an elementary education, to be taught, at the very least, to read and write and upon that foundation to build as firmly and broadly as their own circumstances and the facilities of the national system of education will permit."



Communications with the outside world has always been a vital Newfoundland problem, drawing as it does much of its supplies from England, Canada and the United States. Today the shipping situation has tightened that problem. Some Newfoundlanders see the answer in their own hands—the building of small wooden vessels for coastal work. Here is shown indication that they have not lost the craft.

Isolation Problem

One of the greatest problems facing the efficient carrying out of the comprehensive system of education in Newfoundland has been the scattered location of the country's population. Newfoundland has a total of some 1,300 villages around its coast of which 1,000 have a population of less than 100 people. As a result of this isolated type of settlement, compulsory education will at first extend only to children within a certain designated distance of a school.

It is felt that a more general scheme to start out with would bring too many troubles of enforcement as some pupils would have to come a good few miles to school.

Inauguration of the new system will mean considerably increased expense for maintenance and construction of new schools. This in turn raises a new problem as it appears obvious that the teaching staff will have to be enlarged.

Teachers in Newfoundland are not in large supply.

Education is largely carried out through the churches with the government allowing grants to the churches for this purpose. The new system of free and compulsory education envisages no change in this policy.

The control the churches exert over Newfoundland's educational facilities has led to practically all of the people having some church affiliation. The denominational division in Newfoundland is in equal segments of about one third of the population each to Roman Catholics, the Church of England and the United Church.

To help combat the hindrances to education that isolation has brought, travelling railway cars have been put in use. The car may pull in at a siding and stop for a month for the benefit of perhaps only a few children in the area. As much education as possible is concentrated into that month and the car then moves on to a new district. The education is then carried on through correspondence and it is claimed that in a good many cases some very satisfactory results have been obtained through this system. For higher education it is necessary to go to St. John's.

Hickman Co. Has Big Role In Nfld. Trade

Even in Newfoundland where historical lore is commonplace a family that can trace its way back almost two centuries is unusual. That is the achievement of the Hickman family which can prove its residence at Grand Bank since 1747.

From that ancestral home young A. E. Hickman came to St. John's just as the 20th century was getting properly under way and went to work for that city's branch of Smith & Co., a Halifax firm. It was not long, however, until Hickman bought Smith & Co. out and set up business for himself as A. E. Hickman & Co. From a humble beginning in a small wharf office designed to handle the exporting of salt codfish only this firm has grown and spread until today it is one of the most important business houses in Newfoundland.

The new firm of A. E. Hickman & Co. confined itself to the handling of fish and fish products up to 1915 when the first real step in the company's process of expansion into other fields was taken. Small outport fishermen would send in their shipments of fish accompanied by an order for goods to be paid for from the proceeds of the sale of the fish. It occurred to the Hickman firm that instead of hunting around town to buy the goods the outport fishermen wanted the company itself might as well keep some of these goods right on hand.

Pilots of the big TCA planes now operating on a regular schedule to Newfoundland are looking down at an island in transition. Before them spreads the age-old panorama of forests and lakes but they also can catch the brisk new note that is being sounded throughout the island as great new airfields are carved out of the virgin terrain.

Provision Trade Expands

This trend of thought led the company into the provision business and today this line has grown to such an extent that A. E. Hickman & Co. ranks as one of the largest wholesale provision houses on the island. The provision business now constitutes a major part of the firm's whole operation.

During the Great War, the company started accumulating vessels and at one time had 21 sailing ships taking advantage of the shipping boom around 1917. In Trinity Bay the company's own shipyard was maintained and from this yard sailing ships ranging usually from 180 to 400 tons were turned out. Largest of all was the 450-ton "Ruth Hickman" which was lost off the Coast of Ireland.

No Ships Now

Up to the end of the Great War practically all of Newfoundland's trade had been done in its own sailing vessels. However, this slow form of ocean transportation was superseded in the 1920's by steamers. In keeping with that trend the Hickman company disposed of its fleet of sailing vessels and is now out of ship ownership entirely.

Next branch on the tree of expansion sprouted in 1920 when the company went into the coal business — wholesale, retail and bunkering. This trade is still carried on with the supplies of coal coming largely from Cape Breton, England and Wales.

Around the same time the Dominion Atlantic Insurance Co. came into being under the wing of Mr. Hickman. The company for some time had been agent for British Crown Insurance Co. but the new organization was purely a Hickman organization. While incorporated to underwrite marine insurance only, the company's activities have since been enlarged to handle fire, automobile and plate glass insurance. The insurance firm is capitalized at $500,000, and is the only local one of its kind in Newfoundland.

Hickman's got an early start in the automobile business and in 1923 obtained the Ford of Canada agency for the eastern half of Newfoundland. The company has been a Ford dealer ever since. Another important addition was made through a wholesale and retail hardware department, handling refrigerators, washing machines, electrical appliances, etc.

Newfoundlanders obtain through the Hickman company a wide range of imported goods as the firm holds the agency for Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Miner Rubber Co., Robin Hood Flour, with the firm incidentally having a leading record in the country's flour sale totals, Lunenburg Foundry (marine engines), Tidewater Oil Co., Larus & Bros. (Edgewater Tobacco), Columbian Rope Co. and Exide Batteries.

In addition to those agencies the company also acts as distributor for Champion Spark Plugs, Glidden Paints and the Norge Division of the Borg-Warner Corp. Since 1930 it has been representative of the Montreal Life Insurance Co.

While A. E. Hickman & Co. was founded to handle the salt codfish trade its diversification of interests has been so great that last year the company discontinued its fish business.

Keeping step with changing trends in the Newfoundland economy the company last year strengthened its position in the increasingly active Bay of Islands region through a large wholesale warehouse and branch office at Corner Brook. In addition to the other Hickman interests and agencies this branch acts as representative of Ralston Purina Feeds for the western half of Newfoundland.

Officers and directors of A. E. Hickman & Co. are: A. E. Hickman, president; E. L. Hickman, managing director; L. J. Brett, secretary; W. F. Butt, director; E. Miller, director.

The
UNITED NAIL AND FOUNDRY CO., LTD.
Manufacturers of:
Wire Spikes Fireplaces
Nails Stoves Fences
Galvanized and Cast Iron Hollowware
Architectural Castings
Founders of Bronze, Cast Iron and Steel Castings
Job Galvanizers and Electroplaters
St. John's NFLD. nafco P.O. Box 882

GRAND BANK FISHERIES
LIMITED
VESSEL OWNERS
Producers and Exporters of
CODFISH, CODOIL, HERRING, SALMON, ETC.
Grand Bank Newfoundland
Cable Address: "GRANDFISH"

Cables: MONROE, St. John's. Codes: ACME, Bentley.
THE MONROE EXPORT CO., LTD.
St. John's, Newfoundland
Petty Harbour, St. Julian's, Snug Harbour, Burnt Island
Cold Stores: St. John's La Scie, Isle au Mort
Refrigerating Ship: M. V. "Netherton"
General Merchants, Agents & Importers
EXPORTERS OF SALT CODFISH
AND
ALL FISHERY PRODUCTS
TO (normally)
England, Spain, Portugal, Canada, United States, Brazil, Jamaica, Barbados, and other West Indian Ports
DRY, PICKLED, FROZEN, SMOKED AND CANNED FISH.
FROZEN BLUEBERRIES, CODOIL AND MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
Subsidiaries: W. S. MONROE & CO., LTD.
Bridgetown, Barbados
Commission Merchants and Ships Agents, Codfish, Molasses, Etc.
Fox Harbour, Henley Harbour, Ironbound Island
Cold storage and filleting plants.
St. John's, La Scie, Isle au Mort, Burnt Islands, Burges-Burin
Fish Meal Plant: Isle au Mort

Henry J. Thomas & Son
BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
Distributors for
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
Building Material and all Classes of Superior Roofing.
SPECIALIZE
Plate Glass, Roofing, Hardwood Floors Machined Surfaced
We will gladly furnish you Free Estimates on your Modernizing and Repair Work.
Telephone 757 St. John's, Newfoundland 8 Barnes Road

St. John's Sporting Centre
Carrying a full assortment of trout and salmon flies, rods, lines, reels, etc. Also football, tennis and hockey requirements
Importers of
Builders' hardware and tools of all kinds, also farming implements.
Specializing in
English Crockery and China
Martin-Royal Stores Hardware Co. Ltd.
Water St. St. John's

Newfoundland's Popular Departmental Store
Supplying every need for the home and every member of the family.
Sole Agents in Newfoundland for
Philco Radios and Tubes—The World's Best.
Miner Rubbers—The Fishermen's Choice.
The Century Insurance Co., London, England.
(Fire, Automobile, Accident, Plate Glass, Sprinkler Leakage, Burglary, etc.)
Distributors of Locally-Made
RIVERSIDE PRODUCTS
All Wool, Union and Camp Blankets; Motor Rugs; Khaki Cloth; Mackinaw Cloth; Coat, Dress and Suit Fabrics; Homespun; Fingering Wool in all shades.
The Royal Stores, Ltd
THE HOUSE FOR VALUE
ST. JOHN'S - NEWFOUNDLAND
Branches at Grand Falls, Buchan's and Millertown

S. CONDON
Real Estate Agent & Land Surveyor
ESTATE SURVEYS
HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE
Majestic Building
Duckworth St.
Phone 2813
Opposite City Hall
HOUSES AND LAND LISTED
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

Cable Address: Hickman
A. E. HICKMAN Co., Limited
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
●
Exporters and Importers
●
Ship Owners
●
Coal Importers
●
Steamship Agents
●
Insurance Agents
●
Distributors' and Manufacturers' Commission,
Forwarding and General Agents
●
Wholesale Importers of All Kinds of Food Stuffs, Feeds, Hardware, etc.
●
Exporters of Fish and Fish Products
●
Agents: Ford Motor Company
●
Open to represent Manufacturers

The Dominion Atlantic Insurance Co., Ltd.
(A Newfoundland Company — All Local Capital)
Issues – MARINE – FIRE – AUTOMOBILE – PLATE GLASS – Policies
(Send Us your business; reduce your costs; and keep your money working at home).
A. E. HICKMAN CO. LTD. Managers St. John's
Will gladly furnish full particulars.

Bay of Islands Drawing Much Interest

West Coast Section in Foreground of Newfoundland Business Life

Location of both Newfoundland's great newsprint mills and much of the island's best farming land, the Bay of Islands section in the western part of Newfoundland is steadily assuming a more important place in the island's economy.

A few years ago this part of the country was a sparsely populated section. The Bay of Islands region has since progressed to become one of the most progressive areas in Newfoundland.

The two newsprint mills employ around 8,000 alone. On the farms there are now herds of prize livestock. The most modern methods are employed in the fishing industry with a new herring oil and fish meal plant opened this year.

Corner Brook

Corner Brook is the home of the newsprint mill of Bowater's Newfoundland Power & Paper Co. When construction was started on the paper mill in 1923 there were just a handful of settlers at Corner Brook; now there are over 8,000 living in the area.

A model town is owned and operated by the paper company and provides living facilities for many mill employees. The town is well laid out and attractively landscaped with fine schools and facilities for public recreation such as a sports field, swimming pools, badminton and tennis courts, etc. A modern hospital is provided.

Alongside Corner Brook lies the separate town Corner Brook West. Here live about 4,000 people, most of them employees of Bowater's and owners of their own homes. Residents of this community have now decided to work for the establishment of a town council or some elected governing body so that matters of a public nature can be handled in an orderly and constructive manner, and also to see that future development takes place according to proper plan.

Beautiful Surroundings

Nestling among the hills of the Humber River, on the largest arm of the Bay of Islands, Corner Brook thrives as one of the beauty spots of the west coast of Newfoundland. The area is now being mooted as a fine place for summer homes.

An excellent 32-mile motor highway connects Corner Brook to the settlement of Deer Lake. This road winds for miles along the bank of the great Humber River and for most of the rest of its length follows closely the shores of Deer Lake which is about 18 miles long. At the head of Deer Lake is a large, modern hydro-electric installation which serves the paper mill at Corner Brook.

The upper and lower Humber provide some of the best salmon fishing in Newfoundland, and it is usually the large salmon that are taken here. The Humber is a late salmon river for this big game fish can be caught right up to the season's close.

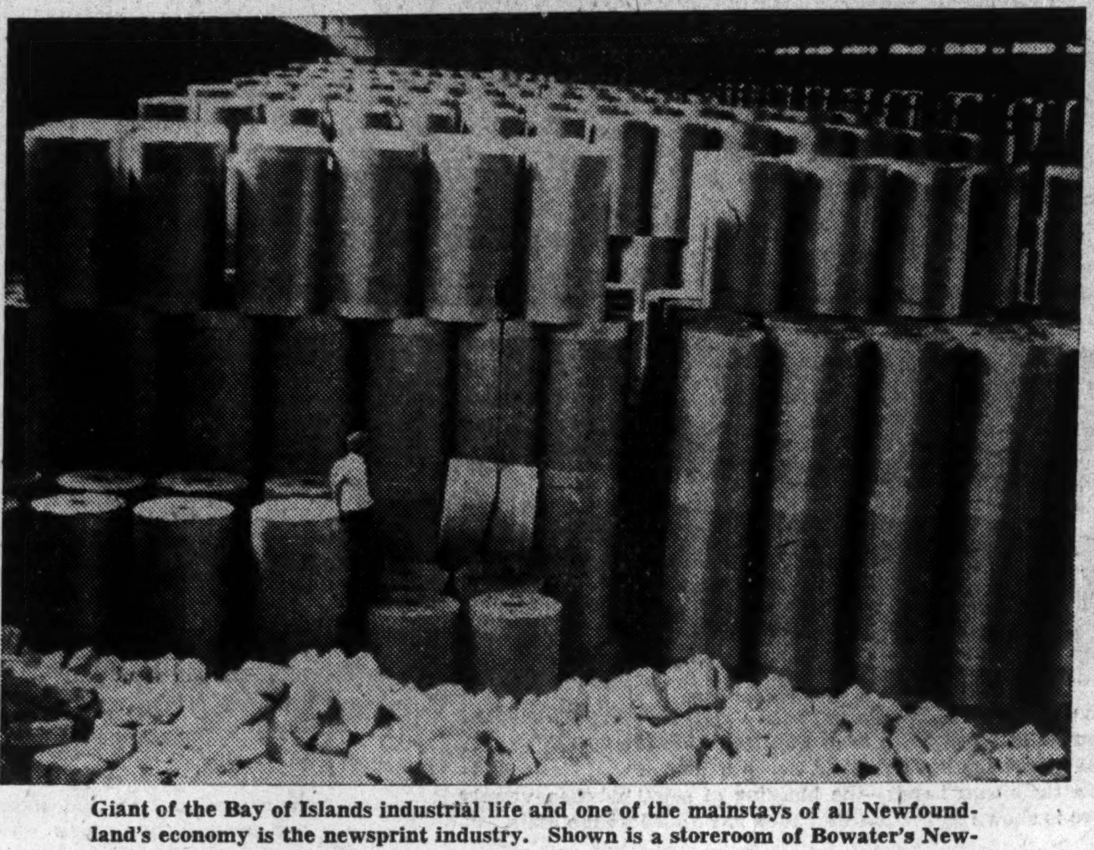
Grand Falls

At Grand Falls is the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., made famous through association with the Rothermere interests. The Daily Mail Library, the first public library in Newfoundland was presented to the people of Grand Falls by Lord Rothermere in 1934. This library has proved to be of great value to the community and currently carries around 11,000 books on its shelves.

Continuing improvements have been carried out at Grand Falls with every building in town now being connected with water and sewage lines. In addition, the municipality has been carrying out an extensive road improvement campaign. During the past year the town played host to a large number of Americans and Canadians who visited Grand Falls on leave.

Contributions to the war effort from this section have been large and whole-hearted. From Grand Falls and Corner Brook alone over a thousand men have joined the armed services and over $400,000 has been given so far to various war loans and funds.

The progress that has been made by the Bay of Islands section thus far has been based on sound economic grounds, the industries there have assured markets for their production. This condition makes a solid foundation for a continued expansion in the economic life of this vigorous young area.



Giant of the Bay of Islands industrial life and one of the mainstays of all Newfoundland's economy is the newsprint industry. Shown is a storeroom of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp & Paper mills which markets Newfoundland newsprint to customers all over the world. For the past year this mill has operated at full capacity.

Canadian Red Cross In Newfoundland

Considerable work is being carried on in Newfoundland by the Canadian Red Cross. Over 175,000 articles have been distributed to men of the army, navy and air force on the island. During 1941 some 500 survivors from torpedoed ships were met in Newfoundland by representatives of the Red Cross.

Anglo-Newfoundland Holds at Capacity

Operations during 1941 at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. continued at capacity. The field of production was extended during the year to cover dry baled groundwood as well as the normal newsprint and sulphite with total of all production amounting to 190,000 tons.

A ready demand for its products has been found in North and South America, Mexico and the United Kingdom.

In the early part of 1941, the company lost their two remaining steamers by enemy action. This loss combined with the switch of a large proportion of exports to the American market had a disturbing effect on the marketing situation. Due to war conditions steamers available for the carrying of paper are small and many more individual shipments have to be made. To avoid congestion, and generally to speed up operation, Anglo-Newfoundland last winter built an additional wharf at Botwood, the company's shipping port.

Botwood Busy

Botwood in 1941 experienced one of the biggest years in its history handling a total of almost half a million tons of freight.

The programme of modernization, extension and improvement has been continued. To facilitate handling paper which had become increasingly difficult, the paper storage loading shed has been extended. A new steel and corrugated iron shed has been erected to house construction materials and equipment which were formerly stored in the open. A new refining unit has been installed for ground wood screenings. To cope with the increased demand for sulphite pulp four new circulating systems and two chip packers have been installed in the sulphite mill.

Log Camp Experiment

Operations in the wharf have been carried forward successfully with the road building programme being continued although hampered to some extent by adverse weather conditions. An interesting innovation during the past year has been an experiment in a new method of camp building for the loggers.

In contrast with the old log huts which characterized logging camps, the new type is of portable construction and is said to be much more comfortable and attractive than the ordinary building. The structure is built of lumber, thoroughly windproofed, and is in sections of a size suitable for handling. They are bolted together for erection.

The company maintains the town of Grand Falls in which it is carrying out a considerable amount of work to improve general living conditions.

At the end of 1941 Anglo-Newfoundland Development had in its employ some 3,250 people with total wages and salaries paid during the year amounting to approximately $4.5 millions. Employment remained reasonably steady throughout the year in all departments, in the mills an increase of two cents per hour was granted to all employees effective May 1, with a further allowance being made in the form of a bonus of $1 per week to all employees effective November 1.

Business Men Help Push Area

Helping to foster the spread of business activity in their section is the Bay of Islands Business Men's Association. This organization was recently formed and now has a membership of over 70% of the most progressive businessmen of the Bay of Islands.

Object of this active group is to work together to promote the best interests of the Bay of Islands section and to formulate a uniform policy aimed at raising and improving standards of business conduct.

Behind this organization is a wealth of business experience gained during the difficult conditions of the past few years. Alternating periods of prosperity and depression made for a precarious existence on the part of many of the businessmen in the area. However, the establishment of the two newsprint mills put the Bay of Islands area on a much sounder economic footing while, of late, there has been a marked increase in general business interest in the district. It is to the further cultivation of this interest that the Bay of Islands Business Men's Association is devoted.

Loan Firm Expands Mortgage Funds

Loans of the Newfoundland Building & Loan Association, secured by first mortgages, at the end of 1941 totalled $93,919 as compared with $74,269 at the end of 1940. Since the close of the year that total has advanced to over $100,000.

During 1941 the association had a net profit of $1,100 after provision of $500 for taxes, as compared with a profit of $800 in 1940.

Cancellation of War Risk Insurance in St. John's has presented a new problem to the association. Taken out prior to the cancellation is $87,200 war risk insurance on the association's properties, this being all it had on loan at that time. Policy presently being followed is not to extend any further loans until some concrete form of insurance is available. Although feeling is that some scheme will be worked out, should nothing materialize it will likely mean discontinuing building for the duration.

In case of such an event the association could look after its present obligations through its income on outstanding loans.

Bowater's Sets New Production Record

Capacity operations were maintained throughout 1941 for the newsprint mill of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp & Paper Co. Total production at 204,000 tons, constituted a new record comparing with the previous record of 200,611 tons established in 1940.

Bowater's customers are newspapers in Great Britain, United States, British West Indies, Mexico, almost every country in South America, Australia, New Zealand and many other countries in the Near and Far East. Shipments to the more distant points have been hampered with heavy war risk insurance and high freight rates. Spread of war to the Pacific may mean the loss of customers in this area.

Sulphite Mill Starts

Originally scheduled for completion at the end of 1941 the Bowater's sulphite pulp mill began operations in March, 1941. Rated capacity of the new sulphite machine is 100 tons daily. It is currently averaging 110 tons daily. Equipment and layout of the new mill, which incorporates the best to be found in Europe and America, has been designed to produce a pulp of high quality and cleanliness. Provision has been made for further extensions of the plant if needed.

The Corner Brook newsprint mills of the Bowater's organization were opened in 1925. At that time the paper machines were designed for a speed of 800 feet per minute and estimated plant capacity was 400 tons of newsprint per day. Due to subsequent improvement and additions the four 234-inch paper machines operate at 1,200 feet per minute, have raised rated capacity of the mill to 665 tons per day. This production rate has often been exceeded with over 700 tons having been turned out in a day.

Many Improvements

In recent years a large amount of money has been spent to improve the quality of product and step up efficiency of operations. Electrical improvements have speeded up production while drying capacity has been increased by improved ventilation and other changes. To take care of the increased production it has been necessary to provide an extension to the finishing room where three lines of rolls are finished at one time.

Many of the improvements carried out in the new sulphite mill were necessary for the continued efficient operation of the newsprint mill at its present high rate of production. With these modern improvements the Bowater's mill is in an improved position to maintain its place as a leading producer of newsprint and sulphite pulp.

Deliveries of wood to the mill during 1941 totalled 350,000 cords, compared with 250,000 cords in 1940. The labor shortage is expected to have an effect upon this phase of operation. Total wood consumption at the present time is approximately 1,000 cords per day.

Since practically all of the Corner Brook newsprint production is exported, extensive storage and shipping facilities have had to be provided. This had been accented by the fact that the harbor is closed by ice from January to April. The company has three warehouses with a total estimated maximum storage capacity of 60,000 tons of newsprint, claimed to be the largest storage space for this commodity in the world. However, the method followed now is that during the time Corner Brook is closed in, the newsprint is shipped by rail to Port Aux Basques, an ice-free port, where shipments can be forwarded throughout the winter.

The mill wharf has a total berthing front of some 1,700 ft. with a 600-ft. extension recently completed. The improved berthing accommodation now permits loading two steamers with newsprints or sulphite pulp while another steamer unloads.

Has Six Steamers

The Bowater's Newfoundland Co. now owns six steamers and operates the town of Corner Brook. The company has constructed about 100 miles of good truck road and 16½ miles of light railways.

An interesting sidelight on Bowater's production is that there are 538 different dimensions of rolls of newsprint manufactured and shipped. It is not unusual to load as many as 150 different sizes of roll in one ship.

United Nail Has Wartime Job

United Nail & Foundry Co., now in its 84th year of operation, is finding its foundry department to be particularly important under present war conditions. Castings of all kinds are required for the navy, merchant marine and the various public utilities.

In some cases this has meant undertaking special jobs. One of the most outstanding of these was that of a large hawser pipe for a merchant ship. The casting weighed over two tons and considerable improvising was necessary to make its manufacture possible.

The company carries on an important manufacture of stoves but in line with experience in Canada and the United States a curtailment in the number of stoves made in Newfoundland is expected.

The nail department of the organization has been working at capacity. Further additions to the operations of this department will be made effective on delivery of machinery now on order. The wire mill put into operation late in 1940 has performed satisfactorily and a large tonnage has passed through its processes.

In Oct., 1941, the company instituted a cost of living bonus scheme for its employees. This plan is similar to that used in Canada with the amount paid being revised every three months based on changes in the cost of living.

BAY OF ISLANDS BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION
CORNER BROOK, NEWFOUNDLAND

Membership comprises 90% of Bay of Islands Businessmen.

Any enquiries regarding West Coast of Newfoundland will receive prompt attention.

Write GEORGE C. ROWE
Secretary
P.O. Box 491, Corner Brook.

5c To $1.00 WESTERN FURNITURE & VARIETY STORE $1.00 And Up
DIRECT IMPORTERS

Trunks, Electric Fixtures
Floor Coverings
Hardware
Crockeryware
"Sparton" Radios

Findlay Ranges
Enamelware
Full Range Furniture
Variety Goods

Corner Brook - Newfoundland
Manufacturers Please Write Us

H. J. READER, Director

NATIONAL WHOLESALERS
LIMITED
Wholesale Dry Goods
Corner Brook, Newfoundland

The pioneer Wholesale Dry Goods house of the West Coast. Pound goods — yard goods — underwear — shirts — caps — hosiery — lumbermen's supplies — floor coverings — a general line of notions, etc.

Buy NATIONAL — We Sell to Merchants Only

HEADQUARTERS
For
CAMPING EQUIPMENT
PROVISIONS, MEATS, etc.

We also carry a complete line of
FISHING TACKLE and ANGLERS' SUPPLIES

Mail us your enquiries

GOODYEAR and HOUSE LTD.
Corner Brook West Corner Brook
Humbermouth, Newfoundland

Now On The Press

THE FINANCIAL POST
SURVEY OF
CORPORATE
SECURITIES

New 1942 Edition

Make sure of getting a copy by placing your order in advance of publication.

THE IMPORTANT FACTS ON 1500 COMPANIES

Facts as to Each Company's Business and Properties
Names of Officers and Directors
Balance Sheet and Income and Surplus Account for Three Years
Price Range of Stock for Past 8 years *Dividend Rate*
Capital Structure and Funded Debt Funds

Mail This Coupon Today!

220
Pages
12" x 9"
Postpaid
$2

THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Avenue, Date ....
Toronto, Canada.
Send me postpaid .... Copies of The Financial Post SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES, 1942, at $2 a copy.
Herewith $.................. in payment.
Name ....
Address 550

BUS SERVICE in St. John's

Golden Arrow Coaches Limited, operating a modern City Bus Service, provides the finest of transportation facilities for the people of St. John's. Regular schedules are operated to all important sections of the City.

GOLDEN ARROW COACHES
LIMITED
P. O. Box E. 5309. Telephone 3330.
Save time and energy — go by Bus.

BUY
SUPERIOR BRAND
CLOTHING
The Brand that really is SUPERIOR in Style, Fit and Finish. To be had through Good Retail Establishments at LOW PRICES that will surprise you.
MADE BY THE
NEWFOUNDLAND CLOTHING CO., LTD.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland Tourist Attractions Boosted

Fishing, Hunting, Beauty Spots Offered to Holiday Seekers

"Britain's Oldest Colony — America's Newest Vacationland" is the slogan which symbolizes Newfoundland's increasing attention to development of its tourist trade.

Nothing much, of course, is expected from this direction while the war is on but when peace comes there are good chances that the number of tourists coming to the island holiday land will reach new peaks.

There are two reasons for that expectation: first, the large number of Canadian and American troops now in Newfoundland are telling the folks back home about the country and with these people more Newfoundland-conscious than ever before chances are that they will want to come and see for themselves. Second reason for expecting heavier tourist travel is improvement in the country's transportation facilities.

Air Travel Factor

Extension of regular air travel routes to Newfoundland should bring in many who formerly balked at the time lost in travelling to the island. Then, too, as Newfoundland becomes more air-minded it is likely that internal air communications will be advanced so that sportsmen can be whisked by air to their chosen pleasure spots.

For development of mass tourist business Newfoundlanders realize that they cannot yet depend upon the airplane but should also concentrate on road development.

In the Avalon Peninsula, in the southeast corner of the island, there are many good roads that lead to lovely holiday spots but for the great remainder of the island there is no continuous road system. However, the various communities have roads and it would actually take a comparatively limited number of connecting roads to improve facilities for automobile travel immeasurably. Good road building material is abundant and handy.

Must Invest First

To attract tourists it is then evident that Newfoundland must first spend some money of its own—improve its transportation and accommodation facilities as an investment in tourist travel. Those interested in development of this industry hope to see some of the surplus now being piled up by the government devoted to a programme of road building in the island.

With its deep-cut, tree-clad fjords the Newfoundland coast offers scenes of rare and rugged beauty to the visitor. Prime tourist attraction, however, is the unparalleled fishing available in the thousands of lakes and rivers that have been strewn across the island by a lavish hand.

Newfoundland's area totals some 43,000 square miles and about a quarter of that is taken up by its network of rivers, ponds, lakes and streams. Trout are present in all these waters and salmon in most of them. In many of Newfoundland's rivers a line has yet to be thrown and in these spots game fish positively teem.

200 Salmon Streams

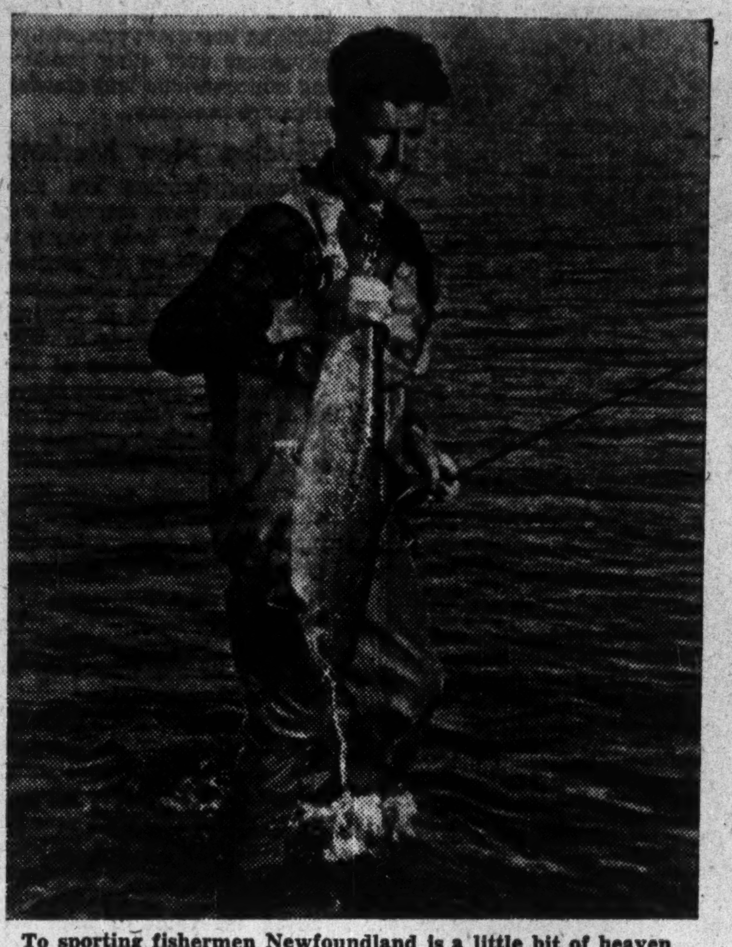
Opportunity for some of the finest salmon fishing in North America is afforded by Newfoundland's 200 salmon streams. In these rivers salmon weighing from 20 to 40 pounds can be caught. Many good salmon rivers can be reached from the railroad while the streams of the northern peninsula and the south coast may be reached by chartered boat or coastwise steamer.

For visitors who go into the woods after the hard-fighting Atlantic salmon, licensed guides are essential and are advisable even for more accessible streams. The salmon season is from May 1 to Sept. 15; there are no leased streams, no legal limit to the catch but fly fishing only is permitted. To fish on designated "salmon rivers" a license is required costing per person $2.10 per day, $10.50 for 14 days, $26 for over 14 days and the entire season. Approximate cost for one week's salmon fishing, including license, accommodation, guide and canoe hire would probably run around $70.

Trout Abundant

In all of Newfoundland's fresh waters and in the tidal waters of many of the streams big trout wait to test the fishermen's skill. Sea trout are the biggest of the breed, scaling up to 10 or 12 pounds. These fish work slowly up the rivers to reach the spawning ground in the early fall. The native trout remain in the lakes and streams throughout the entire year. In addition to these two varieties of great game fish, rainbow trout have been stocked in most of the accessible lakes with fishing for this particular species being best in the Avalon Peninsula, easily reached from St. John's.

The season for sea trout is from May 1 to Sept. 15, for fresh water trout (except rainbow) Jan. 15 to Aug. 31, and for the rainbows June 1 to Sept. 30. No license is required for trout fishing in waters not specifically designated "salmon rivers." What restrictions there are in Newfoundland for trout fishing apply in the Avalon Peninsula alone and these limit the daily catch to 36 trout per person, while native brook trout of less than seven inches and rainbow trout of less than eight inches may not be taken.



To sporting fishermen Newfoundland is a little bit of heaven with its streams and surrounding waters abounding in salmon and trout. Many are the lakes and rivers teeming with fighting fish in which no sportsman has yet wet his line. Cost of fishing forays is low, restrictions on catch are few.

Approximate cost for one week's trout fishing with accommodation would run around $25.

For those who find their thrill in big game fishing, Newfoundland again can offer plenty of sport. To the coastal waters of the island schools of giant tuna start to come about the first of July with great concentrations arriving during August and early September to stay until late October. These great fish like the quiet, landlocked harbors of the Newfoundland coast and for years the natives of these spots have harpooned tuna weighing up to a thousand pounds to be used mainly for food for fox farms or other strictly non-sporting uses. The rod and reel was introduced to Newfoundland tuna fishing only four or five years ago but this sport is being rapidly developed on the island.

Of even more recent vintage is arousing of sporting fishermen's interest in the broadbill swordfish. The largest broadbill of the Atlantic run are common on the south coast of Newfoundland from early August until mid-September.

Plenty of Game Birds

Wide bird game areas beckon those who prefer the sporting gun to the rod and reel. There is a plentiful supply of bird game in many easily accessible areas. Partridge shooting is particularly popular in the late fall as the birds show up in thousands. Bag is limited to 15 birds per day. In addition to partridges there are wild duck, geese, curlew, plover, snipe and others on which the season extends from Oct. 1 to Dec. 20. No license is required for bird game shooting and the approximate cost for one week of this sport including accommodation, guide, dog hire, etc., is around $50.

Moose and Caribou

In the class of big game hunting Newfoundland offers a big supply of moose and caribou. Throughout the island one can find homes adorned with antlers as trophies from past hunts. Hunting for moose and caribou is confined to certain areas each year by the Commission of Natural Resources with the season open for two periods: Sept. 1 to Sept. 30 and Oct. 21 to Nov. 30. A license costing $25 must be taken out while the kill is limited to the number and kind permitted by the license. It is further required that each non-resident hunter be accompanied by a licensed guide and that a return showing the number and kind of animals killed be recorded with the Department of Natural Resources.

Approximate cost for one week's big game hunting, including guide, license, accommodation and equipment will be about $90.

With this wide variety of attractions for the sportsman allied with the island's unspoiled scenery and picturesque fishing villages that cling to the hundreds of tiny inlets and coves, Newfoundland has much to recommend itself for those hosts of holiday makers who are continuously seeking new and interesting vacation spots.

Fisheries Board Has Big Role

Has Brought New Efficiency to Island's Fishery

Set up in 1936 the Newfoundland Fisheries Board performs a dual service of promoting efficiency within the fishing industry and exercising marketing control authority.

First duty of the Board, which operates under the Commissioner for Natural Resources, is administration of all rules and regulations regarding the sea fisheries. These include the size and type of gear that may be used in the various fisheries, dates for setting and removing gear from the waters, allocating of berths in places where local committees exist, inspection of fishing gear, etc.

Another phase of the Board's work where particular progress has been made is in raising the standard of fish factories. Three years ago so many complaints were being received that inspection of barrels for Scotch Cure Herring was made compulsory. Slack conditions had meant a severe financial loss to the herring industry. In the first year of inspection the percentage of barrels that had to be re-conditioned ran as high as 40%. Last year there were 30,000 barrels examined of which only a very few had to be reconditioned.

Through its issuance of annual licenses for canning fish, manufacture of cod liver oil, pickled herrings and the export of codfish the Board is not only enabled to keep a record of the quantity and quality of each packer's product but is also in a position to suspend any packer's license on proof of laxity on his part.

Inspection Important

One of the most important phases of the Board's work is the inspection of codfish for export. Almost unheard of only a short time ago, a Fisheries Board certificate of quality is now practically a standard part of the required shipping documents.

Before government inspection and organized marketing, claims and price cutting were frequent in the codfish trade. Now, however, price cutting has almost entirely disappeared while claims also are practically a thing of the past. Big customer Portugal, prior to compulsory inspection, would pay only 80% of the purchase price until after arrival and inspection. On the 233,000 quintals sent to Portugal in 1941 there was not a single claim and that country now pays 100% on presentation of the Board's certificate in Newfoundland.

Claims on shipments to Italy frequently ran to 50 cents per quintal. In the year preceding outbreak of war Newfoundland sent 170,000 quintals of inspected fish to Italy without a single claim being entered. The same is true in practically every market to which Newfoundland cod is exported. Claims have been eliminated, payments have been greatly speeded up.

Through its control of export and the fixing of export prices the Board is able to maintain orderly marketing procedure in the industry.

Herring Trade Revived

For years the Scotch Cure Herring business had been a source of substantial income to Newfoundlanders, but shortly after the last war the industry went into a sharp decline. The trade shrunk in quantity and value to a point where it was a losing proposition for practically all who were engaged in it.

Since the Board took over administration of this business there has been a marked revival of activity and profitability has returned. Under the present system every packer knows the quantity that he will be permitted to pack and the prices he will receive. The buyer knows what the total pack, quality and price will be each season and thus is put in a position where he can contract with the Board several months ahead of the actual pack. Buyers now accept government inspection and pay full cash when the herring are placed on board ship in Newfoundland. Indication of the growth of the pickled herring industry is the fact that in 1941 there were 10.3 million pounds inspected and exported, almost double the 1937 figure.

Conserving Supplies

The Board also has an important task relative to the conservation of supplies. This work deals particularly with salmon, lobster and herring, most marked progress having been made so far in the lobster fishery. The former widespread practices of taking undersize and spawn bearing lobsters have now practically disappeared with rigid enforcement of the regulations. The number of lobster factories has been reduced from 587 in 1936 to 75 in 1941. This reduction has been due in part to more rigid inspection and partially to the substantial quantity of lobsters now being exported alive.

Medical Service System A Newfoundland Feature

One feature of Newfoundland which is comparatively little known in outside countries is the island's system of modified socialized medicine.

Several years ago no hospitals existed in Newfoundland outside of St. John's. Now there are 13 cottage hospitals located at strategic points around the coast while another two will be built this year to complete encirclement of the island. In 1941 these hospitals handled over 5,000 patients.

Each hospital handles a certain designated area in which the families resident are asked to contribute to the upkeep of the medical services. The annual rate varies from district to district, with the approximate range being $6 to $10 per year per family for complete hospitalization services.

Under the scheme some of the hospitals are able to maintain their own running expenses while the government makes up any losses that may be incurred. All capital expenses are borne by the government.

This system is really an outgrowth of the policy followed by early Newfoundland doctors who recognized how difficult it would be to make a living in many districts where the population was sparse and the people of very moderate means. To spread the cost of needed medical services, some of these doctors initiated their own system whereby families contributed certain fixed sums in return for which they received full medical treatment. This type of scheme was taken up and extended by the government.

In addition to the cottage hospitals there are 40 district nurses. These highly competent women are all registered nurses having an additional six months' intensive training. The nurses are supported in a manner similar to the cottage hospitals.

HORWOOD LUMBER COMPANY
LIMITED

Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Shop Finish, General Woodworking, Contractors and Builders

ST. JOHN'S
NEWFOUNDLAND

SEE DICK!
DICK HARRIS
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewellery, Engagement and Wedding Rings, Novelties, Playing Cards, Sun Glasses. Tennis and Badminton Supplies and Repairs. Watches, Clocks, Eye Glasses and Jewellery of All Kinds Repaired.

176 WATER ST., ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Job Brothers & Co., Ltd.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
Established 1780

Steamship Owners, General Merchants, Agents and Importers.
EXPORTERS OF SALT CODFISH AND ALL
FISHERY PRODUCTS

Fresh Frozen Products a Specialty—Producers of the well-known Brands,
"HUBAY" and "LABDOR" BRINE FROZEN SALMON
FLAG BRAND SMELTS—VINLAND BLUEBERRIES

Agents for:
ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Liverpool
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford
UNION MARINE and GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
of Liverpool

MANAGERS OF: Ungava Steamship Co., Limited,
English Correspondents: JOB BROTHERS, LTD., Liverpool

Marine Agencies, Limited
St. John's, Newfoundland

STEAMSHIP OWNERS
AND OPERATORS

OLAF OLSEN, Managing Director

T. & M. WINTER
LIMITED
General Merchants
FLOUR BEEF PORK
Feeds and Provisions of all kinds

Agents for
Standard Brands Ltd. - - - - - Toronto
Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd. - - - Toronto
Fire — Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd., of
London, England

St. John's, Newfoundland

A. H. MURRAY & CO. LTD.
St. John's, Newfoundland

Importers of:
BITUMINOUS and ANTHRACITE COAL.
FISHERY SALT delivered afloat or ashore.
PROVISIONS and all FISHERY SUPPLIES.

Building Material:
PLYWOOD, WALLBOARD, DOORS, ROOFING MATERIAL.
DIESEL and GASOLINE ENGINES, Marine and Stationary.
PUMPING PLANTS, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.
Contractors' Equipment. Saw Mill Supplies,
Lubricating Oil and Grease. Belting, etc.

Telephone 406-450 *P. O. Box E5166*
JOHN CLOUSTON, LTD.
Dealer in
STOVES, RANGES,
ENAMELWARE
GRATES & TILES
Gilbarco FLEXIBLE FLAME
OILHEATING-AIRCONDITIONING
Manufacturer of
TINWARE,
GALVANIZEDWARE
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers Since 1905
AGENTS FOR:
Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass.
Enamel & Heating Products Co., Ltd., Sackville, N.B.
Record Stove & Furnace Co., Ltd. Moncton, N.B.
Thompson & Sutherland Ltd., North Sydney
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland
Canada's Next-Door Neighbor—
Britain's Oldest Colony—
America's Newest Playground

Invites all lovers of the great out-doors to the finest trout and salmon waters on the Continent.

Large Rivers—Small Streams and Inland Lakes, all unleased, afford unbounded opportunity to test your skill against fish that fight to a finish.

Only 8 Hours Canada to Newfoundland

Join modernly equipped steamer which leaves North Sydney, Nova Scotia, 3 times a week. Only 8 hour sea trip and direct connection is made at Port aux Basques, Nfld., with express trains (dining and sleeping cars attached).

For details of schedule see any regular Railway Agent.

Follow the Railway

The Railway traverses some of the choicest sections of this Angler's Paradise and stops are made at most of the favoured fishing locations. Railway officials anywhere will gladly arrange guides, hotel accommodation or direct you to best camping sites.

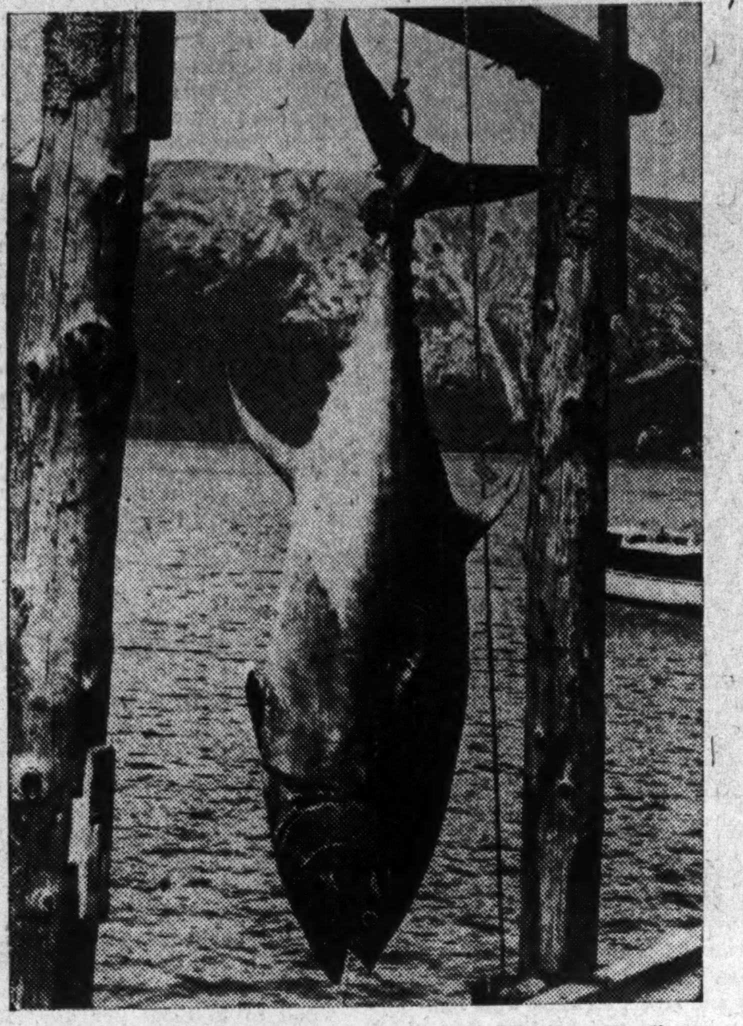
Before planning your itinerary write for illustrated booklets and any other information desired.

Summer cruises around the Island and North to Labrador also operated.

Newfoundland Railway
St. John's, Newfoundland

Fishing Has Generally Good Year

Cod Still Ranks First Though Diversification Growing



While still holding the dominant place in Newfoundland's fishery, salt codfish has been declining in favor, the islanders are steadily trying to broaden the basis of their fishing industry, diversify their products. The tuna fishery is still in the sporting stage but its existence in waters close to Newfoundland may eventually have commercial importance.

While efforts to diversify Newfoundland's fishing industry are making headway, the codfish trade still remains the kingpin.

To the normal uncertainties of the cod fishery the war has added the difficulty of securing crews as more and more Newfoundlanders have turned to construction work at the defense bases on shore. This in turn has raised another danger: the possibility that these men will allow their fishing gear to deteriorate so that when the base work ends they will not be in a position to resume their fishing activities.

Against this danger fishermen have been repeatedly warned and it is believed that generally they are paying attention to these warnings.

War has made Portugal the chief market for Newfoundland salt cod. It is realized that the tide of war at any time might close this big market. So far this fortunately has not occurred while the question of getting bottoms for shipping cod to Portugal has been resolved to some extent by the Portuguese themselves.

1941 a Good Year

In 1941 the quantity of cod caught dropped from the previous year but prices were generally higher so that a good year was experienced by the industry as a whole.

Several reasons accounted for the decline in quantity of cod taken in 1941. Already mentioned has been the preference of some fishermen to stay on shore and take advantage of the good wages being paid by the Americans and Canadians for construction work. Added to this was the fact that the deep sea fishery suffered from a lack of bait in the late summer and early fall.

Outfitting for the Labrador voyage was on a smaller scale with many vessel owners finding it more profitable to use their boats for coastal freighting. Ice on the Labrador coast also meant a late opening for the fishery in that section.

Production for the three branches of Newfoundland's cod fishing industry for the past two years is as follows:

Codfish Production
(In Quintals)

	1941	1940
Bank	165,000	200,000
Shore	500,000	408,000
Labrador	182,000	267,000
	847,000	875,000

(A quintal equals 112 lb.)

Three Types

Bank fishing is carried out on the famed Grand Banks close to the island itself. Technique here is to trawl by paying out a strong cable for possibly eight to ten thousand feet carrying thousands of baited hooks. Men in dories haul up the cable, remove the fish and bait the hooks. In 1941, 1,680 men fished on the Banks.

Shore fishing, as its name signifies, is carried out close to shore in small boats. This is mainly a family venture and is dependent for its success on whether or not the fish come in close to shore. A total of 13,570 men were engaged in shore fishing during 1941, a drop of some 3,500 from the previous season.

Labrador fishing employed 3,260 men in 1941 as compared with 4,082 in 1940. This type of fishing is carried out in much the same way as on the Banks with motor boats used instead of dories, and specially shaped nets—cod traps—used instead of trawls.

Looking Ahead

A number of important questions affect the outlook for the salt codfish trade.

If Spain and Portugal stay out of the war continuance of good demand from both sources is to be expected. Shipping offers difficulties here but last season the Spanish and Portuguese buyers provided the greater part of the tonnage to carry the fish to their markets and it is probable similar arrangements will prevail this year. With Norway and Iceland out of the picture Newfoundland's competitive position has been strengthened.

Price Getting High

While outlets on this side of the Atlantic will probably remain open it is a moot question as to just how much salt cod they will be able to buy. Prices for this food have already gone up; if more fishermen turn from their ordinary trade to shore work, thus further cutting the supply of cod, chances are prices will go still higher.

This condition highlights the fact that in the majority of markets where salt cod is sold the poorer classes are the consumers. Prices have already reached a point where these consumers are unable to buy salt cod and they are being forced to find substitute foods.

Danger is that some of these consumers may never come back to buying cod even if at lower prices. Such a condition would make an important difference to Newfoundland's markets. It is a condition that is being aggravated by the considerable increase in freight rates which has also meant an increase in price of the fish to these consumers.

Trying to Switch

This latter point, that salt cod is largely sold to the poorer classes is of prime importance in considering the possible future trend of Newfoundland's codfish trade. From production of this poor man's food attempts are being made to switch the industry as quickly as possible into the frozen fish field, open up big markets in the United Kingdom, United States and Canada.

New Industry Growing

Still in its initial expansion stage the healthy young fresh and frozen fish industry carries with it important possibilities of rehabilitating the Newfoundland cod fishing trade. However, with salt codfish gradually passing out of favor the new industry will have to make further strides before it begins to start really taking up the slack.

Production of round fish and frozen fillets in 1941 approximated 10 million pounds. In terms of dried codfish that amounted to about 60,000 quintals. Experts figure that not until production facilities and markets exist to allow an output of between 50 and 100 million pounds annually will the fresh fish industry become a substantial supplement and substitute for the salt fish trade.

Cold storage operators early in 1941 closed contracts for substantial quantities of frozen fish, principally to the United Kingdom. However, the year did not turn out particularly well. The months in which the greatest production was expected proved disappointing. This prevented the completion of contracts and meant a setback to those producers who carried out substantial expenditures to improve methods of production.

At the same time, an increasing demand for Newfoundland frozen fillets has become noticeable in both Canada and the United States.

Strong selling point here is that Newfoundland is now acquiring the most modern methods of freezing while, due to the fact that the fish are caught so close to the shore, they can be filleted and frozen before any deterioration sets in. The quality and freshness of Newfoundland fillets give them an important competitive advantage over other producing centres where long trawler trips are necessary.

Develop New Markets

Newfoundlanders are also developing new markets for their salt cod. Last year this question came up for particularly concentrated discussion. Thirteen countries in Central and South America were visited by representatives of the Newfoundland Fisheries Board to survey the prospects of expanding the island's selling activities in those markets.

Several small orders have already been received while much useful information has been obtained. It is not expected that these new markets will take any key place in the Newfoundland salt codfish marketing picture but they help to balance the position.

In quality of the fish they sell the Newfoundland fishermen are also making substantial progress. Better care is being taken of the fish each year on realization of the fact that the consumer demands a clean, well prepared article. Emphasizing the value of improved cure of salt cod have been the Culling Regulations and the inspection for export carried out under the Newfoundland Fisheries Board.

Those in places of authority in the island's fish trade are constantly stressing to the fishermen that improved quality must always be an aim in order to retain present markets and build up a reputation against the time when normal conditions with renewed competition return.

The fisheries subsidiary to the codfish trade also occupy an important place in the Newfoundland economy and usually account for a respectable total in the annual export figures.

Salmon a Luxury

Salmon trade was hit during the year by the action of the British Ministry of Supply in putting frozen salmon on the luxury list. The United Kingdom was Newfoundland's big market for frozen salmon and this wartime development brought a sharp drop in activity for the industry. Exports of fresh and frozen salmon in 1941 totalled two million pounds as compared with 3.5 million pounds in 1940. Exports of fresh salmon, packed in ice, to Canada and the U. S., picked up somewhat during the year.

Lobster exports at 2.1 million pounds for 1941 compared with 2.4 millions in 1940, the drop being largely attributable to diversion of the lobster fishers to work on shore. This trade is practically all in live lobsters, canning being on a very small scale, with best market found in the Boston area where prices of seven to nine cents a pound are being obtained.

Herring Business Better

Marketing of Newfoundland herring to the American market for some years has been carried out on an "en bloc" basis, a system which has eliminated many undesirable features of previous marketing practices. For this year's pack a similar plan is being extended to Canada. The Labrador herring pack in 1941 was quite disappointing and although a contract had been negotiated for 6,000 barrels, subject to catch, the actual catch only ran to about 10% of that figure.

Demand for dressed herring, vinegar-cured herring and fillets is found to be steadily increasing. The dressed herring pack has grown from only a few hundred barrels several years ago to over 12,000 barrels in the 1940-41 season with the total quantity expected to be even larger this year.

Exports of halibut in 1941 totalled some 220,000 pounds compared with 400,000 pounds in 1940. The full prosecution of this fishery is hampered by the lack of cold storage facilities. Those in the trade say that vessels returning from the Banks could bring in much more halibut than they do, and if freezing facilities were available to these vessels at their home ports, they could probably increase the present figure by several hundred thousand pounds.

Following is a comparative statement of salt codfish exports for 1941 and 1940 and the countries to which these exports were routed, and exports of fish and fish products other than salt cod.

EXPORTS OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS OTHER THAN SALTED CODFISH

Classification:	Unit	1940		1941	
Round, frozen Cod	lb.	3,484,641		1,811,827	
Cod Fillets (frozen)	lb.	6,541,835		8,102,396	
Tinned Cod	lb.	101,252		816	
Halibut (frozen)	lb.	396,205		229,931	
Herring,	lb	12,240,765		12,226,192	
Herring Meal	lb.	1,190,000		......	
Lobster (fresh)	lb.	2,441,883		2,148,343	
Cod Oil	gal	967,879		794,677	
Herring Oil	gal.	295,842		......	
Seal Oil	gal.	406,420		451,126	
Salmon (fresh)	lb.	3,434,325	3,750,336	1,935,794	2,584,456
" (pickled)	lb.	257,950		586,400	
" (smoked)	lb.	80		76	
" (tinned)	lb.	57,981		62,186	
Turbot (pickled)	lb.	723,000		768,208	
Turbot (fresh)	lb.	......		1,525	

EXPORTS OF SALT CODFISH DURING CALENDAR YEARS 1940 and 1941

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 incl., 1940					Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 incl., 1941			
Shore (qtls.)	Labrador (qtls.)	Total Dried (qtls.)	Saltbulk (cwts.)	Countries to Which Exported	Shore (qtls.)	Labrador (qtls.)	Total Dried (qtls.)	Saltbulk (cwts.)
24,000	108,902	132,902	......	Spain	......	80,190	80,190	......
227,008	......	227,008	......	Portugal	232,958	......	232,958	......
37,935	51,700	89,635	......	Italy	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	12,000	Greece	......	......	......	......
802	34,738	35,540	3,829	United Kingdom	40	16,368	16,408	17,164
3,861	......	3,861	......	Malta & Madeira	1,521	......	1,521	......
199,439	1,371	200,810	......	Brazil	48,050	......	48,050	......
5,817	9,063	14,880	10,628	U. S. A.	2,534	4,235	6,769	39,665
14,810	884	15,694	53,512	Canada	7,426	102	7,528	20,347
90,466	40	90,506	......	Jamaica	77,480	......	77,480	......
30,683	770	31,453	......	Barbados	13,610	360	13,970	......
13,732	340	14,072	......	Trinidad	11,316	100	11,416	......
76,078	116,336	192,414	......	Puerto Rico	72,008	37,018	109,026	......
3,891	20,807	24,698	......	Cuba	2,254	8,181	10,435	......
13,823	47,295	61,118	......	Sundry West Indies	42,527	17,371	59,898	......
9,303	190	9,493	......	Other sundry markets	9,240	245	9,485	......
751,648	392,436	1,144,084	79,969		520,964	164,170	685,134	77,176

1942 Seal Catch Drops to New Low

Worst in the 80-year history of Newfoundland's sealing industry was this season's catch. Sealing activity has been on a steady decline for some time and this year hit its record low under the impact of a meagre harvest while crews were hard to obtain as Newfoundlanders turned to the surer pay offered by the defense bases.

From the two sealing vessels that put back from their 1942 trip to the ice only 4,698 pelts were turned out. In 1941 four sealers landed a total of 42,666 pelts.

Sealing crews share in the failure or success of their annual voyages. This year the practically empty holds meant for the crew of one vessel a total pay of $20.56 each, for the other sealer $12.66 each—this for six weeks' hard work.

Effect May Last

Failure of the seal fishery has, of course, happened before, but coming in such times it is feared that by the time the 1943 season comes around there will be no crews available to go out. Probability is that disappointed by this year's poor return the sealers will find other work on shore where the financial return is more assured.

Thus Newfoundland's sealing industry has run the cycle from the late 19th century when schooners from St. John's and Conception Bay employed about 12,000 men in the hunt and in 1910 when the record catch of $628,000 was brought home.

The waters that wash Newfoundland's shores carry a flood of men and materials to carry on the fight of the United Nations. In all weather, at all hours keen-eyed lookouts watch those boundless waters to make sure the goods are delivered. The naval lookout shown, equipped with modern rubber speaking tube, is typical of the watchers off these coasts.

T. McMURDO & CO., LTD.
DEPENDABLE
DRUGGISTS
SINCE 1823
WHOLESALE
RETAIL
ST. JOHN'S
NEWFOUNDLAND

ESTABLISHED 1780
Baine, Johnston & Co. Limited
IMPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
AGENTS FOR
ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO. LTD., London (Fire Insurance)
NEWMAN'S CELEBRATED NEWFOUNDLAND PORT WINE
MOLSON'S BREWERY LTD., MONTREAL
EXPORTERS
SHORE AND LABRADOR CODFISH, HERRING, SALMON, LOBSTERS, COD AND SEAL OILS
BRANCH AT
BATTLE HARBOUR, LABRADOR
TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS
SUPPLIES OF COAL, SALT AND PROVISIONS ALWAYS ON HAND
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

A QUALITY PRODUCT
To the discriminating host or hostess "Brookfield" is recommended for all occasions. It will fulfill the most exacting requirements.
Write us for full information how to handle it in your territory.
BROOKFIELD ICE CREAM LTD.
Le Marchant Road West - - St. John's, Nfld.

ESTABLISHED 1907
T. A. MacNab & Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers' Agents & Commission Merchants
City Club Building - St. John's, Newfoundland
REPRESENTING
The Borden Company, Ltd. . . . . . . Toronto, Canada
The Campbell Soup Company, Ltd. . . . " "
Canadian Industries, Ltd. (Salt Division) . Montreal, Que.
Oxo Limited . . . . London, England
J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd. . . . . Bristol, "
Cadbury Brothers, Ltd. . . . . Bournville, "
J. & J. Coleman, Ltd. . . . . London, "
Reckitts & Colman Ltd. . . . . Hull, "
Jas. Robertson & Sons, Ltd. . . . . . . Paisley, Scotland
Corn Products Refining Co. . . . . . . New York, U.S.A.
Hecker Products Corp. . . . . " " "
Lea & Perrins Ltd. . . . . Worcester, Eng.
Large Offices, Sample Rooms and Warehouse in the Heart of the Business District
We Cover Newfoundland
CABLE ADDRESS "MACNAB" ST. JOHN'S

MAKING HISTORY—
As the ever alert outpost, guarding the approaches to the "Americas", as the jumping off place of the famous Ferry Command, as the point through which daily pass world leaders of the day, Newfoundland is making history, and assuming ever increasing and important responsibilities as a United Nation.
We have confidence in the people of Newfoundland—a confidence born not merely of the present world crisis, but a confidence that has increased step by step through years of pleasant business association. In construction, where permanent and quality building materials are required, we are proud that Structural Burned Clay and Shale products of our manufacture have been selected.
L. E. SHAW LIMITED
Brick and Tile for All Building Purposes
8 Prince St. HALIFAX, N.S.
Drain Tile Sewer Pipe Flue Lining
REPRESENTED BY
HEAP & PARTNERS (NFLD.) LIMITED
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

J. C. ELLIS
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
408 WATER STREET (Tessier's Premises)
Cable Address: "Newcoland"
Codes: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Editions
Importers of Various Canadian Food Products
Enquiries Solicited

BOWRING BROS.
LIMITED
St. John's, Newfoundland
Established 1811
STEAMSHIP-OWNERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
LLOYD'S AGENTS
Importers of all General Merchandise
Exporters of Sealoil, Sealskins, Codoil, Dry Salted Codfish
Canned Lobster, Pickled Salmon, Pickled Herring, Foxberries
and all other Newfoundland Products
FIRE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE

Cable Address: "CASHIN"
St. John's, Newfoundland
Code Used:
A.B.C. 5th Edition
Representatives of American Alliance In. Co. and Western Assurance Co.
Cashin & Company, Limited
Coal Merchants, Insurance Agents and Brokers
St. John's - Newfoundland

The White Clothing Co.
LIMITED
Wholesale Manufacturers
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS
Samples solicited from Canadian and American Mills of Cloths, Leathers, etc.
Factory and Office:
319-321-327 Duckworth St.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

The Newfoundland Lime Mfg. Co., Limited
Agents for
'Phone 910
PURDY & GREEN LTD., SAINT JOHN, N.B.
Hydrated Lime
CHALKER & CO., LTD., WATER STREET EAST
Hams, Bacon, Bologna, Lard
'Phone 3438
Agents for
CANADA FOILS LTD., TORONTO
F. W. FEARMAN & CO., LTD., HAMILTON
AGAR PACKING & PROVISION CORP., CHICAGO
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

Revenues Swell on Tide of War Effort

Peak Prosperity Will Mean Big Surplus This Year

In the First World War Newfoundland men played a magnificent part in service and sacrifice. This time Newfoundland has no army of its own but many of its men have crossed the ocean to join the British forces or come to Canada to serve in the army, air force and navy. Over 8,000 Newfoundlanders are now serving overseas. Shown are Newfoundland members of the Royal Artillery manning a great howitzer somewhere in England.

With the end of its fiscal year this month Newfoundland will report a surplus of around $7 to $8 millions. An idea of what this record surplus means can be gained from the fact that the estimated figures are approximately equal to the total revenue obtained by the government only a few years ago.

Newfoundland has secured its present unprecedented prosperity by holding governmental expenditures close to last year's levels, while revenues have expanded by approximately 50%. In the ten months ended April, revenues amounted to $18.1 millions compared with $11.9 millions in the same period of the previous year, while expenditures at $11.1 millions compared with $10.7 millions.

This record surplus is attributable to the tremendous expansion of business activity that has come to Newfoundland during the past two years. Newfoundland's main peacetime industries of fishing, newsprint and mining have continued on a profitable basis, but most important of all has been the construction of defense bases by the United States and Canada. Building of these tremendous bases has brought a booming demand for labor, while increases in wage payments have helped to swell the volume of earnings.

Only a short time ago Newfoundland struggled with a heavy burden of unemployment, now every able-bodied man in the country can find a job.

Customs Duties Zoom

Approximately two-thirds of Newfoundland's revenue depends on import customs duties. In 1941, imports totalled $35.4 millions, of which $22.8 millions was subject to duty. On this $22.8 millions the duty was $11.6 millions, an average rate of 55%.

Newfoundlanders are using their current prosperity to reestablish themselves and to raise their standard of living after years of depression. That has meant a bounding increase in Newfoundland's imports and therefore, a jump in custom duty collections. In the ten months ended April, customs revenue totalled $13.7 millions, as compared with $8.8 millions in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Other main source of Newfoundland's revenues is its income tax which is operated on a somewhat similar plan to Canada's. This year income taxes will bring in around $3 millions or triple pre-war levels.

The government is lending interest-free to Britain its surplus funds for the duration of the war or until Newfoundland needs them. Thus have conditions changed from recent years when Britain sent substantial grants-in-aid to help Newfoundland. Experience of the past few years however, has taught Newfoundlanders to be cautious about expecting present prosperous conditions to continue indefinitely. The view is rather that the surpluses which are now being piled up should be conserved to help take up any slackness that may develop in the post-war period.

Outlook Obscure

For the approaching fiscal year Newfoundland's financial picture is less clear.

While continuing construction of defense bases is expected to keep business activities at high levels the problem of ships and shortages will probably play a larger part in Newfoundland's affairs during the rest of 1942-1943. The fact that so much of Newfoundland's revenue depends on imports makes it particularly vulnerable to any shortages of materials and lack of shipping space that may develop. It is not likely that the tight shipping situation will be alleviated to any appreciable extent in the very near future so far as Newfoundland is concerned. Shortages are beginning to become a more pressing problem and with the increasing scarcity of many materials in the United States and Canada, expectation is that the quantities of goods available for Newfoundland will steadily become more limited.

Recognizing this situation, leading Newfoundlanders have been pressing their countrymen to save their surplus funds. Increasing savings deposits in the banks reflect heeding of that advice while about $1¼ millions of Newfoundland War Savings Certificates have been sold. These certificates are sold on approximately the same basis as the Canadian version.

Cost of living has gone up around 30% in Newfoundland since the start of the war. Still an unused weapon against higher prices is the power held by the Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare as Food Controller enabling him to put a ceiling on prices of commodities which he judges to be unduly high. To date no price ceilings have been established in Newfoundland, but attempts are made to control spreads between the landed price and the retail price of commodities. Considerable reliance is also placed on the belief that ordinary business competition will tend to limit price rises.

Price Ceiling Difficult

Maintaining a price ceiling system in Newfoundland would be particularly difficult as most of the material used in the country has to be imported and is therefore not under Newfoundland's control. In view of this fact it is felt that a price ceiling would involve paying subsidies on long lists of articles.

To help ease the strain on retailers, the government has issued an appeal to housewives not to buy from their grocers on credit. The government attributes part of the cause of the low standard of living in Newfoundland to credit buying.

Due to the fact that a good portion of Newfoundland's trade is with the United States, the government is in a position to accumulate an appreciable amount of American exchange. The Foreign Exchange Control Board of Newfoundland is operated on much the same basis as its Canadian counterpart and works in very close cooperation with the Ottawa board. As Newfoundland uses Canadian currency, this arrangement has worked out so that Newfoundland has been able to use its accumulation of American exchange to help strengthen the relationship of the Canadian dollar with that of the American.

The accompanying tables show revenues and expenditures for the month of April, 1942, and the ten months ended April. Also shown are figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, and estimates for the current fiscal year, estimates that are being widely exceeded.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
Ten Months Ended April

Revenue:	1942 $	1941 $
Customs	1,357,914	930,080
Posts and Telegraphs	79,971	58,608
Assessor of Taxes	864,127	572,265
Natural Resources	8,973	14,876
Other	159,455	124,492
Total	2,470,440	1,700,321
Expenditures:		
General	876,024	829,232
Revenue:	1942 $	1941 $
Customs	13,701,732	8,817,908
Posts and Telegraphs	896,760	664,638
Assessor of Taxes	2,141,787	1,406,000
Natural Resources	117,606	185,263
Other	1,257,866	906,400
Total	18,175,731	11,980,209
Expenditures:		
General	9,305,443	9,316,801
Interest and other debt charges	1,787,322	1,431,079
Total	11,092,765	10,747,880

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

Revenue:	1942 (est.) $	1941 $
Customs	12,524,540	11,353,935
Assessor of Taxes	2,359,700	2,209,489
Posts and Telegraphs	958,920	914,292
Liquor Control Board	570,000	556,475
Finance	124,600	146,656
Home Affairs	2,250	2,339
Education	23,300	23,851
Justice	12,500	23,919
Natural Resources	188,100	213,995
Agriculture	208,800	72,601
Public Works	240,900	325,237
Public Health and Welfare	82,500	92,418
Colonial Development	167,185	182,304
Total	17,463,295	16,187,505
Expenditures:		
Debt charges	3,552,479	3,559,979
Statutory salaries	45,000	45,000
Loan from C.D.F.	76,861	76,861
Loan from Dominion's Office	78,930	58,216
Italian Fish Insurance	....	255,958
Finance	438,168	668,828
Customs	267,947	252,928
Posts and Telegraphs	830,398	797,157
Assessor of Taxes	23,715	23,065
Home Affairs	58,638	62,652
Education	1,447,139	1,553,549
Defense	496,375	512,959
Natural Resources	964,310	1,166,683
Agriculture	90,259	640,417
Public Health and Welfare	2,900,250	3,216,236
Public Works	1,654,637	1,939,992
Liquor Control Board	52,162	51,573
Reconstruction	1,232,267	....
Total	14,865,475	15,490,974

New Industries Board Pushing War Effort

While Newfoundland is giving food, men and money to the war effort it is energetically continuing to explore other avenues along which it can further its contribution.

One of the most important bodies carrying out this work is the Newfoundland Industrial Development Board. Aim of the Board is first, to increase the war productivity of Newfoundland and second, as its name signifies, the establishment of new industries on the island.

C. C. PRATT

Recently two Board members, C. C. Pratt, chairman, and Claude Fraser, acting director, toured the war industrial centres of eastern and central Canada to get information on how Newfoundland's facilities could be tied in with the Dominion's effort. From what they saw they are convinced that there is a definite field open for Newfoundland. Canadian industrialists expressed a whole-hearted willingness to help this development and made some definite proposals.

Against American or Canadian standards the industrial facilities of Newfoundland are limited, a condition attributable to years of concentration on non-industrial pursuits. However, there are things that can be done. Newfoundlanders cherish the thought that they can play a part in the much publicized "bits and pieces" programme, the plan that farms out small pieces of big war orders to small operators who may have only a little machine shop or garage.

The Newfoundland Industrial Development Board is currently carrying out the work of organization preparatory to actual concrete developments in connection with the turning out of some of war's essentials by the island's industries.

For the longer term this work has an obvious importance. There is evident in Newfoundland an increasing trend toward industrialization. While the fishery remains the most important element in the island's economy, its position of sole prominence has been weakened by the growth of the newsprint and mining industries in recent years. To attract more new industries to the island is a dominant thought in the minds of those Newfoundlanders who are anxious to diversify their land's business life so that the general standard of living may be raised and so that a failure in the fishery in any one year would not have so disastrous an effect on the population as a whole as has been the case at times in the past.

Take Up Slack

Early extension of Newfoundland's industrial life is particularly important as otherwise there may be a lag in employment when work on the defense bases slackens as it eventually must probably some time in 1943 or 1944.

This defense work has a very definite tie-in with efforts to increase industrialization. Most of the Newfoundlanders now at work at the Canadian and American camps are fishermen who never knew the routine of day to day work with regular hours. At their present jobs they have become accustomed to regular working hours and under proper supervision have improved their skill as tradesmen.

The Newfoundland Industrial Development Board was formed by the prominent businessmen of the island to foster the growth of new industries. It works in close co-operation with the government through the Department of Natural Resources.

Cod-liver Oil Trade Soars

Wartime Demand Far Exceeds Capacity

With the almost complete removal of Norway and England from the cod liver oil trade, Newfoundland has assumed a dominant position in this important industry.

With heavy world-wide demand for Newfoundland cod liver oil the island's industry is currently not able to come close to meeting the volume of business available. Of particular importance to the trade recently has been the keeping up of its raw material supplies as more and more Newfoundland fishermen turn from their normal trade to construction work on the Canadian and American bases. However, to date those supplies have been kept up and Newfoundland cod liver oil has been finding its way into new markets all over the world.

Present indications are that Newfoundland will be able to maintain its present place of leadership in the cod liver oil business for some time after the war. Many of the trawlers used by the Norwegians and English for their codfishing have been converted into minesweepers and some have been lost at sea. It may take as long as two to three years of peace before these producers can get back into their stride.

Quality is Factor

Norway can produce cod liver oil cheaper than Newfoundland owing to the fact that its fisheries are more concentrated. Newfoundland's chief competitive factor is not price but quality. For the best and purest cod liver oil fresh livers are necessary. Due to the fact that the Newfoundland cod are taken only a short distance offshore, the oil can be rendered out in about two to three hours. In Norway that process may take two days or longer. As the island's industry uses such fresh livers, it needs to add no preservatives such as are found in some other types of cod liver oil and a better price is the result.

Price Skyrockets

Booming wartime demand for Newfoundland cod liver oil has been a bonanza to the fishermen who are currently getting 200% to 300% more for their livers than before the war.

Biggest company of all in the business is W. A. Munn & Co., of St. John's, who handle 90% of the island's total trade in cod liver oil. This company maintains over 100 small factories around the coast and a central refining plant at Harbor Grace.

How It's Done

Method followed for the extraction of cod liver oil is the steam refining process. At each of these more than 100 small factories is a small boiler capable of developing and maintaining steam at 75 to 80 pounds pressure. From the boiler a steam pipe leads to an open pan with a conical bottom containing from 60 to 100 gallons of livers. The steam churns up the livers and under proper pressure the livers are completely rendered and perfectly cooked in 30 minutes. Steam is then turned off, a few minutes are allowed for separation and the sweet and pale oil is dipped out.

After dipping out the refined oil the residues are pressed while still hot and much good oil is obtained and sold as poultry cod liver oil. The pressings are dried and ground for poultry food.

Expanding Facilities

The steam refined oil itself is sent to the big refrigerating plants at Harbor Grace where the Munn Co. has storage capacity of some 130,000 barrels. Here the steam refined oil is thoroughly chilled and then forced through presses. This removes the "stearine" which causes cloudiness in the refined product the removal of which means loss of around 20% of the oil. W. A. Munn & Co. currently has three of these presses and in order to handle expanding trade is adding another filter press this year.

Period of greatest activity in Newfoundland's cod liver oil industry is from the middle of July to the end of September. During the whole of that time the codfish is exceptionally well fed, first on the teeming millions of caplin that crowd the coastal waters, next on the great numbers of squid that come in August and September.

Large scale experiments have shown that it requires 1,500 livers to produce 25 gallons of medicinal cod liver oil with the average yield being one gallon of medicinal oil from three gallons of liver. Average weight of the liver is around half a pound.

Newfoundland Key Officials

The following revised list of Newfoundland Commissioners and leading government officials will acquaint readers of The Financial Post with those occupying key positions in the country's administrative organization:

HIS EXCELLENCY VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY WALWYN, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commander in Chief and Chairman of the Commission Government.
HON. SIR JOHN C. PUDDESTER, Kt., Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare, and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.
HON. H. A. WINTER, K.C., Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education.
HON. SIR WILFRID WOODS, K.C., M.G., Commissioner for Public Utilities.
HON. IRA WILD, O.B.E., Commissioner for Finance.
HON. L. E. EMERSON, K.C., Commissioner for Justice and Defense and His Majesty's Attorney General.
HON. P. D. H. DUNN, O.B.E., Commissioner for Natural Resources.
W. J. CAREW, C.B.E., Secretary to the Commission and Secretary for Home Affairs.
G. B. SUMMERS, K.C., Secretary for Justice.
CLAUDE FRASER, Secretary for Natural Resources.
J. G. HOWELL, Secretary (Acting) for Rural Reconstruction.
RAYMOND MANNING, Secretary for Public Works.
H. M. MOSDELL, M.D., C.B.E., Secretary for Public Health and Welfare.
WALTER M. MARSHALL, Secretary for Finance.
H. V. HUTCHINGS, C.B.E., Secretary for Customs and Chief Immigration Officer.
E. C. PRICE, Chairman of the Boards of Customs and Liquor Control.
L. W. SHAW, B.A., Secretary for Education.
MAJOR J. HAIG-SMITH, O.B.E., Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs.
H. J. RUSSELL, C.B.E., General Manager of the Newfoundland Railway.
DR. A. K. SNELGROVE, Geologist.
CLAUDE HOWSE, B.A., Associate Geologist.
J. E. TABOR, Director of Agriculture.
D. W. GRAY, Forestry Officer (Acting).
RAYMOND GUSHUE, LL.B., Chairman of Newfoundland Fisheries Board.
HON. SIR WILLIAM HORWOOD, Kt., Chief Justice, Supreme Court.
HON. W. J. HIGGINS, Judge, Supreme Court.
HON. BRIAN E. S. DUNFIELD, K.C., B.A., Judge, Supreme Court.
H. A. WINTER, K.C., Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court.
G. P. BRADNEY, C.B.E., Comptroller and Auditor General.
JOHN CAHILL, Sheriff.
D. JAMES DAVIES, C.B.E., Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland in the United Kingdom.

M. J. O'BRIEN & CO. LTD.
GROCERS
Agents for "GOLDEN LEAF" TEA
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
OFFICE: New Gower St., Cor. Brazil Sq. 'Phone 1575.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 3-5 Princes Street. 'Phone 404.

RETAIL GROCERIES	'Phones
46 New Gower St.	1323
167 New Gower St.	2135
Prescott St.	567 & 568
LeMarchant Road	1482
Duckworth Street	4057

FRUIT AND FOUNTAIN SERVICE
The "Orchard" LeMarchant Rd.
FRUIT
Duckworth St., Cor. Cochrane St.

We are open for enquiries from Wholesale and Jobber houses for Newfoundland for Groceries — Canned Goods and Provisions.

Colonial Cordage Company
LIMITED
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
ESTABLISHED 1883
Manufacturers of:
Cordage all sizes and descriptions. Cotton Fishing Lines and Twines. Italian Hemp Fishing Lines and Twines. Herring Nets and Netting. Wrapping Twines.
Distributors of Cutch, Oakum,
Seine Corks
WHOLESALE ONLY

HEAP & PARTNERS (N'F'L'D) Ltd.
241 Water Street
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
Manufacturer's Agent For
ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT.
Sole Distributors in Newfoundland for
WESTINGHOUSE

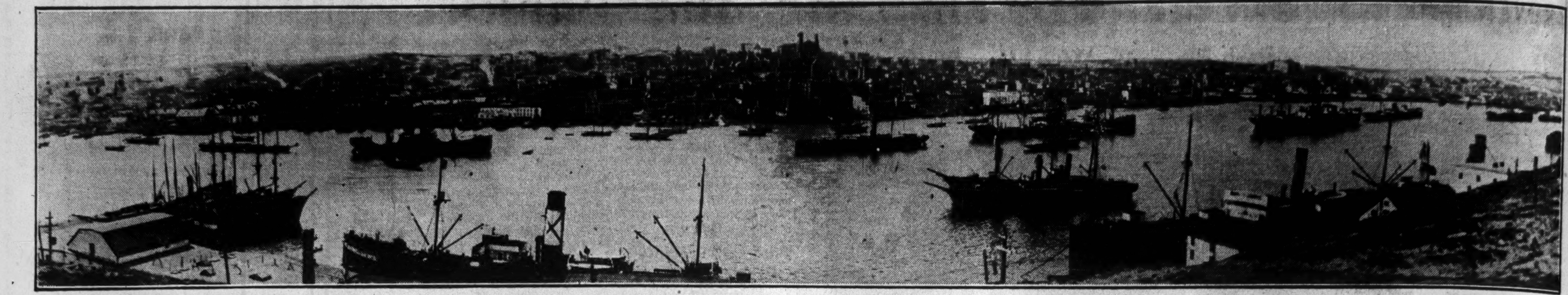
Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited
IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Hardware, Provisions, Fishery Salt.
SUPPLIERS for the Labrador and Shore Fisheries.
EXPORTERS of Dried Salt Codfish, Codoil, Refined Codliver Oil, Pickled Salmon, Pickled Turbot, Lingon (Partridge) Berries, etc., etc.
Branch stores at nineteen outports from Trinity to La Scie.
Head Office: Port Union, Nfld.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S
PREMIER DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods
Men's Wear
Hardware
Crockery
Stationery
Ships' Supplies
Sporting Goods
Pianos and Organs
Radios
Jewellery
Grocery
Provisions
FIRE INSURANCE
Agents for
Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.
AYRE & SONS LTD.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

ROTHWELL & BOWRING LIMITED
FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISIONS
FIRE, ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE
Cable Address:
ROTHWELL
NEWFOUNDLAND
ST. JOHN'S
NEWFOUNDLAND
Representing
Canada Accident & Fire Assurance Co.
Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL
LIMITED
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. John's, Newfoundland
Agents for
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Ltd.
Hygrade Food Corporation
P. W. McLagan Ltd.
Albert Ehlers Inc.
Cable Address
"Campbell": St. John's
Codes Used
A.B.C. 4th and 5th Edition
Cross
Robinson
Riverside

Agents for
THE KOLYNOS COMPANY
THE OSBORNE CO. LTD.
CARR & CO. LTD., CARLISLE, ENGLAND.
Winsor & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Agents
400 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
WE SOLICIT CANADIAN AGENCIES FOR CANDIES AND CHOCOLATE BARS
One of the largest Wholesale Confectionery Jobbers in Newfoundland.
P.O. Box 664
Telephone 2120
Cable Address:
"WINSCO"
St. John's
CODES:
A.B.C. BENTLEY'S
4th & 5th Editions.



NEWFOUNDLAND

Vital Gateway of the Atlantic

UNITED IN EMPIRE'S GREAT WAR EFFORT

From the day that war broke out, the people of Newfoundland have unanimously and wholeheartedly entered into its prosecution with loyal zeal. Out of all proportion to its limited population, its young men have enlisted for service. In increasing numbers, they have gone to England to join the active forces, while a large representation is in Canada, training under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

An especially high percentage of Newfoundlanders — born in the traditions of the sea — are in the Royal Navy, though many others are in the Army and Air Force. Prominent in this service is a group of experienced loggers in the British Forestry Corps.

Altogether Newfoundland has joined in the conflict as an integral part of the British Empire — with upwards of 10,000 volunteers overseas.

GREAT NAVAL AND AIR BASES BEING BUILT BY THE U. S. A.

The mutual agreement between Great Britain and the United States, whereby the latter extended Western Hemisphere defence, not only released tonnage to Great Britain but assured the Empire of full development of naval and air bases on this side of the Atlantic.

Newfoundland is the strategic gateway in the Atlantic and was among the first sites chosen for adequate defence.

With the complete co-operation of Newfoundland, the U.S.A. has been hastening its construction here of one of the world's outstanding bases, from which British and American ships and planes will operate in the defence of democracy.

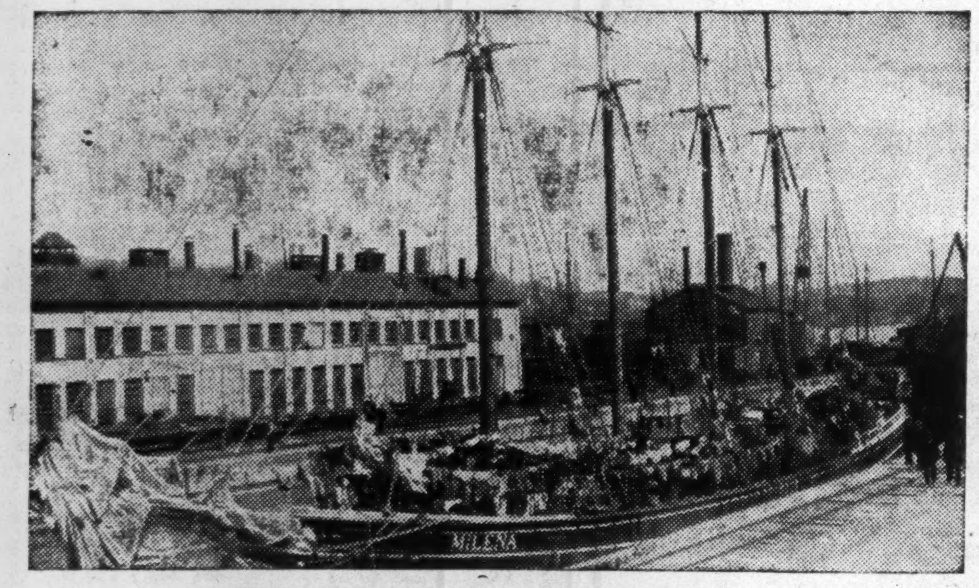
ITS CONTRIBUTION TO WAR ECONOMY

In addition to the great part played by Newfoundland in providing men for service in the cause of the United Nations, the Island has made a wonderful effort in the realm of finance.

Taxation, mainly derived from Customs revenue, in the present year is approximately double the amount collected two years ago. Not only has Newfoundland succeeded in balancing her budget, but by increased taxation, coupled with the higher earnings of her people, she has contributed considerable sums as interest free loans to the Government of the United Kingdom. She has also made similar loans to the United Kingdom out of the proceeds of the sale of War Savings Certificates, apart from an outright gift of half a million dollars for the purchase of a squadron of Defiant Aircraft.

Newfoundland's major industries: the fisheries, which supply valuable foodstuffs; the forests, from which pulp and paper are produced; the mines, from which metals of the highest value to the Allied Cause are won, have continued to play their part in the economic prosecution of the war. Many of these products have been sold to the United States and produced much needed dollars for the British Empire.

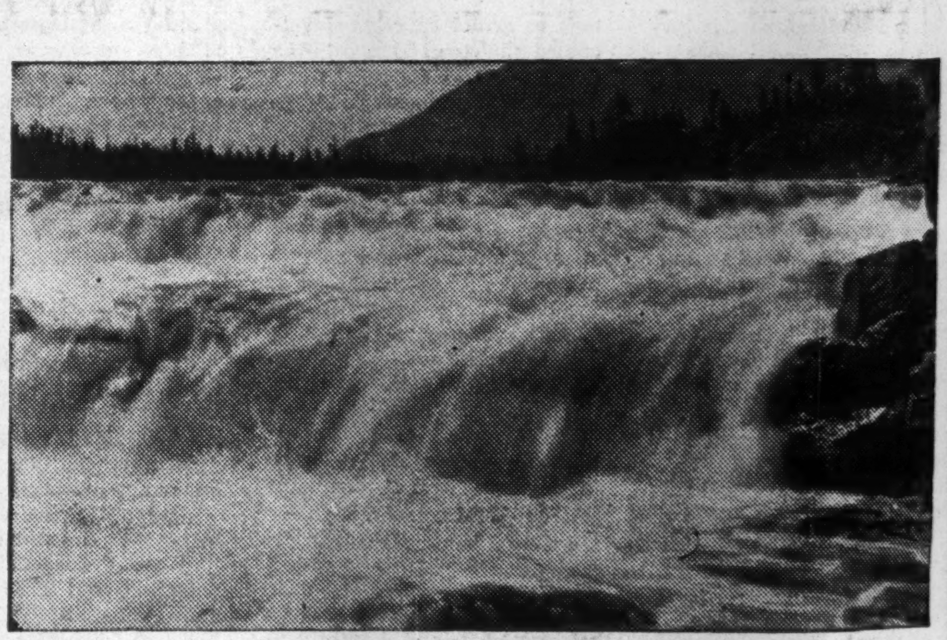
NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR CAPITAL INVESTMEN



GRAND BANKS FISHERMEN AT ST. JOHN'S

FROM THE SEA

For three centuries the framework of Newfoundland's industrial life was the country's fisheries, and it is likely to dominate for many years to come. The Newfoundland and Labrador waters continue to yield rich harvests of fish. Codfish, the world's best, is the major product, but many other species contribute to the total catch. The salmon fishery is a growing and healthy industry; developments are also taking place in the herring industry; sealing activities yield a substantial return, while the haddock, halibut and lobster harvests are also of much importance.



BIG FALLS ON SERPENTINE RIVER

Among the Natural Resources of Britain's Oldest Colony

GOLD, COPPER, MOLYBDENITE, SULPHUR, IRON, LEAD, SILVER, ZINC, FLUORSPAR, LIMESTONE AND OTHER MINERALS. THE LARGEST REMAINING SOURCE OF PULP TIMBER IN THE WORLD

FROM THE FOREST

Newfoundland and Labrador constitute one of the largest remaining sources of pulp timber in the world. Thus far this wealth has been exploited largely by two large paper organizations which have assumed a most important place in the island's business. In value of production, newsprint surpasses all other Newfoundland industries and its further successful development is one of the potential bright spots on the country's industrial horizon.

Newfoundland is a land of great natural wealth and opportunity. Her financial integrity is assured, indeed this has the financial support of the United Kingdom herself. She looks to those who possess in combination the financial means and the power of initiative to join with her in deriving profit from her development.

FROM THE GROUND

In Newfoundland are situated the world-famous lead-zinc-copper mine at Buchans, and, at Bell Island, one of the largest known iron ore deposits of the world. Fluorspar, limestone and pyrophyllite are also produced and exported in increasing quantities. Deposits of gold, molybdenite, copper, sulphur and other minerals offer attractive opportunities for exploratory work. The Geological Survey is actively engaged in investigating the resources of the island and seeking opportunities for their development. Ready at the command of those interested in developing Newfoundland's natural resources is almost unlimited power.

For further information communicate with

Government Offices - - St. John's, Newfoundlan

H. H. Stevens and the Banks

Bankers Deny His Allegations to The Financial Post

Canadian chartered banks, according to Hon. H. H. Stevens, are not geared to present day needs. Their approach to the economic problems of the country as a whole has not been and is not today calculated to ensure a sane policy of credit administration; nor do bankers realize that they have a duty to the public as important as their duty to their depositors and shareholders.

So Mr. Stevens declares in a letter to The Financial Post.

His letter was in reply to an editorial in The Financial Post of May 16 discussing remarks he had made in a recent public address.

Mr. Stevens claims The Post misunderstood and misinterpreted his remarks when it assumed that he blamed the banks for refusing to make commercial loans between 1931 and 1938 and that he had alleged they preferred rather to close out on their customers and hoard assets in government bonds.

In its editorial The Post said:

"In a period of depression, the demand from business concerns for commercial loans falls off; the banks cannot force loans on borrowers unwilling to undertake new ventures or unable to expand their business."

Denies Criticism

Mr. Stevens denies that he criticized the banks as responsible for the drop in loans and says his mention of the diminution of loans and the increase of government bonds held by the banks was specifically a citation of a tremendously important fact.

Mr. Stevens then goes on to give a number of instances of his own personal knowledge in which banks called in their loans causing customers to liquidate stocks and take a heavy loss.

Bankers' Views

In reply to Mr. Stevens general allegations, bank executives interviewed by The Financial Post commented as follows:

The banks are not only willing but anxious to make commercial loans. Lending money is their big source of revenue. In fact they are competing with each other for loans and take the business away from others when they can.

Purchase of government bonds is dictated mainly by two considerations; 1, Support for government financing if such is necessary; 2, As an avenue for the employment of funds which cannot be loaned out on suitable security.

Want Borrowers

Banks are not anxious to call in loans or close up business concerns but exactly the reverse, executives say. The more good borrowers there are, the more loans the banks will make and the higher will be their revenue. Like a retail merchant they like to have as many good customers as they can get. Forcing a borrower out of business means a loss to the bank as well as the customer. Accordingly, rather than wanting to close up a customer, they are anxious to nurse him back to prosperity when, due to general conditions, he has become financially embarrassed. If there is a chance of a borrower getting back on his feet again, the banks will carry him for months and even years, The Post was told.

The funds which the banks loan are mainly those of their depositors and accordingly are trust funds belonging to all sections of the public.

In Other Businesses

One banker compared his enterprise to that of a power company. Such a company, he pointed out, can only make money by developing and selling power. To criticize it for reducing the amount of power generated during a period of drought when there was not sufficient water to develop the electric power it could sell was not sensible.

New Economic Era

The bankers interviewed generally declared they did not understand what Mr. Stevens means by his expression the "new economic era."

One of the specific examples Mr. Stevens gave of banks closing out business firms was 13 lumber companies in Quebec. After the crash of 1930, he alleges, the banks put pressure on them to liquidate their loans. This forced them to sell their assets (accumulated stocks of lumber) at 25c on the dollar. The Canadian government later arranged with the British government to assign half of the quota of lumber it imported into Britain from Russia to Canada. The lumber companies needed funds to finance the period between shipping and cutting this lumber. According to Mr. Stevens, they asked Canadian banks for a loan, were refused and went to small American banks in the state of Maine, got their loans and carried on their operations and repaid their loans.

What Happened Later?

Some of the bankers interviewed were curious to know how much was the total borrowed in the state of Maine and whether there were any of these loans owing when Britain went off the gold standard and the Canadian dollar fell to a discount in U.S. currency.

They claimed that if loans were refused, it was because they did not appear to be safe.

Lumber Firm

Another allegation by Mr. Stevens was his citation of the case of a wholesale lumber firm in Toronto which got an order for three carloads of lumber from a contractor constructing a large building in Toronto for the Ontario Government. The firm had been in business in Toronto for 33 years, owed the banks nothing, but for three or four years of the depression had been dormant. When it tried to borrow from the banks to finance freight, etc., on its lumber contract, it was refused, Mr. Stevens said. None of the banks interviewed knew of this case. They believed, however, there would have been circumstances not disclosed which made the loan inadvisable. Had the loan appeared safe at a profitable rate of interest, the banks generally would have welcomed the business.

In a third instance cited by Mr. Stevens, a canning company which already owed the bank $30,000 had much of its pack, chiefly vegetables, in a warehouse. There was at the time a surplus of almost 700,000 cases of canned tomatoes in Canada. The Department of Trade and Commerce opened a market in Britain but the company, Mr. Stevens alleges, was forced to pay its loan and sacrifice its assets which forced it out of business. Some of the bankers said that while they did not remember the specific case, they remembered the time as one of falling markets. To ask any bank to carry a stock of canned goods indefinitely under such circumstances was only to ask them to risk a greater loss.

Case of a Manufacturer

Mr. Stevens cited another case, that of a manufacturer caught by the depression with large inventories on a falling market. The bank, said Mr. Stevens, insisted the firm sell its stock of manufactured goods. The firm asked for time, but the bank refused and advised a large retail merchandising firm of the situation. This firm offered 25c on the $1 and the bank, Mr. Stevens said, finally forced them to sell.

A man who professes to know this situation said the bank carried the firm for many months before closing out. It took a substantial loss, but this loss would have been less had the loan been closed out earlier. Sending good money after bad was his comment.

Must Know All Facts

Bankers interviewed pointed out that it was impossible to answer special cases without knowing all the facts. They emphasized, however, that when the outlook for getting money on loan back seemed hopeless, their duty to their depositors made it necessary to salvage what they could.

Great stress was laid on the management of a company. They declared there is little a bank can do to offset poor management, that unfortunately many, fine citizens and honest businessmen are not good managers.

Claims Control Exists

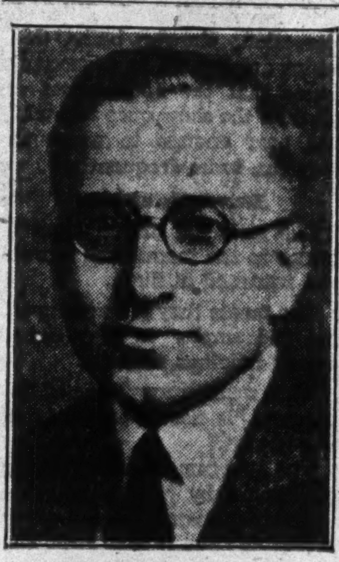
Mr. Stevens observes:

"Under our present social and political system, the economic life, and consequently the social wellbeing of the people of this country, is under the control of leaders of finance and the leaders of the larger industries. These latter are in the habit of saying that their duty is to their shareholders and depositors or customers, as the case may be. They seem to utterly fail to appreciate that they have an equally important and essential duty toward the public and all that it signifies."

"Banks must realize that the only alternative to the gearing of our present credit structure to the postwar needs by our existing financial machinery is socialism and make no mistake there is a steadily increasing body of public opinion in favor of what is known as nationalization. To me this means Marxian socialism and I am opposed to it, but I am at the same time not unmindful of the need of drastic changes in the administration of our present system, if we are to successfully surmount the problems which undoubtedly will confront us."

SALES CHIEF

Vice-president and sales promotion manager of Brigdens Ltd., G. G. Brigden has assumed the responsibility of vice-president in charge of sales.



MANAGING DIRECTOR

George E. Fritz has been elected vice-president and managing director of C. W. Lindsay & Co. Ltd. A. L. Mailman has been elected president and chairman of the board and W. A. H. Robinson has been elected secretary-treasurer.

25% Gain Seen In Bank Debits

More Active Business and Higher Prices Bring Increase

Payment by cheque through the clearing house centres of Canada in April at $3.7 billions were 25% higher than a year ago. The increase is attributed to more active business conditions combined with a higher level of commodity prices. Between 1941 and 1942 The Financial Post Business Index rose 13% and the D.B.S. index of wholesale prices more than 9%.

Gains over last year were shown in all five economic areas, the increases being: Maritimes, 16%; Quebec, 22%; Ontario, 36%; Prairies, 4%; British Columbia, 17%.

Compared with the preceding month, bank debits in April were about 13% lower. Reason for the decline was that debits in March were swollen abnormally by the heavy payments made by investors in the second victory loan. The decline was spread over all five economic areas, except the Prairies, where a small gain occurred.

Debits to Individual Accounts
(Millions of $)

	1942		1941
	April	March	April
Maritimes:			
Halifax	47.5	60.6	41.9
Moncton	14.1	14.8	11.2
Saint John	23.9	30.1	20.6
Total	85.6	105.5	73.7
Quebec:			
Montreal	907.5	997.5	736.7
Quebec	83.6	123.7	75.6
Sherbrooke	10.4	10.6	8.9
Total	1,001.6	1,131.9	821.2
Ontario:			
Brantford	17.1	19.9	12.7
Chatham	8.6	11.3	9.2
Fort William	8.5	11.6	8.0
Hamilton	110.3	118.5	81.9
Kingston	10.2	12.5	7.8
Kitchener	21.7	32.8	17.0
London	44.1	52.1	37.8
Ottawa	500.5	593.1	242.1
Peterborough	11.5	9.4	8.9
St. Catharines	19.3	20.9	......
Sarnia	10.7	9.8	6.8
Sudbury	8.3	8.8	6.6
Toronto	1,052.8	1,167.9	891.4
Windsor	71.1	86.0	59.3
Total	1,894.8	2,154.2	1,389.8
Prairies:			
Brandon	4.8	5.2	3.6
Calgary	74.8	86.8	71.9
Edmonton	59.9	60.2	48.5
Lethbridge	7.0	5.7	5.3
Medicine Hat	3.5	3.6	3.1
Moose Jaw	8.9	8.5	9.9
Prince Albert	3.8	4.7	3.2
Regina	36.8	41.4	54.8
Saskatoon	13.3	13.8	12.1
Winnipeg	323.9	299.3	303.2
Total	537.1	529.4	515.9
British Columbia:			
N. Westminster	10.9	11.3	8.6
Vancouver	172.3	211.2	143.1
Victoria	30.9	33.1	31.7
Total	214.2	255.7	183.4
Total for Canada	3,733.2	4,176.8	2,984.1

12 Branch Banks Reported Closed

Closing of 12 branches of the chartered banks and opening of none is reported in the Bank Directory of Canada and Newfoundland for May. The branches closed are Bank of Montreal at Amherst, N.S.; Goldfields, Sask.; Mayo, Yukon; Ridgetown, Ont., and Weyburn Sask.; Commerce at Swift Current, Sask., and Yorkton, Sask.; Royal at Tweed, Ont.; Nova Scotia at Tiverton, N.S., and Gerrard & Main, Toronto; Dominion at Brooklin, Ont. and Provincial at St. Simon de Drummond, Que. Closing of the Bank of Montreal at Goldfields, Sask., and Mayo, Yukon, is effective May 30. The other branches were closed previously.

In many cases shortage of staff is believed to have caused branches to close, arrangements being made with other banks where possible to take over the business of the branch closing. Closing of a branch frees the staff for service elsewhere.

"Make Your Quarters Fight" is Nat. Cash Register Drive

"Take part of your change in War Savings Certificates — Make your quarters fight."

That is the slogan that is going to be put before virtually every Canadian every time he puts his hand in his pocket.

This assistance to the national cause is being undertaken by National Cash Register Co. of Canada Ltd. Its salesmen and service men are undertaking the work and will be in touch with virtually every retail outlet in Canada—whether it has a cash register, a cash drawer or a hidden cookie jar for a till.

This plan to tap the tremendous purchasing power of the Canadian housewife and release it for the benefit of Canada's war effort is now being put into effect by the National Cash Register in co-operation with the National War Finance Committee.

The plan comes in answer to the question of sales outlets for these stamps. Although Canadians are steady purchasers of stamps, and sales are mounting through the efforts of school children and their mothers, at banks and post offices, it was felt that these sales would be appreciably increased if more flexible outlets were set up in addition to those already in existence. At present War Savings Stamps are available principally through banks and post offices.

The plan, which has received the endorsation and co-operation of the National War Finance Committee, is to enlist every retailer in Canada in a huge drive for regular and consistent buying of War Savings Stamps. The result would be that roughly 100,000 outlets for the sale of stamps would be added to existing facilities. Moreover, these outlets are so strategically related to their neighborhood, so well acquainted with their customers, and so ideal as regards business hours, that they would create a highly convenient and flexible agency for the intensified selling of stamps.

Under the plan, every retailer in Canada is being asked to display a sign prominently or to affix an official sticker to his cash register, or both. Both card and sticker are supplied free to retailers by the National Cash Register Co.

Latin-American Exports Brought Under Controls

A job of controlling Canada's exports first of all to conserve necessary materials for Canada's own war effort and secondly to prevent any exportable surplus getting into enemy hands, is being undertaken by the Export Permit Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This branch has now worked out a series of regulations calculated to serve the two purposes mentioned.

A system of export shipping priorities has been instituted due to shortage of shipping out of United States ports to Latin-American countries, worked in conjunction with the United States authorities.

Under the system now used export permits to ship to Latin-American countries will be given shipping priority rating to be stamped on the permit. Exporters will have to disclose their shipping priority rating before they can have ocean space allotted to them by shipping companies. On the basis of that rating, shipping space will or will not be made available.

Use of the material covered in the application will be the sole standard in assigning shipping priority. Exporters must therefore give full and complete information regarding the use for which the material is required.

It will have to be demonstrated that the material is likely to be used directly to the benefit of the United Nations' war programme or military defense, is essential to the maintenance of the economic and civilian life of the country of destination or is deemed important to the industrial and civilian use of the country but for which there is no immediate urgency. Full details as to the specific industry which will use the material must be supplied.

Monthly Bank Clearings

	May 1941 $	May 1942 $
Halifax	16,078,181	17,687,804
Saint John	10,480,218	11,278,257
Moncton	3,855,756	4,710,562
Sherbrooke	4,114,880	4,504,714
Quebec	22,697,863	23,000,593
Montreal	480,217,946	531,875,146
Ottawa	309,016,771	445,483,227
Kingston	3,306,109	3,398,602
Peterborough	2,966,652	3,461,445
Toronto	537,771,039	623,407,660
Hamilton	32,474,577	31,654,306
St. Catharines	5,964,603	5,983,115
Kitchener	5,618,638	5,800,348
Brantford	4,729,583	4,996,416
London	11,728,870	12,861,304
Chatham	2,823,903	2,808,969
Windsor	16,772,645	17,950,489
Sarnia	2,289,794	2,024,383
Sudbury	4,892,925	4,825,122
Winnipeg	268,100,015	212,752,855
Brandon	1,796,917	1,832,850
Regina	24,616,856	25,039,587
Moose Jaw	2,986,225	3,058,964
Saskatoon	6,872,954	7,165,667
Edmonton	23,006,481	25,896,680
Calgary	29,020,509	26,439,543
Lethbridge	2,437,309	2,817,452
Medicine Hat	1,249,179	1,306,122
New Westminster	3,550,204	4,064,206
Vancouver	78,072,991	93,564,242
Victoria	6,117,087	8,018,782

Bank Chat

The Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade will hold its annual convention June 4-5, at the Seigniory Club, Montebello, Que. This is the first time the association has held its annual meeting outside the United States. Its members are drawn from the senior officers in charge of the Foreign Departments of leading Canadian and American banks. The president is Harry Salinger, vice-president First National Bank of Chicago.

Among the speakers will be Graham F. Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, and chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

• • •

Since the outbreak of war over 1,200 officers of the Royal Bank of Canada have been granted leave of absence to serve with the armed forces, according to the Royal Bank Magazine for May.

Of the total, almost 100 are with the Navy, about 440 in the army, including six in the United States army, with the balance of approximately 650 in the Air Force.

Vickers & Benson Win Ad. Award

For their dramatic Second Victory Loan advertisemnt, "Uncle Elmer's Sock Enlists!" the Montreal and Toronto advertising firm of Vickers & Benson has been given the "five-star" front page monthly award of National Ad-Views, a New York periodical.

The Vickers & Benson ad. featured a coasely knitted old-fashioned sock stuffed with money.

Company Reports

Pearl Assurance

Total assets of the Pearl Assurance Co. at the end of 1941 were $597.4 millions, according to the annual report as at Dec. 31. This is an increase of almost $15 millions over the previous year. The figures in both cases are computed at $5 equal to £1.

Of the total assets investments in British, Indian, and colonial government, provincial, municipal and county securities account for $324.0 millions compared with $293.1 millions under this head a year ago.

Over $180 millions is in railway and other debentures, debenture stocks preferred, guaranteed and ordinary stocks. Parochial bonds amount to $24.7 millions.

On the liability side, life insurance funds were higher at $515.7 millions and investment reserve was unchanged at $32.2 millions.

The Pearl Assurance Co., of London, England, operates in Canada under Dominion license. It is registered to write fire, accident, automobile and a number of miscellaneous lines. Manager for Canada is W. C. Butler and the head office for Canada is at Toronto.

It has on deposit at Ottawa securities with an accepted value of $871,255 for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders.

	Dec. 31 1941 $	Dec. 31 1940 $
Total assets	597,472,396	572,596,760
Mortgages	9,171,938	10,142,456
Loans parochial	24,786,599	26,061,932
Investments	541,955,742	514,267,371
Life ins. funds	515,721,521	491,055,822
Other ins. funds	12,688,002	14,452,468
Invest. reserve	32,250,000	32,250,000

Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Ltd. announces that $62,000 5% series A 20-year first mortgage sinking fund bonds have been drawn for redemption June 29. Payment will include principal plus premium and accrued interest amounting to 102.808 of principal amount. After this redemption total amount of bonds outstanding will be $2,163,500.

Notes Issued Jump Again

Public Desire For Ready Cash Believed Partly Responsible

A further increase of almost $3 millions in note circulation of the Bank of Canada is shown in the statement for the week ended May 27. Total is now $525.4 millions almost $150 millions higher than a year ago.

Apart from the increased needs of business and the war for currency, it is believed, in some quarters, that Canadians in more exposed areas are keeping more money in cash. Purpose is not to hoard, but to furnish a safeguard in case enemy attack made it difficult to obtain cash.

A decline in total deposits was due partly to a drop in deposits of the chartered banks and partly to a decline in miscellaneous deposits. The decline in chartered bank deposits just about equalled a rise in the Dominion Government deposits.

	May 27 1942 $	May 20 1942 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	525,409,458	522,839,400
Rest fund	5,585,705	5,585,705
Deposit: Dom.	110,796,995	88,287,096
Banks	186,371,930	209,289,284
Other	11,818,069	19,120,813
Total deposits	308,986,994	316,697,193
All other liabs.	8,648,591	8,931,873
Total liabs.	853,630,748	859,054,171
Assets		
In Sterling & U. S.	187,359,927	194,034,927
Subsid. coin	325,763	366,151
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	429,955,718	431,967,390
Other Dom. gov.	221,659,596	220,631,080
Total invest.	651,615,314	652,598,470
Premises	1,804,961	1,805,192
All other assets	12,524,783	10,249,431
Total assets	853,630,748	859,054,171

Weekly Bank Clearings

	May 28 1942 $	Change Year Ago %	May 21 1942 $
Halifax	3,330,544	+6.3	4,541,093
Saint John	2,805,687	+43.6	2,303,140
Moncton	901,918	+16.6	1,253,088
Sherbrooke	779,521	—11.1	1,054,258
Quebec	4,069,157	—8.3	6,440,619
Montreal	102,395,842	+20.0	142,746,048
Ottawa	36,946,561	+33.3	60,361,375
Kingston	641,851	+7.2	857,774
Peterborough	630,364	+22.0	793,457
Toronto	113,358,300	+26.0	158,242,538
Hamilton	5,698,430	—12.6	7,754,098
St. Catharines	1,394,432	+2.4	1,320,264
Kitchener	1,001,432	—2.1	1,349,094
Brantford	926,471	+10.7	1,153,671
London	2,363,851	+11.6	3,229,426
Chatham	582,538	+28.2	626,396
Windsor	3,630,315	+4.7	5,585,385
Sarnia	381,257	—1.1	470,729
Sudbury	1,269,397	—3.2	907,694
Fort William	910,860	—17.3	1,128,934
Winnipeg	37,002,442	—14.0	47,043,022
Brandon	344,963	—2.5	453,318
Regina	4,390,504	+5.7	4,899,844
Moose Jaw	597,442	+10.5	709,244
Saskatoon	1,350,658	+11.0	1,674,082
Prince Albert	380,677	+20.5	467,289
Edmonton	4,977,668	+17.1	6,410,435
Calgary	5,422,637	—14.4	6,276,019
Lethbridge	677,465	+57.4	597,885
Medicine Hat	241,317	+9.0	327,777
N. W'minster	987,623	+30.5	936,174
Vancouver	17,852,207	+23.7	21,543,719
Victoria	1,773,882	+12.4	1,892,044

Staff Changes

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

I. GALT, to be manager, Gerrard & Woodbine, Toronto.

J. S. TAYLOR, to be manager, Minto, N.B.

W. H. SILVER, to be secretary to the board of directors at Halifax.

W. S. BOX, to be an assistant supervisor.

F. R. NAUSS, to be manager, Kensington, P.E.I.

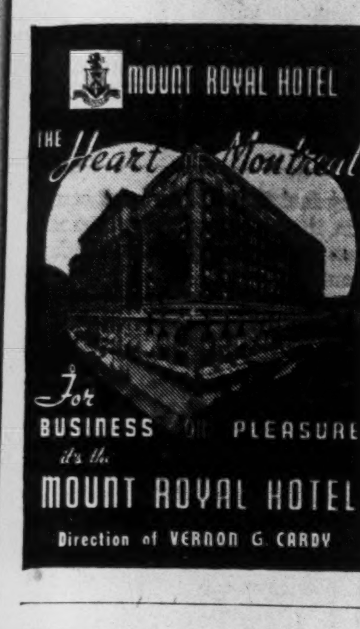
C. NEWINGTON, to be accountant, West Side, Saskatoon, Sask.

J. F. O'PRAY, to be accountant, West Saint John, N.B.

H. D. MILLAR, to be accountant, King & Sherman, Hamilton, Canada.

Canada Machinery Corp. held a routine annual meeting at Galt with all reports adopted and directors re-elected. At a subsequent directors' meeting all officers were re-elected.

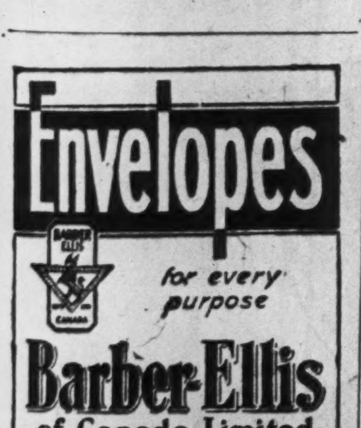
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)
Head Office: EDINBURGH
Branches throughout Scotland
LONDON OFFICES:
3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
8 West Smithfield, E.C.1
49 Charing Cross, S.W.1
Burlington Gardens, W.1
64 New Bond Street, W.1
Complete Banking Facilities
Associated Banks:
Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Glyn Mills & Co.



MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
The Heart of Montreal
For BUSINESS or PLEASURE it's the MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
Direction of VERNON G CARDY

THE SAFE CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY MONEY
Canadian Pacific Express TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

Patronize FORD HOTELS for COMFORT and THRIFT!
FORD HOTEL MONTREAL
RATES: Single $1.50 to $2.50
NO HIGHER
FORD HOTEL TORONTO
and in OTTAWA The LORD ELGIN
RATES Single $2.50 to $3.50 NO HIGHER



Envelopes for every purpose
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
TORONTO BRANTFORD
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

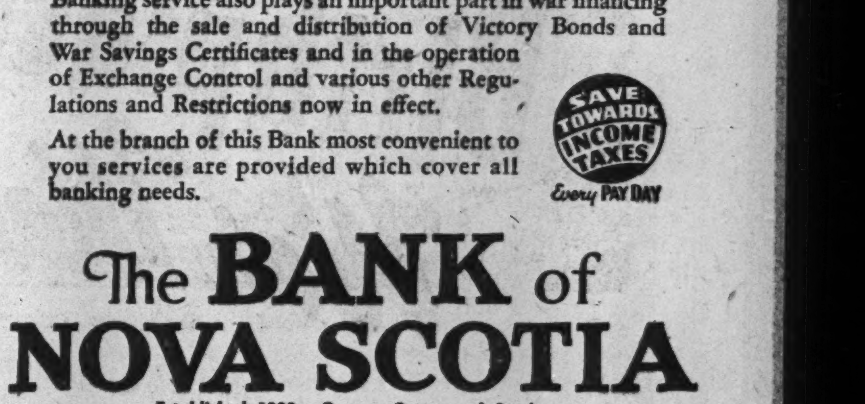
INDIVIDUALITY
Among men of good taste, it's the slight touch that counts so much in clothes. And individuality is attained only by the careful craftsmanship of experienced tailors working to your personal measurements. Levy Bros. can assure you of the utmost satisfaction on every item of your wardrobe.
Levy Bros.
69 WEST KING STREET, TORONTO

HERBERT TAREYTON SMOKING MIXTURE
A superb mixture of the world's finest tobaccos ... it's the best you can buy for your pipe.
POUCHES & PACKAGES 25c
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE

The ALPINE INN
"Come to Stay"
The ALPINE INN.
Ste. Marguerite Station, Que.

Escape to Limberlost Country!
ALL SPORTS
Limberlost Lodge
DEEP IN THE FOREST • OPEN ALL YEAR
IN THE LIMBERLOST COUNTRY VIA HUNTSVILLE CANADA
TORONTO OFFICE • 67 YONGE ST. • WA. 7552

In a World at War— Banking has an Active Part
"Total War Effort" is the goal towards which the mounting activities of all Canadians are steadily directed and an efficient, experienced banking service is keeping in step—
financing war contracts—handling payrolls
—providing banking facilities of every description to industry, to agriculture, to the Armed Forces, to Government and to business in general.
Banking service also plays an important part in war financing through the sale and distribution of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates and in the operation of Exchange Control and various other Regulations and Restrictions now in effect.
At the branch of this Bank most convenient to you services are provided which cover all banking needs.
SAVE TOWARDS INCOME TAXES Every PAY DAY
The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832—Over a Century of Service



GLOBE ENVELOPES
ENVELOPES WITH BULLDOG GUMMING All types

Your Investment Questions Answered Without Charge
As a subscriber to The Financial Post you are entitled to information regarding any Canadian investment that you are interested in.
If not already a subscriber, address your enquiry to The Investment Department when sending in your subscription.
USE THIS COUPON
THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Ave.,
Toronto 2, Canada.
Please send me The Financial Post for the next year (52 issues). I enclose $5.00.
Name ....
Occupation ....
Address .... F.P.
I would like information about this investment ....
....

40,000 Amateurs to Help Ontario Farmers

Boys, Girls – and Executives – Lining Up for Summer Work

By IAN SCLANDERS

Forty thousand amateur farmers are needed this year to help harvest Ontario's crops. That's a large order, but there's not much doubt it will be filled.

Of the total, about 20,000 will be girls and young women. Then there will be school boys. There also be business people—people who like the idea of toughening up their muscles and helping the war effort by spending their holidays in the harvest fields.

Last year, when an acute shortage of farm labor made it look as though the fruit would rot in the orchards and the tomatoes would wither on the vines, the Ontario government hastily organized a "land army" and called for 10,000 volunteers. Before the campaign ended, 23,000 had enrolled.

"How did you do it?" That's the question Alexander Maclaren, director of the Ontario Farm Service Force, has been asked by agricultural officials of the other provinces of Canada, of the United States, of Australia, of New Zealand, of South Africa and of Great Britain.

They're War Workers

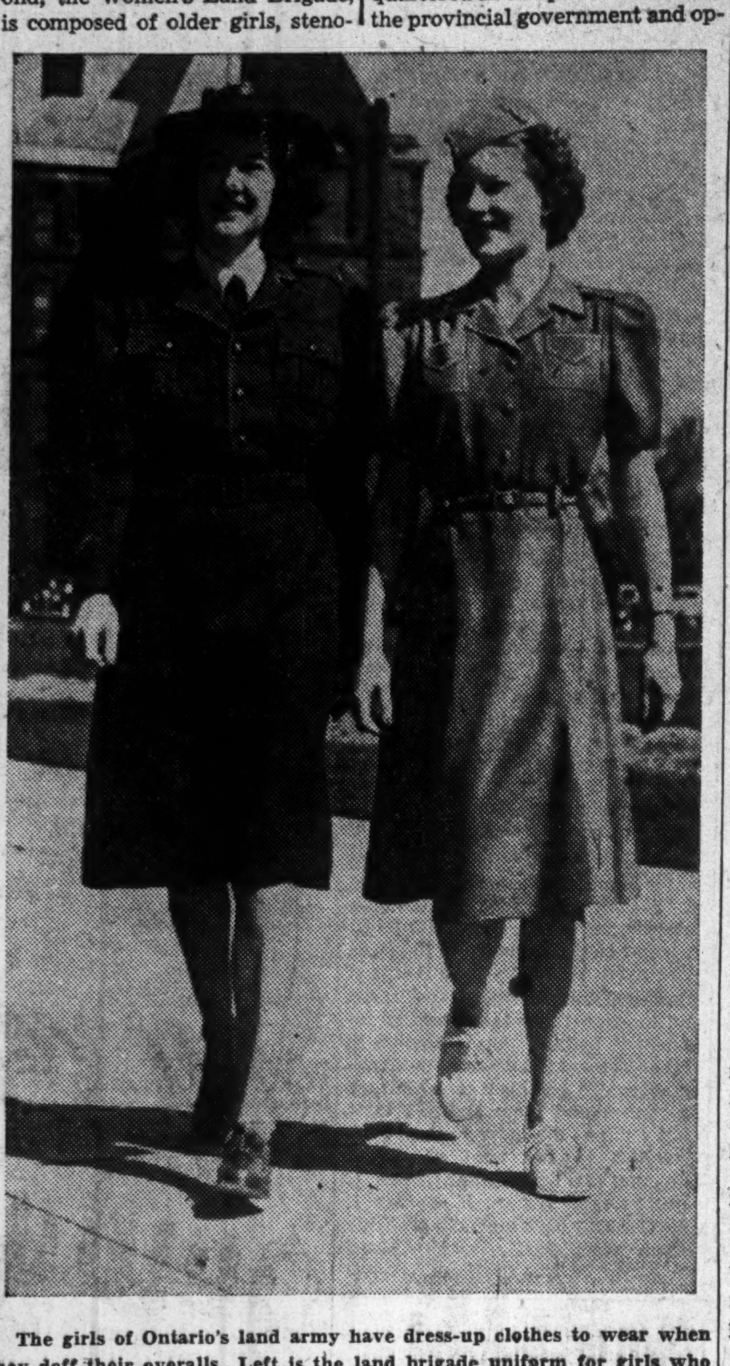
The answer is that Ontario has sold the proposition that farm work is interesting, healthful and patriotic. Berry pickers, filling box after box in a strawberry patch, are no longer just berry pickers drudging in the sun. They are war workers.

It wasn't so long ago that high school students in the larger centres had a tendency to sneer at farm work and think it beneath their dignity. They don't now—not any more.

The well dressed "sub-deb" favors blue overalls as a summer costume nowadays. And if her hands are stained from fruit picking, her nose freckled from the sun, she doesn't mind. The stains, the freckles, show she is doing her duty, and that she belongs to the Ontario Farm Service Force—a force which has "Food for Britain" as its motto.

Two Special Groups

There are now two women's groups in the OFSF. One, the Farmerettes Brigade, is made up of girls from high school, private schools and universities, and also includes young teachers. The second, the Women's Land Brigade, is composed of older girls, stenographers, clerks—girls who have been earning their living.



The girls of Ontario's land army have dress-up clothes to wear when they doff their overalls. Left is the land brigade uniform for girls who work on farms all the year around. It is forest green wool with red and green crest on the sleeve. On the right is the walking-out uniform for farmerettes, who are recruited for the summer only. It is royal blue with brass buttons. Girls buy their own outfits.

Hundreds of farmerettes are quartered in camps established by the provincial government and operated by the Y.W.C.A. There were 10 of these camps last year, and will be 12 this year.

Each camp has a director and each has a labor secretary. The labor secretaries, paid by the government, assign the girls to the farms where they are to work and are responsible for seeing that they are well treated.

The girls pay $4.50 a week board at the camps. Last year the rate was $4, but since wages have also increased this year there are no complaints about the board cost. In 1941 the wage minimum was 17½ to 20 cents an hour, depending on the type of work. This year the minimum is 22½ cents an hour.

Average earnings, last year, were from $1.80 to $2 a day, with some girls on piece work getting as high as $3.

At the government camps the girls have radios, facilities for recreation, shower baths. Most camps are located near enough to towns that the Farmerettes can get in to the show once in a while, and near enough to water that they can swim frequently.

Driven To and Fro

The girls are driven from the camps to the farms each morning and returned at night.

The meals they get are appetizing and ample. If they can eat second helpings, they do.

"Our main worry," one of them reports, "is not to eat too much and get fat."

The government camps are supplemented by private camps on individual farms—camps accommodating from 10 to 20 girls. These must meet standards set by regulation, and are supervised by placement officers.

Girls are also housed in selected farm homes, with up to four girls in a home.

There are also camps for the Women's Land Brigade, although most members of the WLB are on private farms.

Both groups wear a working uniform of navy blue overalls with a Farm Service Force crest.

Have Dress Clothes

In addition they have dress uniforms. That of the Farmerettes is a one-piece royal blue dress with flared skirt, wedge cap, white shoes and gloves. That of the WLB girls is a green one-piece dress, worn with light green shirt and dark green tie, tan shoes and tan gloves. All uniforms have shoulder badges and hat badges.

The uniforms, officials say, help to develop esprit de corps, and eliminate competition in dress. They are cheap, neat, and wear well.

An official estimate is that Ontario farmers paid Farmerettes and members of the WLB more than $1 million in 1941. They will probably pay them $2 or more this season. They say they get value for the money, too. "Never had better men on the place than those high school girls you hired to me last year," a farmer on the Niagara Peninsula told a placement officer recently.

An important part of the programme, in so far as it relates to high school girls, is the regulation that if they pass their Easter examinations, they may leave school now and still be credited with their school year, provided they serve 13 weeks on farms. The government put this policy in effect to encourage the plan. The same proviso applies to boys.

Want 20,000 Boys

Boys and girls are recruited in the schools, where the advantages of farm work and the national need for farm workers are outlined by teachers and by placement officers sent around by the government.

The boys—it is hoped 20,000 will volunteer this year—are boarded by the farmers they work for. Over and above board, they got a minimum of $15 a month last year. This year the minimum is $20 for inexperienced boys, and $25 for those who worked on farms last summer.

While they don't have uniforms, they are given badges which bear the inscription: "Farm Service Force—We Lend a Hand." These badges are highly prized by those who win the right to wear them, and are a strong incentive to enlistment in the "land army."

Detailed records were not kept, but by and large the youngsters who went farming last summer added pounds and inches. According to teachers, they improved their physical condition to such an extent that their school attendance records were better than average during the winter.

—And Business Men

Now to get around to another part of the programme, which will be featured more this year than last—the city workers who spend their vacations doing farm work.

Ontario service clubs, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, town councils, are getting behind this project. In some small communities, which draw the bulk of their trade from surrounding farms, there's even talk of suspending all regular business a couple of days a week at the height of the harvest period, so everybody can put to and help the farmers.

Every day, farm service officials get inquiries from business men—including men in the "senior executive" category. They aren't interested in the money. They are interested in devoting their holidays to serving the country, and they feel that if they can't carry a gun in the armed forces the next best thing is to fight on the farm front.

Engravers of Securities
for more than Seventy-Five Years

BRITISH AMERICAN
BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
The Old Canadian Company

HOWARD W. PILLOW
President

CHARLES G. COWAN
Vice-Pres. & Man.-Dir.

G. HAROLD BURLAND
Sec.-Treas.

HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA
262 Wellington Street

511 Place d'Armes
MONTREAL

1110 Montreal Trust Bldg.
TORONTO

Buy War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps

"The master always insists on Guinea Gold"

OGDEN'S
Guinea Gold
CORK TIP CIGARETTES
ALSO PLAIN ENDS
22 for 25¢

"GOOD AS GOLD AND MILD TOO!"

Birthplace of a War Machine

Alongside the full-throated roar of current production at Ford of Canada, skilled engineers work swiftly and surely in "Pilot Bay". Here, full-size pilot models of *tomorrow's* military vehicles are individually built, studied and tested.

Thus, Canada's engineering brains and foresight wage an all-out war—to give Empire fighting machines increased *strength, striking power* and all-round fighting ability.

On distant battlefields, in sub-zero weather and in the blazing heat of tropical sun, our armies wheel into battle . . . Taking weather and fighting conditions in their smooth stride, United Nations warriors trust their lives and their missions to the vehicles built by Canadian craftsmen.

Critical Ford test drivers take the pilot models through pounding, punishing trials on a "battlefield" testing ground. Powerful X-rays probe deep into metals and vitals of these "secret weapons." Nothing is left to chance by Ford of Canada workers. They're giving everything they've got to please the most important customers they ever had: our fighting men.

"In peaceful times, the never-ending search for better materials and methods with which to make better vehicles was a matter of commercial competition. Now it's a matter of life and death."

A statement by Ford of Canada's President, Wallace R. Campbell.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED